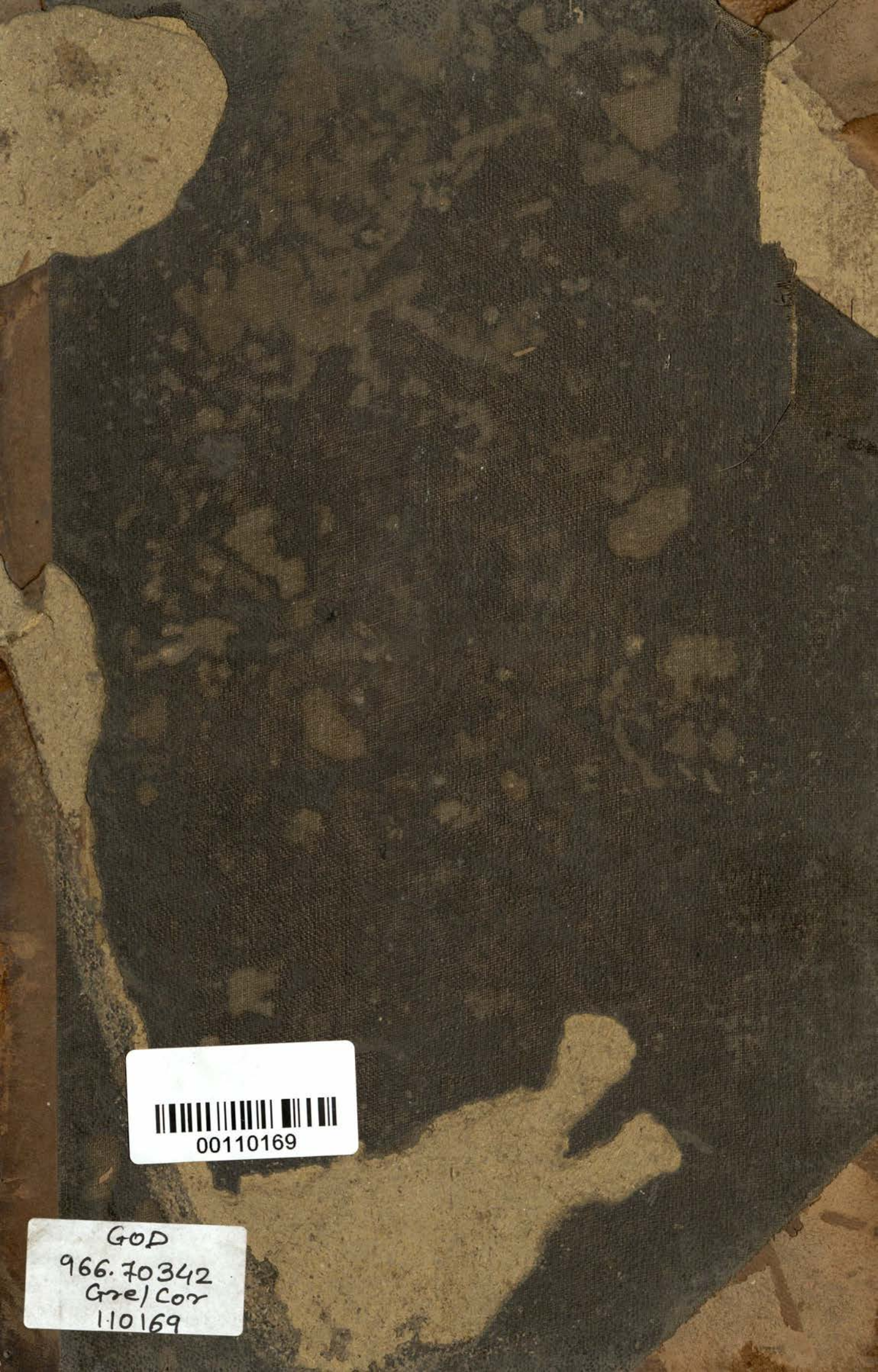
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Shri Brihad Bhartiya Samaj

on 24 February, 2020

7. Further than this, however, the Government did not at
was not claimed, and the duty was denied, of making any more
ancient institution of the country.

8. But the time has now come when it appears to me possib
somewhat timid attitude which was, in a great measure, imposed upo
by the force of circumstances, and even to incur some risk for the sa
the dishonour and moral taint which is incurred by a toleration of slave
that toleration ceases to be a matter of absolute necessity.

9. At the beginning of last year the tribes of the Fantee Protec
invaded by an Ashantee Army estimated at 40,000 men, and led by a Gen
King's family. This army defeated and broke up the united armies of th
tribes in two pitched battles, laid the whole country waste by fire and pill
proceeded even to attack the fortified English Settlements on the seaboard.
attack was, indeed, easily repelled by the disciplined English forces, armed, as
were, with weapons of precision; but the whole of the Protectorate, as before,
helpless and unresisting at the mercy of the conqueror.

10. At this juncture in the affairs of the Fantees, Her Majesty's late Government
dispatched to Cape Coast Castle one of the most distinguished Commanders in Her
Majesty's service, with a numerous and capable staff, and with a considerable body
of soldiers, assisted by a naval force, to repel the invasion; having sent about the
same time another officer of capacity and experience, well acquainted with the West
African natives, to organize the tribes of the Eastern Protectorate, and to carry the
war into the Ashantee territory.

11. The Fantee Chiefs and people did little or nothing for their own deliverance.
But the Queen's troops and seamen, aided by native levies from Sierra Leone, Lagos,
and Bonny, fought the battles of the Fantees, cleared the Protectorate of their enemies,
followed the army of the King of Ashantee into his own territory, defeated it in three
pitched battles, possessed themselves of his capital city, and compelled him to agree to
a Treaty of Peace which it may be hoped will effectually secure the Protectorate from
annoyance on the part of their old enemies.

12. I have been thus particular in recapitulating the events of the late war,
because I hold and am desirous of pressing on the Fantee Chiefs, that as by the costly
and unaided efforts of the Queen they have been raised from the abyss of misery and
defeat in which they lay, to a position of peace and security, so Her Majesty, as their
deliverer, is entitled to require of them a greater degree of deference and conformity to
the known desires of herself and her people than she has in former times exacted.

13. Nor is it intended that Her Majesty's title to their co-operation should rest
upon their rescue and protection only. It is hoped so to influence their int
affairs and their relations with their neighbours, as to promote greatly their t
interests, and bring them prosperity as well as peace.

14. The Chiefs and the inhabitants of the Protectorate should be frankly i
that in return for the benefits thus conferred their co-operation is requir
pursuit of one principal and paramount object, which Her Majesty's Govern
employ their unremitting efforts to accomplish, and this is, the immediat
slave-dealing and the importation of slaves, to be followed by such
relations between master and slave as shall ultimately, and in no
effect the extinction of slavery itself.

15. In making this avowal care should be taken to excite
as might arise if it were to be supposed that what is contempla
ruinous subversion of the existing social relations depending u
regard to the various interests which have grown up and are close
But Her Majesty's Government desire that their abhorrence of
determination to take measures for its ultimate abolition, as well as
abolition of slave-dealing by importation, should be declared at
now, when the impression made by recent events is fresh and
declaration will be opportune, supported as it must be in the min
sense of what has been done for them; by a recognition of t
power and beneficence of the British Crown, and by a lively cons
of the owners of slaves themselves, that it is owing solely to th
they are not themselves the slaves of a foreign Power.

16. Under such circumstances it is not in mere acknowledg
right of property, impossible as it would be wholly to ignore, under
of the case, that there are certain rights of property vested in the o
the Gold Coast, as there were forty years ago in the West Indies,

[redacted]n enforcing their immediate emancipation; it is also from a [redacted] sufferings that might be occasioned to the slaves themselves, as [redacted]es, by an abrupt dissolution of ties by which the whole fabric of [redacted]itherto held together, and which are interwoven with all their [redacted]ents and usages.

[redacted]ere are no such considerations to dissuade the immediate abolition of [redacted]y importation. This is an outrage and a crime, and must be punished [redacted]resoever the authority of the British Crown can avail to bring it to [redacted]have to request, therefore, that, in concert with your legal adviser, you will [redacted]r submission to Her Majesty's Government the draft of an Ordinance [redacted]n full punishment shall be awarded for this offence, and by which every [redacted] brought under compulsion within the Protectorate from beyond its bounds [redacted] purpose of being sold or otherwise dealt with as a slave, shall be declared

18. Slave-dealing, by the sale or pawning of slaves who are natives of the Protec[redacted]rate or already within its limits, is a matter of more difficulty. The Doncos or slaves of foreign extraction may, perhaps, be dealt with on a different footing from the others. They are said to be treated with much more harshness than the native slaves, and this may well be believed, inasmuch as they are without blood relations or connections to interfere for their protection. And, at the same time, their isolated condition may render their liberation a matter of less difficulty than the liberation of native slaves. What are the numbers of the Doncos I am not informed; but, if they are not numerous, I suggest for your consideration the question whether they and their children might not be emancipated at once by payment to their owners by the Government in fixed annual instalments of the total sum of 8*l.*, as the estimated price of each of the adult slaves, with such addition for children, if any, as their estimated value might justify, on such slaves contracting with the Government to give their daily labour to the making of roads or other public works for such a term of years and at such a rate of wages as would provide for their subsistence, and that of the children, if any, and at the same time reimburse the Government, wholly or in part, the sums paid for the slaves and their families. The practicability of this scheme would depend, amongst other things, on the means which the Government might have of inducing or coercing the performance by these liberated slaves of their contract to supply the required amount of labour. If necessity and the want of other means of subsistence were not enough, the means of coercion should certainly not be by corporal punishment.

19. I proceed now to the still more intricate question in what way to provide for [redacted]e abolition of native and domestic slavery.

[redacted]20. It is impossible to approach this subject at all without first setting forth on [redacted]understanding of the state of society the suggestions I have to make will be

[redacted]I am well aware that to give any concise or coherent statement of what are [redacted] features of slavery on the Gold Coast may be misleading, as conveying a [redacted] state of law and feeling more fixed and definite than anything which exists [redacted]tice or in the minds of the people themselves. But, so far as I have been [redacted]l the state of things from the more authentic sources of informa[redacted]it may be described as follows:—

[redacted]h is either a slave or liable at the will of others to be reduced [redacted]y is an emanation of parental and family authority. Every man [redacted] his father or by his mother, according to the character of the [redacted]ween those parents.

[redacted]itur ventrem" is the rule, and if the wife is the slave of the husband [redacted]from birth his slaves. If, on the other hand, the wife be a woman of [redacted]ntracts a free union with her husband, not only are her children not [redacted]her she nor they become members of his family. They are her [redacted] to be *sui juris*, or the slaves of those under whose parental or [redacted]herself may be.

[redacted] the children, however, is said to be subject to this burden, that [redacted] she bears she is liable to her husband for a payment in gold dust [redacted]bout 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* sterling. Subject to this, she has full dominion [redacted]In default of payment, they stand pledges, or pawns, in the hands [redacted]he amount.

[redacted]nds a pawn for the amount of the dowry which her husband has [redacted]r her. On repaying that amount she is free to return to her family.

The debt of dower does not die with the husband, and the widow [redacted] to his personal representative or submit to become that person's w[redacted]

The children of free parents, although at any time liable t[redacted] slavery, are not, in default of alienation, regarded as slaves; and the[redacted] selves "free people," as distinguishing them from those who, being bo[redacted] slaves from birth.

The slave can marry, and is not incapable of entering into other c[redacted] can acquire and hold property for himself, including property in other sla[redacted] is said, that slaves having risen to wealth and consideration superior to th[redacted] masters have, in the end, purchased their masters as slaves for themselves.

By native law, indeed, there was no limit to the master's power of punish[redacted] slave; but the modern law of the Protectorate, as moulded by English magistra[redacted] far as their influence has extended, is that cruel treatment forfeits the property o[redacted] master in the slave. If the ill-treatment proved has not been excessive, and it appears that the master and slave are not likely to agree, the matter is settled by th[redacted] slave being allowed to find another master, to whom his former one is compelled t[redacted] sell him. So, too, the forcing of a slave-wife to practice prostitution is a cause of manumission.

As between the slave and the outside world, it is alleged that his status does not affect him at all. As between himself and his master it involves an obligation of perpetual service in himself and his children, and a liability to reasonable correction, but not any further inequality.

But besides slavery proper, there is a species of slavery called "pawning," which has its origin in contract, and the chief features of which are that the pawn remains in servitude to a temporary master, as a pledge for debt. Debts by native law often bear a most usurious interest, and whilst the labour of the pawn does not go in reduction of the principal or interest of the debt, the pawn himself remains in servitude with the creditor till both of these are paid. It would appear that the debtor may extinguish the debt, by releasing to his creditor what may be called the equity of redemption in the pawn, which is effected with the cumbrous formalities incident to a barbaric sale.

A wife, as before stated, stands pawn for her dowry; and I understand that it sometimes happens that when her family become embarrassed, in consideration of an addition to the dowry already paid them, they relegate her finally into the slavery of her husband.

As debts bear a usurious rate of interest, it follows that they quickly assume such formidable proportions that pawns are rarely redeemed. Pawning, indeed, is the usual way in which the slavery of an individual to a new master commences, and a man probably pawns his children, his heirs, or his "family slaves," with an easier conscience than he would sell them, having the excuse that he means to redeem them, although he has no reason to believe that he will ever have the ability to do so.

The more, indeed, that I look into the question, the more I am led to believe that all paths lead to this practice of slavery—all customs connect themselves with it. The habits, themselves, of the people lead to the multiplication of debts, and, consequently, of pawns and slaves. Heavy damages are given in cases of adultery by the native Courts, and as these are regulated by the rank of the husband, many men are thus reduced into slavery. To these may be added, as causes fruitful of embarrassment, the expenses attending the celebration of all the principal events of life, such, even, as marriage and the funeral ceremonies.

There is another and a less harsh view presented by the domestic slavery of the Gold Coast. Economically, the condition of a slave may be, under some circumstances, even an advantageous one as compared with that of a free labourer. When, in 1841, Dr. Madden, the Commissioner despatched to the West Coast of Africa by Lord John Russell, offered the slaves of Accra their freedom, they asked him whether the Queen would give them anything to eat, as otherwise they would prefer to remain slaves. When, too, a free man falls into poverty he not seldom elects to become a slave rather than work for wages, as when he is a slave his master will be under an obligation to support him when sick, to make him annual presents, and to provide for him an appropriate burial at his death. In many respects the condition of the native slaves is one of social equality with their masters. The family slave sits at his master's table, eats from the same dish, shares his pleasures, and from preferen[redacted] occasionally marries his master's daughters. He is regarded as a member of t[redacted] family, and has a voice in the family council, even when the question is as to who sh[redacted] be selected for alienation into strange slavery, in order to extricate the family [redacted] embarrassment.

of slavery on the Gold Coast, which I have endeavoured to state which I have derived alike from despatches in this Office, from ports, and from the most trustworthy accounts which modern ven us, resembles rather the patriarchal institutions of former, or the of modern times, than the predial slavery of our West Indian Colonies 834.

whatever external aspect of mildness and moderation slavery may put on orm or another, it is never to be forgotten that its internal workings, could en either in their general or in their exceptional character, would disclose an of miseries and sufferings, of injustice and cruelty, not experienced in any condition of life, which defies all niceties of adjustment and regulation, and for no Christian Government, if it has the power, ought to make itself responsible. ther, we must bear in mind that, in proportion as we succeed in promoting the mmercial and industrial prosperity of the country, we add new temptations to the lave-owner to abuse his power, and we aggravate the sufferings of the slave. If the predial slavery of the West Indies was barbarous and inhuman, it was not because the slave-owner was uncivilized, but because the labour of the slave was highly lucrative, and because highly lucrative labour could not be exacted from slaves by any other instrumentality than the lash in the hand of the driver. If labour on the Gold Coast should become, as we hope it may, much more productive and profitable than it is at present, the inevitable consequence will follow that it will be extorted in larger measure and by severer means.

24. But I am further led to consider that, under the circumstances supposed, the value of slaves will be enhanced, and that, were a scheme of emancipation adopted which involved compensation in money to the slave-owner, the compensation, if left to be computed according to the current market price of the time, would become more costly in proportion as the country became more prosperous. It is therefore important that the existing price of slaves should be ascertained as nearly as may be, and that, in event of compensation being hereafter accorded, it should have reference to a price now to be fixed. The present price of a slave is said to be between 8*l*. and 9*l*. This, I presume, is the price of an adult able-bodied male slave. Sex, age, and health would, of course, vary the estimate, and it will be necessary that some scale should be established, according to which the value of each class of slaves should be determined.

25. At the same time it will not be desirable at present to hold out publicly to the owners of slaves any expectation that a claim to compensation in money will be admitted as a necessary condition of emancipation. Various projects of emancipation have been suggested or have come before me, some of which do, and others do not, contemplate compensation for the slave-owners; and I will proceed briefly to indicate those of them which appear to me to deserve consideration, being such as may possibly present, when modified or amplified, elements or modes of operation out of which a practicable scheme of emancipation may be constructed.

26. My attention has been directed by a person of high authority for his experience alike of Indian administration and Eastern slave-dealing, to the course taken by Lord William Bentinck, nearly fifty years ago, in treating the question of slavery in India, which was that of simply forbidding slave dealing, and providing that no Court should take cognizance of any right over the liberty or person of a servant, otherwise than under the ordinary rules of English law applicable to contracts for service between free men. He observes that "there was no disturbance of labour relations. Where the slaves were content, they went on serving. There was no excitement and no occasion for compensation. But the emancipation was far more complete and immediate than in any other country, and probably affected many more millions of men than in America and the West Indies put together."

I am not prepared to say how far slavery on the Gold Coast may be analogous to the slavery put an end to by Lord W. Bentinck in India, but it is scarcely conceivable that the abolition of Gold Coast slavery can be thus simply and easily accomplished. It is easy to conceive that, by such a course, the relations between husband and wife, and between parents and their offspring, which are now those of owner and slave, might very possibly cease to be so without any serious disturbance of the social fabric. Personal attachment and natural ties might combine with the force of custom and radition to make the change gradual and easy. The enslaved relatives might not desire assert their freedom, or their owners to insist upon their ownership. In the case, o, of slaves who are old or infirm, need and necessity might render the change tically inoperative, and leave the slaves where they were. To these classes might ossibly no inconsiderable number of slaves who, being well treated and living

on friendly terms with their owners, would have no desire to be
resources, or to change the mode of life to which they have be
after every allowance has been made for slaves so circumstanced
that there will be a large remainder, and especially of "pawns," w
avail themselves of their new immunities, and to quit the service of t

And here, again, it should be remembered that the force of custo
unfavourably as well as favourably, and upon the master as well as on
that the master can scarcely be expected to submit quietly and with co
the sudden abrogation of his rights and loss of the services to which he has
himself entitled by every law and usage of which he or his forefathers have
knowledge or experience. It must rather be assumed that he will attempt to r
his rights by coercion; and that the Courts, refusing to take cognizance of the re
between him and his slave, may generally, and where there is no domestic tie, be c
upon to punish the masters in considera le numbers for acts of violence, whilst
Chiefs themselves, who sit in the Courts and are large slave-owners, will sympathi
with the offenders against the new law rather than with those who invoke its protection

27. But if we cannot venture upon any such general renunciation by the Courts of the jurisdiction which they now exercise over the relations between slave-owners and slaves, it may, nevertheless, be well deserving of consideration whether they may not safely refuse to recognize slavery as between husbands and wives, and as between parents and their offspring. I should greatly desire—if consistent with public safety and public interests—to see this step taken with the least delay; but whether or no this can be hazarded, there is one unnatural exercise of the rights of ownership in the alienation of near relatives by sale or by pawning, which ought, I think, to be abolished at once. The abolition, in addition to its direct contribution to the cause of freedom, would have an indirect result which is greatly to be desired. It would strike at credit and the facilities for contracting debt which are no doubt deeply injurious in other ways as well as in the propagation of slavery.

28. In this point of view, indeed, and in others, it is, I think, eminently desirable that there should be an immediate avoidance of all future contracts for the sale or pawning of slaves; and as this would deprive the slaves of the resource now open to them of transfer by their own desire from a worse master to a better, the rule prevailing for many years past by which the Courts have manumitted slaves in cases of cruelty, should be extended to all cases of unprovoked ill-treatment of a serious nature.

29. It appears from the evidence taken before the Committee of the House of Commons in 1865, that the German Missionaries in the Eastern Districts of the Protectorate have been enabled to effect the liberation of a considerable number of slaves amongst their Christian converts, by inducing Christian masters to agree to the gradual self-redemption of the slaves.

As I have already observed, the right of the slave to hold property does not appear to be questioned; and there can be no doubt that every slave who has the means should be invested with the right of purchasing his own freedom and that of his wife and children; and some scale of valuation should be devised founded in the case of self-purchase as well as in that of compensated manumission upon present values. But if the owner of valuable slaves were thus deprived of his right to retain them, he would no doubt think himself entitled to renounce the duty of supporting those whom, on a balance of profits and losses, he might consider to be burdensome rather than valuable; and it would be necessary to secure some provision for those of the old and infirm who have no natural claim upon him for support, or to add to the price of the valuable slaves an annual contribution by which he should be indemnified for the subsistance of the others.

30. When, in 1833, various plans were under consideration for effecting the emancipation of the slaves in our sugar Colonies, one was proposed by a very distinguished member of this Department, which has come under may attention, and of which the main features may be stated as follows:—

It was proposed that the entire slave population should be divided: 1. Into the two sexes; and 2. Into classes according to their ages; that upon each class of each sex a price per head should be fixed by law, arbitrarily, but founded as closely as was possible upon the average market price borne during the last ten years by slaves of th like age and sex; that this price per head of each class should be divided into six equal parts, each of those parts, therefore, representing the price of the slave's labour for any one of the six working days of the week; that the Government should immediately purchase for each slave between the age of 6 and 70, one of these six

[redacted]g to the owner the sixth of the slave's price; that the slave [redacted]y his own exertions in this one free day, to gain the means of [redacted]lf a second free day; by his own exertions in the two free days to [redacted] of a third; and so on till he should have accomplished the purchase [redacted] working days of the week, when he would be altogether free. Slaves [redacted]riod of this measure, but under 6 years of age, were to have their sixth [redacted] and given to them as soon as they should reach age, whilst those above [redacted]ge were to have the option of gratuitous freedom of retaining their claims [redacted] by their owner and continuing under the obligations of slavery. The [redacted]thenceforth born of slave mothers were to inherit the sixth day, which should [redacted]n purchased for the mother, together with any such further days as she should [redacted]urchased for herself previously to the period of the birth.

The principle of this project was thus explained. Looking upon the evils and [redacted]rds of sudden emancipation as arising from the certainty that the great body of [redacted]aves would be liberated without any proof of their fitness for freedom, and with a [redacted]resumption that they would not acquire in freedom any habits of voluntary industry, the chief aim of the project was to give the slave, with a small portion of immediate freedom, the power of reaching total and ultimate emancipation through the exercise of industry and not without it. In being thus, to a great extent, the agent of his own redemption from slavery, the slave would give undeniable proof of previous industry, and therefore of preparation, in one particular at least, and that, perhaps, the most important of all, for the state to which, with the assistance essential in the first instance, he should have worked his own way. The rapidity of the progress made towards freedom would be in the direct ratio to the good or the bad use which he might make of the portion first conferred upon him; whilst the general operation of the measure would be in accordance with the great principle by which the lives of men are governed, and to which all men are amenable: that which calls their powers and virtues into action for their own profit and advantage; and brings home to them the consciousness of a moral agency and responsibility, by making the good and evil of their lives the result of their own conduct.

The circumstances of West Indian predial slavery and of Gold Coast slavery, domestic or other, are so widely different, that even had this proposal been considered applicable to the one, it by no means follows that it could be satisfactorily adapted to the other. Assuming a fund to be forthcoming from which one day in the week could be purchased for an able-bodied slave on the Gold Coast at the price say, of 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* (*i. e.*, one-sixth of his value), he might nevertheless fail to find within his reach any wage-earning employment by which he could turn the day to good account. It is possible, however, that to some extent, and in situations where road making or other public works might be in progress, a slave who was provided with the means of purchasing one day in the week might, with industry, earn the means of this piece-meal manumission. And in the Spanish Colonies in former times, under the name of the "coartado" system, this plan is said to have been in practical operation with beneficial effects.

31. Having regard to the small money value which slave labour bears at present, and to the probability that custom and circumstance stand in the place of law and of themselves suffice to maintain existing relations, I desire to hear from you, whether in your opinion, by the payment of a small compensation in money, such as it would be possible for me to sanction, the willing co-operation of the Chiefs and the large slave-owners may be obtained to the prospective extinction of legal slavery at the end of a short term of years. The extravagant rate of interest upon loans, perhaps, points to the prevalence of a low estimate of future in comparison with present advantages, and the short forecasts and improvidence which now renders the pawning of slaves for loans on these terms so frequent, may be equally available to facilitate their redemption from slavery on easy terms by immediate payments. It is possible that the Chiefs might be brought to agree to such an arrangement the more readily if warned that, whether in this way or some other, the legal status of slavery must cease at no distant time. For the purposes of such an arrangement it would probably be equitable that pawns should be taken to be the slaves of their present possessors, unless the indebted owner is able to pay his debt, including the arrears of interest, in which case the compensation should be payable to him, and the right to the services of the pawn should revert to him for the appointed term.

32. The various proposals which I have now indicated require a careful consideration whether for the adoption of their principles or to shape their details to the social and local conditions of the Gold Coast. There may be other measures which may be

better suited to the circumstances with which we have to deal, b
that universal and early emancipation which I have contemplated
may be, I would wish you to prepare at once for an early declaratio
born after the end of this year shall be born free. This can entail no p
on the present holders of slaves; it is possible, it is right as a matter o
will remove from the next generation the sufferings and bondage whic
shadow upon English institutions on the West Coast of Africa.

33. In conclusion, I have merely to add that you have now before yo
those proposals which have been suggested to Her Majesty's Government a
appear best to deserve attention, but also in some particulars the views and p
which Her Majesty's Government entertain. What I desire is that, in conju
with your Law Officer whose experience of the West Coast of Africa and the s
conditions of its people, no less than his legal knowledge and abilities, gives gr
weight to his opinions, you will look into these matters in all their bearings, and repo
to me the conclusions at which you may arrive, always bearing in mind that the question
at issue is not whether the legal status of slavery shall or shall not cease, nor indeed
whether emancipation shall be deferred to some indefinite and distant date, for on
those questions the mind of Her Majesty's Government is made up; but by what
modes of proceeding the many difficulties in the way may be surmounted without
sacrifice to those objects which are essential to public order and the peace of society on
the Gold Coast.

34. There is one further observation which I think it necessary to make for your
guidance. In the accounts which have been given of the structure of society by the
most experienced and enlightened Administrators during and since the Government
of Mr. Maclean, the patriarchal position of the Chiefs has been dwelt upon as the main
stay of society. I am very imperfectly informed as to the alteration wrought by the
events of last winter in the position of the Chiefs and in other elements of social
organization; but of one thing there can be no doubt, that the importance to be
attached to the views and sentiments of the Chiefs is not to be measured by their
claims or by their deserts, inasmuch as both are wholly insubstantial, but by the value
of their co-operation, whatever that may be, in giving beneficial effect to the changes
we purpose to bring about.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 4.

Governor Strahan to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received October 12.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, September* 16, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Lordship's despatch o
the 20th ultimo,* forwarding an Order passed by Her Majesty in Council on th
6th of August, by which the Legislative Council of the Gold Coast, as constitute
under the Charter of the 24th of July, is empowered to exercise by Ordinance all suc
powers as Her Majesty has acquired or may hereafter acquire in the Protecte
Territories adjacent to the Gold Coast Colony.

2. This Order in Council was duly proclaimed on the 12th instant.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEO. C. STRAHAN, *Administrator.*

No. 5.

Governor Strahan to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received October 14.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast Castle, September* 19, 1874.

I HAD the honour to receive on the 10th instant your Lordship's despatc
of the 21st of August,* on the subject of slavery and slave-dealing in the protecte
territories of the Gold Coast.

2. Although only a short interval has elapsed since the receipt of your Lordship'
despatch I feel that, after the consideration which I have given to the subject o

* No. 1. † No. 3.

Coast since my arrival in the Settlement, and after a perusal of the
t of the various proposals in all their bearings which have been
Majesty's Government as embodied in your Lordship's despatch, I
osition to report as follows:—

due consideration of the several schemes indicated by your Lordship, I
d on recommending a proposal, the main features of which are—

(1.) The immediate and absolute prohibition of slave-dealing in every form, including the prohibition of the importation into the Protectorate of slaves and persons dealt with as slaves, and a declaration of the unconditional freedom of such persons.

(2.) Provision that no Court, English or native, shall give effect to any right or claim affecting personal liberty except such rights as by the Law of England may arise under contracts of service, and as, without being repugnant to that Law, may arise out of the family and tribal relations which exist among the native inhabitants of the protected territories.

(3.) A declaration that all children born on and after a certain day (to be named) shall be free persons. Although no formal declaration is made of the freedom of the existing slave population, they would substantially and for practical purposes be equally free as these children.

4. The drafts of two Ordinances which have been framed by Mr. Chalmers for the purpose of carrying the above into effect are transmitted herewith, together with a draft Proclamation and Mr. Chalmers' Report regarding the detailed provisions of the Ordinances.

5. I would recommend that "the Gold Coast Slave-dealing Abolition Ordinance" should be passed as soon as possible, to be followed by the Proclamation marked A.

6. As a preliminary measure I have already sent to summon the Kings and Chiefs of the western and eastern districts, the former on the 16th of October, and the latter on the 5th of November next, when I propose to explain to them the views and intentions of Her Majesty's Government with regard to slave-dealing and the early abolition of slavery throughout the Protectorate. If this is done without exciting in their minds the fear that the social ties which have held good from time immemorial are to be suddenly rent asunder, the announcement will, in my opinion, be received very much as if they expected it, for there can be no doubt that something of the sort has been for some time and is now expected.

7. In confirmation of this opinion I may inform your Lordship that within the first three weeks after my arrival in the settlement I received applications from no fewer than four Kings of the Protectorate to assist them in recovering run-away slaves, and that on my replying to two of them through their messengers, and to the other two personally, that they were well aware that slavery was repugnant to the Queen, and that if they desired to secure the Queen's favour and protection the word "slave" must never again be mentioned by them in my presence, and that I would on no account interfere to bring back to them persons who desired to leave them. They received my answer with a submissive deference which I could not help feeling augured well for a speedy solution of the slave question on the Gold Coast, and I believe that the applications had only been made to feel their way as to what was to be the action of the Government under a new régime.

8. According to the manner in which the question of domestic slavery is received by the Kings and Chiefs, I would determine whether the "Gold Coast Emancipation Ordinance" and the Proclamation embodying the substance thereof, should be published immediately after the first Proclamation or be postponed for a time; although so important is it, in my opinion, to take advantage of the present time, when recent events are still fresh in the minds of the people, when the recollection of the dangers from which they were delivered by England's power has not yet died away, and before the power of King Coffee Calcalli is so crushed (which is by no means an unlikely contingency) as to give them no further cause for alarm, that I consider that postponement, except for some overpowering reason, would be inadvisable and impolitic.

9. The scheme which is now submitted is in substance identical with that referred to by your Lordship as having been followed by Lord William Bentinck in India with such good results. Although it may, and doubtless would, come into operation in the protected territories of the Gold Coast under circumstances different to those under which in India it was so successful, I am, nevertheless, of opinion that, here also, and more especially at the present time, there are many favourable conditions; and although it would be unwise to neglect due precaution against the risks which may attend the carrying out of such a scheme, there are many reasons

which induce me to believe that, under this scheme, the great [redacted] may be speedily or almost at once obtained; that nowhere is th[redacted] obstacle which need be deemed insurmountable, or, indeed, which sh[redacted] serious sacrifice of the interests which it is our duty to guard.

10. Before, however, entering into further detail regarding the op[redacted] scheme, or the dangers against which precautions should be taken, I ve[redacted] a few observations regarding those other schemes which your Lordship has [redacted] enough to afford me an opportunity of considering. These involve compen[redacted] the owners of slaves, either at the hands of the Government, or through the p[redacted] by the slaves of their own freedom, either at once or by a gradual process, in [redacted] the proceeds of their labour would be accumulated, till the required amoun[redacted] purchase money would have been made good.

11. As regards compensation by the Government, I am bound to say that I thi[redacted] it is excluded from consideration for one reason, to say nothing of others, viz., that th[redacted] conditions and materials are wanting which would afford the slightest hope of its being honestly carried out. The numbers of the slave and of the free population, and their relative distribution in different districts, are not known, and as registration and other checks are impossible, I am convinced that claims for compensation, which it would be impossible to disprove, would be repeated again and again for the same individuals.

12. In the same way the recovery of any reimbursement from the manumitted slaves (although on this matter I would lay less stress) by their employment on Government works would, I fear, prove illusory. They would desert whenever more remunerative employment offered, or a love of idleness prompted them; severe punishments would become necessary without being effectual.

13. Similar objections apply to any process of self-redemption, especially when the payment, or the equivalent amount of labour was to extend over any considerable period. From the general absence of education, accounts would be impossible, and innumerable disputes would arise as to whether the amounts fixed as the price of redemption had been paid or not, which it would be impossible to solve.

14. Besides these considerations, it is not to be expected that the slaves in any large numbers would avail themselves of opportunities of self-redemption, and only very slowly would this method operate (if ever it sufficed) to wipe out the reproach of slavery in the Protectorate.

15. With regard to any right in the masters to compensation, without entering into the discussion of a question, which was assumed in the case of the emancipation of the West Indian negroes, it appears to me that the events which have recently occurred have done much, if not all, to obviate the necessity for any such discussion, even if otherwise it might have existed; and I conceive I do not much misinterpret or differ from the views of Her Majesty's Government if I consider that Her Majesty, in the sacrifices she has made in rescuing the owners of slaves—with the rest of the inhabitants of the Protectorate—from defeat and disaster, and from the slavery under a savage and blood-thirsty monarch which was certainly impending over all of them, has already done far more than made compensation for all the interests in their slaves these owners could possibly claim.

16. If the calculation were made between the masters and slaves themselves, it would be found in the majority of the instances that the slave has by his labour already paid the amount of a redemption many times over.

17. Most undoubtedly does this apply to the form of slavery where persons under the name of pawns are placed in servitude for debt. The creditor not only has the services of the pawn, but also a usurious interest on his debt, and as the money for the payment of which a pawn would be accepted as security is of small amount, their labour, even if its value be estimated at a low rate, must in each case suffice to pay up in a few years the debts for which they are pledged. The creditor retains, in addition, the right to recover principal and interest from the debtor, the slave as it were being thrown in as an element independent of interest.

18. To return now to the scheme which I have submitted to your Lordship, no serious difficulties, so far as I can anticipate, will be encountered in carrying out that portion of it at least which enacts the discontinuance of slave-dealing and of the importation of slaves.

19. In this view Captain Lees, Mr. Chalmers, and Dr. Gouldsbury, than whom none are better acquainted with the habits and feelings of the people of the Protectorate, entirely coincide.

20. The sale of domestic slaves within the Protectorate has not at any time, as I

[redacted] a matter of common practice; on the contrary, it is against the [redacted]native feeling and is discountenanced by their laws, unless under [redacted]mstances in which it is permitted.

[redacted]r does the importation of slaves into the Protectorate for the purpose of [redacted]e place to any very great extent. The persons who are thus brought in [redacted]y the captives of wars or periodical raids amongst interior tribes, and the [redacted]of their sale being prohibited may be expected, as removing one of the [redacted]nts to desultory warfare, to render such wars less frequent. The provision [redacted] persons so brought into the Protectorate become from that moment free [redacted]s purchase but a poor speculation, as the purchaser knows that the person [redacted]hased need only remain with him during his pleasure.

22. The cessation of the traffic would not affect any industry, or disturb any [redacted]tablished or existing relations.

23. The system of giving pawns for debt is essentially one of detail, and is not likely to enlist any wide-spread sympathy, and I anticipate little difficulty in effecting its abolition. Credit may then, as your Lordship suggests, be less easily obtained; but I agree with your Lordship in thinking that the lessened facility for obtaining credit, and for making improvident bargains, will be a material gain to all concerned.

24. It is undoubtedly in the emancipation of the persons held as domestic slaves, who constitute the permanent slave population, that difficulties may, more probably than in the contest with any of the modes of slave dealing, be encountered, and I proceed to mention such of these as present themselves, most of which indeed have been alluded to by your Lordship.

(1.) I would mention, not as an obstacle to the execution of the scheme, but as an attendant risk—but one which neither myself, Captain Lees, nor Mr. Chalmers, for the reasons which I shall presently mention, consider as wearing any serious aspect —viz., that of poverty and consequent privation amongst the old and infirm slave population from the withdrawal of the support which they could claim as a right from their masters, and which was without question accorded. But the masters, ceasing to have the right to claim the services of their able-bodied slaves, may neither continue to have the will, or in some cases the ability, to give to the old and infirm the support which was customary; and where these are without blood relations it is possible that instances of real suffering might occur, to meet which it may become necessary that the Colony should make some provision.

(2.) A second possible obstacle has also been mentioned by your Lordship, the resistance which may be offered on the part of the masters, and its becoming necessary to inflict punishments upon them for forcible attempts to coerce the obedience of their former slaves.

(3.) It is more than probable that the slaves of the idlest and most disorderly class will be the first to take advantage of their freedom, and as these would not readily obtain maintenance from industrial pursuits, there might be the risk of their joining together in marauding parties to commit robberies on the roads, and in other ways prey upon the more industrious of the population.

(4.) It might be regarded as possible that such industry as already exists in the Protectorate might be arrested, or seriously disturbed, by the severance of the tie which has hitherto held employers and employed together.

25. To these your objections, which I have thought it right to notice, there is, in my opinion, a common answer applicable in varying degrees to all of them, viz., that the changes in the condition and mutual relation of the population will be much less rapid and sudden in fact than in theory might be supposed. Nothing can be more complete than the change which is contemplated, but its actual operation will, in all probability, be gradual.

26. I do not anticipate that the slaves will immediately in any large numbers leave their masters. The influence of habit and established associations, and the difficulty of obtaining a livelihood in other than the accustomed modes, will combine to prevent any general or wide spread exodus. Some of these will succeed in a new mode of life, and will increase the supply of labour in the coast towns; others, perhaps as large a number, will fail, and return to seek again the means of subsistence on their masters' farms or plantations, to talk perhaps of the privations they have undergone in the interval, which would prevent the remainder of the household from making a change until they could clearly see their way to bettering their condition. And again, on the other hand, the knowledge on the masters' part that they have no legal hold over these people may have the effect of securing for them an immunity from any ill-treatment calculated to cause discontent. The former slaves will be

freemen, but from a combination of causes such as the foregoing, I [redacted] that in many, in fact in the great majority of instances, they will co[redacted] some time to give their labour for an equivalent maintenance, and [redacted] comes when contracts of hiring shall have become the rule, the risks [redacted] emancipation may be considered at an end.

27. A second consideration is that the attachment which the slaves fo[redacted] a house or a croom, in the prosperity of which their own interests are as much [redacted] as those of their masters, would operate to prevent any sudden severance of th[redacted] which they have been accustomed.

28. A third consideration is that any irregularity or disturbance which [redacted] possibly take place will be matter of detail, and capable, without difficulty, if I anticip[redacted] correctly, of being met in detail. Some acts of violence on the part of masters m[redacted] occur, and crimes may possibly be committed, but with a judicious exercise of the forc[redacted] at my disposal I do not believe that there will be any difficulty in repressing and promptly punishing lawless acts of whatever nature, should any such occur.

29. It might be a formidable contingency if any combination should take place in resistance to the change, as for instance by the masters combining with the slaves, both being misled or in ignorance of its real nature; but combination for resistance, or indeed for any purpose, except by the intervention of a civilized Power, is foreign to the disposition of the people, while the nature of the country itself, and the distance apart and separation of the various Chiefs and tribes interpose obstacles which of themselves they are incapable of surmounting; besides which, the recent expedition has left so strong an impression of Her Majesty's power and resources, that I do not regard any general or organized opposition, even if that might have taken place at some former time, as being now even a possible danger. At some of the larger of the coast towns, prudence will dictate proceeding with circumspection and under certain precautions..

30. Such, my Lord, are the views which, after consulting with Captain Lees and Mr. Chalmers, to both of whom I am much indebted for most valuable information as the result of their experience on the Gold Coast, I have considered it my duty to bring before your Lordship; and if they have not been placed before your Lordship with all the succinctness I should have desired, had time admitted of greater elaboration, I can only assure your Lordship that they have not been arrived at without much careful consideration, and that, should I be fortunate enough to be entrusted by your Lordship to carry out these proposals, no effort or precaution shall be wanting on my part to do so successfully.

31. I will only add that promptitude of action is an all-important element in my calculations of success.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEO. C. STRAHAN.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 1 in No. 5.

An Ordinance to abolish Slave-Dealing in the Protected Territories.

WHEREAS it is expedient that effectual measures should be taken for abolishing slave-dealing in the Protected Territories:

Be it therefore enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of the Gold Coast Colony as follows, viz:—

I. This Ordinance shall come into operation upon and shall thereupon extend and apply to the Gold Coast Colony and the Protected Territories.

II. The term "Protected Territories" shall in this Ordinance mean the countries or territories on the West Coast of Africa, near or adjacent to the Settlement on the Gold Coast, wherein the Queen's Majesty has acquired powers and jurisdiction.

III. Slave-dealing is declared unlawful and is hereby prohibited.

IV. Whosoever shall, or shall attempt to do any of the acts hereinafter mentioned, that is to say—

1. Deal or trade in, purchase, sell, barter, transfer or take any slave;

in, purchase, sell, barter, transfer, or take any person, in order or should be held or treated as a slave;

receive, any person in servitude as a pledge or security for debt e and owing, or to be incurred, or contingent, whether under the name whatever other name such person may be called;

y or invite any person within the limits of the said Protected Territories so that such person should be dealt or traded in, purchased, sold, bartered, , or become a slave, or be placed in servitude as a pledge or security for

Convey or send any person out of the limits of the Protected Territories in or so that such person should be dealt or traded in, purchased, sold, bartered, sferred, or become a slave, or be placed in servitude as a pledge or security for ;

6. Enter into any contract or agreement with or without consideration for ccomplishing any of the purposes hereinbefore enumerated;

Shall, and shall be deemed to, have committed the offence of slave-dealing.

V. Whosoever shall aid, assist, counsel, request, order, or procure any other person to commit the offence of slave-dealing shall be deemed and be, guilty of slave-dealing, and may be tried and convicted either as an accessory before the fact to the principal offence or after conviction of the principal offender, or may be indicted and convicted of the substantive offence, whether the principal offender shall or shall not have been previously convicted or shall or shall not be amenable to justice.

VI. Every offence of slave-dealing may be inquired of, tried, determined, and dealt with as if the same had been committed within the Gold Coast Colony, or by the Court of the Judicial Assessor, or by any Superior Court of Justice having in the Protected Territories jurisdiction to try crimes and offences: Provided that the term "Superior Court," for the purposes of this Ordinance, shall include the Courts of such native Kings or Chiefs as the Governor may by his Commission authorize either specially to that effect or generally to try crimes and offences.

VII. Whosoever shall be convicted of slave-dealing shall be liable to be punished by imprisonment with or without hard labour, for a period which may extend to five years, and shall also be liable to be fined either in addition to, or in substitution for, such imprisonment.

VIII. Every person who shall be brought or invited within the Protected Territories from beyond the limits thereof in order or so that such person should be dealt or traded in, purchased, sold, bartered, transferred, or become a slave, or be placed in servitude, or transferred as a pledge or security for debt, shall be and is hereby declared to be a free person.

IX. Every present contract in which it is stipulated or agreed that any person shall be bought or sold or placed in servitude, or be transferred either as a pledge or security for debt, or in any other way shall, so far as regards any such stipulation or agreement be, and is hereby declared to be, wholly and in every particular, null and void; and every future contract which shall contain any such stipulation or agreement, shall be absolutely illegal.

X. This Ordinance shall be sufficiently cited for all purposes as the "Gold Coast Slave-dealing Abolition Ordinance, 1874."

Inclosure 2 in No. 5.

An Ordinance to provide for the Abolition of Slavery in the Protected Territories.

WHEREAS it is just and expedient to provide for the abolition of slavery and the emancipation of persons holden as slaves within the Protected Territories on the Gold Coast:

Be it therefore enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of the Gold Coast Colony as follows, viz.:—

I. This Ordinance shall come into operation upon and thereupon shall extend and apply to the Gold Coast Colony and the Protected Territories.

II. The term "Protected Territories" shall in this Ordinance mean the countries or territories on the West Coast of Africa, near or adjacent to the Settlement on the Gold Coast wherein the Queen's Majesty has acquired powers and jurisdiction.

III. Every person who, after shall be born within the Protected Territories, whether of a free or slave mother, shall

be and is hereby declared to be a free person to all intents and p
viding that, except in so far as not inconsistent with this Ordinance a
Coast Slave-dealing Abolition Ordinance, 1874, nothing herein con
construed to diminish or derogate from the rights and obligations of p
children, or from any other rights and obligations arising out of and co
family and tribal relationship.

IV. No Court of Justice, and no native King, Chief, or other native
shall, in any suit, action, or proceeding, take cognizance so as to give effe
enforce any right or claim over or affecting the liberty of any person save such
as under the ordinary rules of English law applicable to the Gold Coast Colony
arise under and by virtue of contracts of service between freemen, or as, without b
repugnant to the law of England, may arise out of the parental and tribal relati
according to the customary law of the Protected Territories.

V. This Ordinance shall be sufficiently cited for all purposes as the "Gold Coast
Emancipation Ordinance, 1874."

Inclosure 3 in No. 5.

(A.)

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty has resolved to abolish slave-dealing in the Protected Territories of the Gold Coast, and the importation thereinto of slaves, and also to take measures at such periods as she may deem advisable for the abolition of slavery and the emancipation of persons holden as slaves within the said Protected Territories:

And whereas the Governor and Legislative Council of the Gold Coast Colony have in virtue of the powers vested in them and by Her Majesty's commands enacted an Ordinance bearing date

Now I do hereby proclaim, publish, and make known the said Ordinance to all persons whom it may concern.

And further, in order and to the intent that all the Kings, Chiefs, Headmen, and persons throughout the Protected Territories and elsewhere may the more readily understand and obey the law made and enacted by the said Ordinance, I hereby require everyone to take notice and observe that now and from henceforth:—

It is unlawful to sell, or purchase, or transfer any slave.

It is unlawful to sell, or purchase, or transfer any free person so as to make such person a slave.

It is unlawful to put any person in pawn for or on account of any debt.

It is unlawful to bring any person, whether slave or free, into the Protected Territories from Ashantee or elsewhere in order that such person should be sold or dealt with as a slave or pawn.

It is unlawful to take or send any person, whether slave or free, out of the Protected Territories in order that such person should be sold or dealt with as a slave or pawn.

It is unlawful to make any contract or agreement for buying or selling, or pawning any person, or for bringing any person into or out of the protected territories to be sold or dealt with as a slave or pawn.

Whosoever offends against any of these laws shall be punished with imprisonment and hard labour, and may also be fined. If in any contract it be agreed that any person shall be put in pawn the whole contract shall be null and void.

And further I do hereby make known to the Kings, Chiefs, Headmen, and all other persons within the protected territories whom it may concern that afterwards and so soon as the Queen's Majesty shall deem it most expedient and conducive to their welfare and prosperity, and shall so command, the Governor and Legislative Council will proceed to make further laws to provide for the total abolition of slavery and emancipation of all persons. But it is not intended by any such laws to force or to offer any inducement to any persons to leave their masters as may be desirous of remaining in their service, and it is intended in all respects to permit the family relations to continue according as used and wont, except only that of slavery and such customs as arise therefrom, and are thereon necessarily dependent.

Inclosure 4 in No. 5.

Cape Coast Castle, September 18, 1874.

[redacted]he honour to transmit herewith the drafts of two Ordinances prepared [redacted]of your Excellency's instructions, entitled respectively—

[redacted]n Ordinance to abolish slave-dealing in the Protected Territories;" and,

"An Ordinance to provide for the abolition of slavery in the Protected [redacted]s."

By the first of these Ordinances it is intended to prohibit slave-dealing, [redacted]ing in that term the putting persons in pawn, and the importation from [redacted]ntee or elsewhere into the Protectorate of slaves and persons intended to be sold [redacted]laves, and to avoid *in toto* all contracts containing any slave-trading stipulation.

3. The 1st section provides for the application of the Ordinance to the Gold Coast [redacted]olony (to which I think it should be declared to apply, offences being triable therein) and the "Protected Territories," which term is defined in the next section; and, when completed, will fix the period for the Ordinance coming into operation.

4. The 2nd section defines, for the purposes of the Ordinance, the term "Protected Territories," which is limited to the territories adjacent to the "Settlement on the Gold Coast," the object of this limitation being to exclude any question concerning the application of the Ordinance to certain territories near Lagos, in which some protection is exercised, but of quite a different character to that at the Gold Coast.

5. By the 3rd section slave-dealing is prohibited.

6. The 4th section defines the offence of slave-dealing, and is intended to strike against the following acts:—

(1.) Selling or buying any slave.
(2.) Selling or buying any person, slave or free.
(3.) Pawning or receiving any person in pawn for debt.
(4.) Bringing any person into the Protectorate to be sold or made a slave.
(5.) Conveying any person out of the Protectorate to be sold or made a slave.
(6.) Making any contract for accomplishing any of the purposes prohibited, and against all forms and varieties of these acts, and against attempts.

7. Under the 5th section, accessories may be tried along with principals, or separately, and whether or not the principal has been convicted or be amenable to justice.

8. The sixth section determines the Courts in which slave-dealing may be tried. Under the first alternative, allowing the offence to be tried as if committed within the Gold Coast Colony, it is intended to leave matters open for summary jurisdiction in minor offences being given to Magistrates and Commandants, major offences being triable in the Supreme Court of the Colony. It seems expedient to declare a jurisdiction also in any Superior Court having jurisdiction within the Protected Territories. The offence may thus be tried before whatever Tribunal may be from time to time for all reasons the most eligible. I think that, for the present, at least, cognizance of the offence should not belong to any Chief's or King's Court as such. It may be expected that their sympathies would be more with the offenders than with the law, and that trials by them would frequently be illusory. Nevertheless, it would generally be very difficult in any case to estimate correctly to what extent such sympathy had operated, or to call the Chiefs to account for wrong decisions, and to exact a strict reckoning in such cases would lead occasionally to the risk of injustice being done, a risk which, for obvious reasons, is especially to be avoided in the working of this measure. To avoid complications, I am therefore convinced it is expedient that trials should only be had under the control of an English Judicial officer, unless where a native Chief has shown himself to such extent worthy of confidence as to receive a commission. Such commissions might, from time to time, be conferred as circumstances pointed out.

9. The 7th section enacts penalties. The maximum would only be applied in aggravated cases or after repeated offences. It has been placed at five years' imprisonment with hard labour. Fines may be imposed in any cases either in addition to or in place of any term of imprisonment. It has been considered expedient to leave the minimum of punishment undefined. It will, I conceive, be requisite carefully to avoid the risk of enlisting popular sympathy with any offender by any punishment that might be excessive.

10. By the 8th section every person brought into the Protected Territories for slave-dealing purposes is declared free.

11. By the 9th section all contracts into which any slave-dealing stipulation enters is avoided in every particular.

12. The second of these Ordinances (which may be passed with or subsequently to the first Ordinance), is intended to put a... legal status.

13. The 1st and 2nd sections are similar to the corresponding se... Ordinance.

14. By the 3rd section every person born in the Protected Territori... which remains to be supplied, is declared free; parental and tribal authori... these would remain legally exerciseable, being saved.

15. By the 4th section it is provided that no Court shall give effect to... or claim affecting personal liberty other than such rights as by the law of ... arise under contracts of service, or consistently with that law, under the pare... tribal relations. It is necessary that the native tribunals should be included ... operation of this section, although not authorized to try the offence of slave-dealin... the former Ordinance, and to obviate any difficulty in construing, I have deeme... right to include the native authority here expressly.

16. The reservation of family and tribal relations in the 3rd and 4th sections it was thought requisite to insert, because from the circumstance of marriages valid by the law of England being almost unknown, the Courts might, in the absence of such a clause, have difficulty in taking cognizance of the natural relations of parent and child, and other similar natural relations, and of the obligations arising therefrom, in which, however, it is desirable they should preserve a jurisdiction. As a matter of policy, also, it seemed inexpedient to make any greater change on the native customary law connected with these relations than the object in view required.

17. It will be observed that, should the provisions of the 4th section become law, the declaration, in the 3rd section, of the freedom of children will operate rather as an announcement of their status, than as conferring upon them any different rights to those which would practically belong to all other persons through the non-enforcement of every claim adverse to liberty.

18. It will also be observed that no declaration is made of the freedom of the slaves now existing, nor are there any penal or prohibitory clauses directed against the holding of slaves. It was considered that the enactment that no claim affecting liberty should receive effect in any Court, as it practically and substantially abolished slavery, was sufficient, and that it was neither necessary nor expedient to insert any clause which might needlessly precipitate the breaking up of existing relations, whilst the character of these relations was, nevertheless, at once essentially changed. The servant is free, and may assert his freedom at any moment by separating from his master. Whilst he refrains from doing so the legal relation between him and his former owner would be simply that of master and servant under a tacit hiring. Should the master attempt to coerce him otherwise than the law of master and servant admits, the Courts would interpose for his liberation, and he would also be entitled to redress for the wrong done to him.

19. The law as to slave-holding would thus, in effect and for practical purposes, be placed upon an equivalent footing to that existing in the United Kingdom, where the holding of slaves was not *eo nomine* excluded by any statute specifically directed against it, but by the common law, as explained in Sommersett's case, and ever since acknowledged, with the distinction only, that what was established in England under the common law would be done in the Protected Territories by virtue of the Ordinance.

I have, &c.
(Signed) D. P. CHALMERS.

His Excellency Captain G. C. Strahan,
Governor of the Gold Coast.

No. 6.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Strahan.

Sir, *Downing Street, October* 28, 1874.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 19th of September,* in which, after considering mine of the 21st August, you make a proposal for the abolition of slave-dealing and slavery throughout Her Majesty's Protectorate on the Gold Coast.

2. I have considered your recommendations with the care which their importance

* No. 5.

[redacted]eply I shall deal chiefly with some points connected with the [redacted]st convenient for the enactment and promulgation of the two [redacted] have prepared for terminating the institution of slavery; reserving [redacted]tch my observations on their detailed provisions.

[redacted]spatch states very ably and forcibly the conclusions at which you have [redacted] may here say that those conclusions derive additional weight from the [redacted] experience of the gentlemen by whom you have been assisted in the [redacted]n of this matter, and whose opinions concur with yours.

[redacted]hall hope to learn that the two meetings in which you designed to gather [redacted]al feeling of the Western and Eastern Chiefs and tribes, &c., have passed off [redacted]torily and with good results.

[redacted] If their feeling has proved to be such as you anticipated, you may at once [redacted]eed to summon the Legislative Council of the Gold Coast and procure the enact-[redacted]t of the Ordinance to abolish slave-dealing, which should be made to take effect [redacted]er such short interval only as may suffice to ensure its provisions coming to the knowledge of those principally affected by it, and so that the traffic, odious as it is, in which they have been concerned, may not without fair notice to them assume the character of highly criminal offences.

6. The draft Proclamation which accompanied your despatch appears to me to be well suited to attain this object. Copies of it should be widely circulated, accompanied by explanations from trustworthy messengers of Government; and as soon as you have sufficient materials before you, I shall be desirous to receive a full report of the effect produced on the people by this measure.

7. It will in the next place be your duty to form a careful estimate of the whole situation, and judge whether the second Ordinance should be proceeded with in immediate succession to the first.

8. The decision to be taken on this question is a matter of gravity, to which you will give your most earnest attention. At this distance from the scene of action, and necessarily ignorant of many of those local conditions which may greatly affect the precise course to be taken, I cannot prescribe the details. I am happy to think that I can in such a question trust to your judgment and prudence, and I leave the decision of this delicate question with confidence in your hands. On the one hand I am personally anxious for the early completion of the work, and I am aware of the danger of delay. I know that where delays are interposed objections grow up and take shape which would not otherwise be felt or expressed. Sometimes where a great change has to be accomplished the difficulties are less when they are faced all together, and when the break with the past is made complete and instantaneous. The submissive attitude of the people which you report, and the effects on the public mind of the recent British successes, are arguments which tend to the same conclusion. On the other hand, you will have dispassionately to estimate the public temper, to watch for any signs of obstacles, to weigh their value, and to measure the difficulties against your own ability and means to overcome them.

9. If, upon a review of the situation, you can see your way prudently to act, and if, as I think probable, you consider immediate action clearly desirable, then you are not only at liberty, but you have my full sanction and authority, for proceeding with the second measure.

10. In the event of your deciding to take this course, you may rely upon every support that I can give you. I have entered into communication with the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, in order to procure for you such moral aid as is to be derived from the presence in the Colonial waters of Her Majesty's naval forces. Sir William Hewett is, as you know, absent at the Cape of Good Hope; but the officer immediately in command of the West African Division has been instructed by their Lordships to proceed to Cape Coast Castle, and to place his services generally at your disposal. Probably the arrangements which have been made may result in the presence of three of Her Majesty's steam-vessels of war at Cape Coast Castle. You will use your own judgment as to the display to be made of any part of this force, having due regard to the interests of the Naval Service generally, and the health of the ships' companies.

11. I propose, also, that the wing of the West India Regiment should remain on the Gold Coast for a further period; and, in the event of an emergency, you can have recourse to the remainder of the regiment, which is at Sierra Leone.

12. I hope, however, that you will not need its aid, but will carry through the measures in which we are now engaged with the ordinary means and resources at the command of the Gold Coast Government.

13. You must look mainly to your own armed force, and [redacted] that it is effective, but you will immediately increase it if you [redacted] think it insufficient for the duties which it will be required to discha[redacted]

14. I have secured two additional officers for the Police, and [redacted] services of a third. I trust that all three officers will leave England by [redacted] 7th of November.

15. The able and experienced officer who has accepted the Co[redacted] Customs sails by the steamer which carries this despatch. I trust that h[redacted] will release you from some part of the labours of administration, which, at t[redacted] time, occupy an undue share of your attention.

16. I am also in correspondence with other persons of experience on the [redacted] with a view to their proceeding temporarily to the Colony, and rendering you s[redacted] aid at this juncture.

17. It may be convenient that one of these gentlemen should act as Colo[redacted] Secretary, and the services of another will be at your disposal for employment in [redacted] political capacity amongst the tribes. The officers in question will be appointed to the Council.

18. On this point, and adverting to the 17th paragraph of my despatch Secret of the 20th of August,* I have to observe that you will, no doubt, gather from this despatch that slavery and slave-dealing are subjects in which the Legislative Council of the Gold Coast is not to regard itself as bound by the instruction contained in that paragraph.

19. I have already indicated to you what would, in my opinion, be the proper date for the commencement of the Slave-dealing Ordinance. The date for the commencement of the Slavery Abolition Ordinance is another question. If it cannot be properly brought into force on the 1st of January, and it is found necessary to allow some further postponement of the emancipation, there could be no more fitting date than the Queen's Birthday for granting the boon of liberty to these humble dependents on her clemency and power.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 7.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Strahan.

Sir, *Downing Street, October* 29, 1874.

IN accordance with the intention expressed in my despatch of the 28th instant,* I now proceed to address you on some of the details of the two draft Ordinances which you have prepared for effecting the abolition of slave-dealing and slavery in the Protectorate.

2. First, with regard to the Slave-Dealing Abolition Ordinance, I have to observe that my own opinion would have been in favour of providing a heavier maximum penalty than five years for the offence of slave-dealing; but, having reference to the considerations of local feeling and policy which have doubtless weighed with you, I am prepared to defer to the opinion which you and Mr. Chalmers entertain on the subject. In connection with the same Ordinance, I would suggest that words should be added to the 7th section, providing that, when a fine is inflicted, the offender may be imprisoned till the fine is paid.

3. With regard to the Slavery Abolition Ordinance, it may be convenient to decide that all children born after the date of the commencement of that Ordinance shall be deemed to be free persons. As to the commencement of this Ordinance, I have addressed you in my despatch of the 28th instant.*

4. In the 18th paragraph of his Report, Mr. Chalmers observes that hereafter "should the master attempt to coerce him (the slave) otherwise than the law of master and servant admits, the Courts would interpose for his liberation, and he would also be entitled to redress for the wrong done him."

5. Such interposition on the part of the Courts would, no doubt, be in accordance with the spirit of the Act, but I can conceive it being argued and held that, as this Ordinance does not in terms abolish slavery amongst persons born before the commencement of its operation, the 4th section must be regarded as engrafted on the pre-existing and still-existing system of slavery, and that, while the master's right to the services of the slave is not one which he can judicially enforce against a slave

* No. 6.

[redacted]n his power, yet his right is an existing one, and one which, possessed in respect of a slave within his control, may be enforced he right of a slave-holder usually is—by personal correction.
efore, I concur in the omission of any formal declaration of emanci-
have you consider whether an additional clause should not be inserted any person hereafter assaulting or coercing another with a view to vice or obedience from him as a slave or pawn, shall be guilty of an

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 8.

Governor Strahan to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(*Received November* 20, 1874.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, October* 24, 1874.

IN paragraph 6 of my despatch of the 19th of September,* I informed your Lordship that I had summoned the Kings and Chiefs of the Western Districts to meet me at Cape Coast on the 16th of the present month, and those of the Eastern Districts at Accra on the 5th of November.

2. Although, knowing the dilatory habits of the people of the Western Districts and, therefore, not expecting that they would arrive punctually, I named the 16th of October as the day upon which they should meet me, it was not my intention that so great an interval as that from the 16th of October to 5th of November should elapse between the meetings at Cape Coast and Accra.

3. I was glad, however, to find that my surmises as to want of punctuality were in a great measure incorrect, inasmuch as with two exceptions all the Kings and Chiefs reached Cape Coast on or before the 18th instant, but as the Kings and Chiefs of Eastern and Western Wassaw, who live at a greater distance than the others, have not yet arrived, probably in consequence of the state of the roads after the recent rains, I have postponed the general meeting up to the present time.

4. The interval, however, has not been thrown away, spent as it has been in seeing the Kings and Chiefs separately upon the requirements of their respective districts, and in feeling my way towards an announcement of the changes contemplated with regard to slavery.

5. Should the Wassaw Kings not arrive before the 27th instant, it is my intention, without waiting longer for them, to have a meeting of the other Kings and Chiefs on that day.

6. If the result of this meeting is satisfactory, I propose leaving this on the 4th proximo for Accra, so as to meet the Kings and Chiefs of the Eastern Districts on the 5th, despatching previously to Accra eighty men of the 1st West India Regiment and eighty Houssas, who, along with fifty Houssas from Lagos and thirty Fantee Police already at Accra, will form the defensive force at that place during the stay of the Kings and Chiefs.

7. The force at Cape Coast during this time will consist of 100 men of the 1st West India Regiment, and seventy of the armed Police, of whom forty will be Houssas.

8. As Captain Lees, when I was in consultation with him here on the subject of slavery, expressed a wish to be present at the proposed meeting at Accra, I have made arrangements for his being conveyed from Lagos to Accra along with the detachment of fifty Houssas above referred to about the 3rd or 4th proximo, by one of Her Majesty's gun-vessels.

9. During Captain Lees' absence from Lagos, which is not likely to be beyond a fortnight, I have instructed Mr. Shaw, Acting Collector of Customs to act as Administrator.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEO. C. STRAHAN, *Governor.*

No. 9.

Governor Strahan to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received November

(Telegraphic.)

THE announcement that buying, selling, and pawning of persons is pr
that the relations between master and servant, as existing in England, ca
recognized or permitted to be enforced, has, this day, been satisfactorily recei
Kings and Chiefs of the Western Districts at Cape Coast.

No. 10.

Governor Strahan to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received November 25.)

(Telegraphic.) *Accra, November* 5, 1874.

AN announcement similar to that made at Cape Coast on the 3rd instant has been made here, to the Kings and Chiefs of the Eastern Districts, with regard to slavery, and has been received in an equally satisfactory spirit; the result of both meetings is highly satisfactory.

No. 11.

Governor Strahan to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received December 3, 1874.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, November* 3, 1874.

REFERRING to my despatch of the 24th ultimo,* I have the honour to inform your Lordship that I forward by this mail the following message to be transmitted to your Lordship by telegraph from Madeira:—

"The announcement that buying, selling, and pawning of persons is prohibited, and that the relations between master and servant as existing in England can alone be recognized or be permitted to be enforced, has this day been satisfactorily received at Cape Coast by the Kings and Chiefs of the western districts."

I consider that I cannot do better than forward to your Lordship the statement made to the Kings and Chiefs in the form in which it was given to the interpreter.

Your Lordship will observe that there is no attempt at composition, my object being to place the matter before the interpreter in such language as would be intelligible to him, without which it would, of course, be impossible for him to convey a correct idea to the native mind of what was intended.

At the conclusion of my statement the Kings and Chiefs consulted for a short time, and proposed to reply next day. I informed them that I could not comply with this request, but stated that I had no objection to leaving them alone to consult as to the nature of the reply which they might wish to convey to the Queen. I accordingly retired, and in about an hour afterwards they informed me that they were ready to make their reply, and on re-entering the Palaver hall a deputation representing the Kings and Chiefs came forward, and spoke in the name of the whole assembly as follows:—

"We have heard all that the Governor has said to us; we thank the Queen, and we thank the Governor. We know that the Queen loves us, and has done much good to us, and that the Queen would not desire us to do anything except what was for our good. We have talked over what has been told to us, and agree in what the Governor has said; and we will give up buying slaves."—(Selling is not a practice with the tribes of the Protectorate, as I have stated in a former despatch.)—"We cannot do otherwise than as the Queen tells us; but we wish to ask what we are to do about the old pawns, and we put the question because many of us have lent money and received pawns. Again, with regard to those who live with us, they are as it were our families. Disagreements sometimes happen between us, yet the difference is talked over, and then we are at one again."—(Implying that they had not thoroughly understood the course of the future relations between masters and servants.)

I explained that the situation of the old pawns would be similar to that of the

* No. 8.

[redacted]t would be optional to the pawns to remain; and that it was in [redacted]secure their doing so; that the loss of the pawn did not imply the [redacted]for which pawns had been taken, which remained equally valid and [redacted]efore. As to the domestic slaves, I went over again the part of my [redacted]s branch of the subject, and explained to them that no forcible disruption [redacted]rangements was intended, and that it was for themselves to render the [redacted]their families so happy that there should not be any wish or need for

[redacted] this explanation there were expressions of cordial desire to carry our Her [redacted]s wishes, followed by enthusiastic cheers for the Queen.

[redacted]e short interval which must elapse before I leave for Accra has not admitted of [redacted]ng but a very brief account of this day's proceedings, but I can only say that the [redacted]t has fully come up to the expectations I had formed.

I leave to-morrow morning for Accra, and as I intend, after the meeting held there, [redacted] visit Akropong, Crôboe, and the Volta, I have given a letter of instructions to Mr. Chalmers to act as my deputy under the 16th section of the Charter during my absence.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEO. C. STRAHAN, *Governor.*

Inclosure in No. 11.

I AM pleased to see the Kings and Chiefs.

Most of you are old allies of the Queen. Others of you have been allies of the Queen's friend, the King of the Netherlands.

In times past there have been disputes and disagreements between you. If I speak of this, it is to tell you that these disputes must cease for ever, and that all ill-feeling must be at an end.

You are now all one under the flag of the Queen of England.

The Queen has desired me to see you, and to tell you what are her wishes and the wishes of her people.

I will first speak of the events in your history from which has arisen the close relationship which now exists between Her Majesty and you.

Probably there are few of you who can remember, but all of you have heard and know from your forefathers how your country was troubled in the old times before Sir C. McCarthy came to the Gold Coast, when Osai Tutu Quamina made war upon you, how your armies were defeated, how your women and children were taken captives to Ashantee, how much gold you had to pay as tribute to the King.

You know also that Sir C. McCarthy was sent from England, you know how he pitied your condition, how he worked for you, gave you arms and captains, and led you on to fight with the Ashantees; and although he lost his life in fighting for you, it was through him that the Ashantees were defeated, and Osai Tutu Quamina was forced to make peace, and peace continued through all the rest of Osai Tutu's reign.

I need not speak much of the wars of Quacoe Duah's time, as these brought you no great trouble, although you had been in constant fear and anxiety lest the Ashantees should come to attack your own homes.

But at the beginning of last year the tribes of the Protectorate were invaded by an Ashantee army of 40,000 men, under the command of a General belonging to the King's family.

This army defeated and scattered the armies of the Protectorate, laid the country waste by fire and plunder. This army attempted also to attack the English forts on the coast. It was, of course, easy for the Queen's soldiers who were sent from England, and the soldiers who landed from the ships on the coast, to send the Ashantees back from the forts; but the whole of the Protectorate was at the mercy of the Ashantees as before, and you were helpless; even as your fathers were troubled by Osai Tutu Quamina, so were you, their sons, again troubled by Koffee Kalcalli. Then the Queen sent one of her Generals with white officers and soldiers from England, and soldiers from the ships to deliver you from ruin.

The General went to attack the Ashantees on one side, and another Captain was sent to attack them on the other. The Queen's General and her Officers and soldiers and sailors fought your battles for you, sent the Ashantees out of your country, beat

them in three large battles, took Coomassie, set fire to it, and mad[redacted]
a Treaty of Peace.

You were in this way delivered from defeat and misery.

The Queen did this without assistance from you. She sent her [redacted]
from England, and spent more gold than there is in Ashantee, Denker[redacted]
Akim ten times over to carry on the war. Some of her officers and soldi[redacted]
lives in battle, and some died from sickness.

Now, why do I tell you all these things? Is it to tell you that the Qu[redacted]
you to pay back part of what she has spent for you? Is it to tell you that [redacted]
pay her for the freedom from the Ashantee yoke which she has secured for you [redacted]
to tell you that now she has done so much for you she can do no more, and you mu[redacted]
take care of yourselves? Is it to tell you that now you are once saved from da[redacted]
you must not look to her any more to assist you? No; all she requires and exp[redacted]
is obedience on your part to her wishes and the wishes of her people in England.

In return for the benefits conferred on you, the Queen requires your willing assistance, as Kings and Chiefs of this country, in putting a stop to a thing which the Queen and her people abhor. It is against a law which no King or Queen who sits upon the throne of England can ever change.

I have pointed out to many of you since I came here, that the English people buy fowls, buy pigs, buy sheep, but they cannot buy or sell men, women, or children. The Queen is determined by every means in her power to put a stop at once to the buying and selling of men, women, and children, whether it is buying and selling slaves within the Protectorate, or bringing persons into the Protectorate to be sold, or sending persons out of the Protectorate to be sold, and she will not permit any man or woman or child to be given away in pawn for debt.

The Queen desires to make you as happy as her own people. This buying and selling and pawning of men, women, and children is wrong, and the Queen knows that any country where this is done cannot be happy.

The Queen does not desire to take any of your people from you—those who live with you, or work for you, and are part of your families. If they are happy and content to live with you as they do now, continuing to do for you what work is required of them and depending upon you for their maintenance and looking to you for other benefits, no change is forced upon them—no family need be broken up; but you must understand that any person who does not wish to continue to live with you in this way cannot be compelled to return to you by any Court, English or native.

The Queen hopes to help you in many ways, and desires to make you, as far as she can, as happy as her people in England or in any part of her dominions; and it is right that I tell you distinctly that if you desire the Queen's protection you must do as she tells you is good for you.

This is the Queen's message, and when the Queen speaks in this way, it is not a thing for doubt, hesitation, or palaver. The Queen expects to hear from you that you are ready to do as she has told you.

I will only say that, without the Queen's money, without the Queen's soldiers, you, Kings and Chiefs, would to-day have been the slaves of a blood-thirsty King. The Queen has paid a great price for your freedom.

You and those dear to you would have been dragged away to form a part of the unhappy thousands who are put to death by a cruel King.

Your homes would have been homes full of slavery.

I see you to-day in the enjoyment of peace and security, and I trust prepared to join me in the prayer—

God save the Queen!

No. 12.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Strahan.

Sir, *Downing Street, December* 4, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 3rd November,* reporting your meeting with the Kings and Chiefs of the Western District at Cape Coast, at which you informed them of the policy about to be adopted

* No. 11.

[redacted]ying, selling, and pawning of slaves and the institution of domestic

[redacted]prove the terms of your address, which appear to me to have been [redacted]osen, and I learn with much gratification that, after asking and receiving [redacted] the subject of the future relations between slave and master, the Kings [redacted]pressed themselves entirely satisfied.

[redacted]report of the proceedings furnished to the press, a copy of which I inclose for [redacted]mation, differed in one material point from your account, and made it to appear [redacted] hearing objections you had consented that no slave could leave his master or [redacted] unless there was proof of cruelty or maltreatment.

[redacted] Some misapprehension has consequently arisen as to the course taken by you, [redacted]s that reported in the press would have been entirely opposed to what has been [redacted]templated, and, indeed, to what your recent telegram as well as your despatch now [redacted]fore me lead me to conclude that you have done, I have not hesitated to assume that [redacted] am right in understanding your action to have been in accordance with the inclosed Memorandum, which I have thought it right to make public for the information of those numerous persons in this country who are watching with interest the policy which you appear to have commenced with so much ability and success.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 12.

Extract from the "Daily Telegraph" of December 3, 1874.

SLAVERY ON THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

MESSAGE FROM THE QUEEN.

Cape Coast Castle, November 7.

A MEETING of all the Kings and Chiefs of the western and central positions of the Gold Coast was held at the Castle of Cape Coast, in the Palaver Hall, on the 3rd of November, 1874, when his Excellency Governor Strahan spoke as follows:—

"Kings and Chiefs,—I am pleased to meet you. Most of you present have been old allies of the Queen, and some were allies of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands. In times past there were disputes between you. If I speak of those it is to tell you that all these disputes must cease for ever, and be at an end. Now all of you are under one flag—the flag of England. The Queen desires me to inform you of her wishes and those of her people in England; but before doing so I will first speak of what has transpired in your history, and which has brought about the relations at present existing between you and her Government. Few of you probably can remember how your country was disturbed by Ashantee before Sir Charles M'Carthy's time. King Osai Totoo Quamina made war on you; your armies were defeated, your women and children taken captive to Ashantee, and you had to pay much gold as tribute. You know that then Sir Charles M'Carthy was sent from England; you also know how he pitied your condition, and gave you arms and ammunition, and supported you in every conceivable manner; yet though he lost his life, in the end the Ashantees were defeated, and were forced to retire from your country, and Osai Totoo Quamina was forced to make peace, and you had peace during the remaining years of his reign. I will not say much of what occurred during Quacoo Duah's reign, though you still stood in fear of Ashantee and its might. But at the beginning of last year an army of 40,000 Ashantees invaded your country, under a general who was a member of the Royal Family. This army defeated and scattered your forces, and devastated the country around with fire and with sword. This army attempted to attack the English forts on the coast. Of course it would have been easy for Her Majesty's land and sea forces here to have driven back the enemy, but your country would have still been at their mercy. As your forefathers were scattered and troubled by the Ashantees, so were you by Coffee Kalcalli. Then the Queen sent out a General with officers and an army composed of some of her land and sea forces to deliver you from ruin. The General attacked Ashantee on one side, and another Captain on the other. The Queen's General and army fought your battles for you. This force drove the enemy out of your country, followed them into theirs, beat them in three large battles, took Coomassie and burnt it, and forced the King to sign a Treaty. In this way you were relieved from

defeat and misery. The Queen accomplished all this without yo[redacted] Majesty sent out these men in ships from England at a cost ten times g[redacted] gold there is in Ashantee, Akim, and Wassaw. Some of these officers a[redacted] battle, and others from disease. Now, why do I tell you all this? Is it t[redacted] the Queen wants you to pay back any portion of the money she has expen[redacted] Is it to tell you that you must pay for your freedom from Ashantee? Is i[redacted] that as she has done so much for you, you must do what you can for yoursel[redacted] can do no more? Is it to tell you that as she has saved you from your late da[redacted] are to expect no farther protection from her? No. All she requires and expec[redacted] you is obedience to her wishes and those of her people in England. In return for [redacted] benefits the Queen requests your aid in putting an end to a thing she and her pe[redacted] abhor. This thing is against a law which no King or Queen of England can ever chan[redacted] I have pointed out to some of you that the English people buy sheep, fowls, and other liv[redacted] stock, but not men, women, and children. The Queen is determined to put a stop at once to the buying and selling of slaves, either within or without the Protectorate, in any shape, degree, or form, and she will allow no person to be taken as a pawn for debt. (This last passage was repeated, with considerable emphasis.) The Queen desires to make you as happy as her own people. This buying, selling, and pawning of men and women and children is wrong, and no country where it exists can be happy. The Queen does not desire to take any of your people from you; those of them who like to work for, and with, and to assist you, can remain with you. If they are happy, and continue to live with you on the same terms as now, no change will be forced upon you; but any person who does not desire to live with you on those terms can leave, and will not be compelled by any Court, British or native, to return to you. The Queen hopes to make you happy in many ways—as happy as those in her other dominions. It is right that I should tell you distinctly that if you desire her protection you must do as she wishes—as she orders. This is the Queen's message. When the Queen speaks in this way it is not a matter for palaver, question, hesitation, or doubt, but she expects obedience and assent. I will only say that, without the Queen's money and troops, you would have been slaves of a blood-thirsty people. The Queen has paid a great price for your freedom. You, and those near and dear to you, would have been dragged hence to form a portion of the thousands who are decapitated and sacrificed by this savage race for their customs. Your homes would have been homes full of misery. I see you to-day enjoying peace, and I call on you all to join with me in the prayer, 'God save the Queen.' My message is delivered."

The Governor ceased speaking, and for a short time the Chiefs were consulting among themselves what answer to give. At last King Edoo, of Mankessim, solicited permission from his Excellency to retire till the next day, so that they (the Kings) might consult together as to the answer they could give. This, however, the Governor refused, and referred them to that portion of his speech or message wherein he had stated that, when the Queen expressed her wishes, it remained only for them to obey; but, if they wished it, he would retire for a short time, and leave them to their deliberations. His Excellency then left the Palaver Hall, and upon his return in about one hour the Kings and Chiefs informed him that they were willing to cease from buying or selling slaves, but raised objection to the slaves being permitted to go free if they chose without there being any cause shown, and likewise to pawns not being allowed. After some discussion, it was decided that no slave could leave his or her master or mistress unless there was proof of cruelty or maltreatment, when such slave would be entitled to his or her freedom; and the question of pawns was settled by the debtor being held liable for the amount that the pawn had been given as security for, and that the amount should be recovered on the pawn leaving. This concluded the meeting in the Castle; but his Excellency invited all the Kings and Chiefs to go over to Government House to drink long life to Her Majesty.

Governor Strahan left for Accra on the 5th, in the gunboat "Ariel."

Messengers from King Kokofoo support the rumour that King Coffee is deposed, and has retired to the villages beyond Coomassie. Quacoo Duah is proposed as his successor.

Inclosure 2 in No. 12.

Extract from the "Times" of December 5, 1874.

SLAVERY ON THE GOLD COAST.

[redacted]have received the following statement from the Colonial Office:—

[redacted]ord Carnarvon, with a view to prevent any misapprehension of the precise [redacted]n of the measures now being adopted for the abolition of slavery on the Gold [redacted]t, thinks it right that it should be known that, according to Governor Strahan's [redacted]ort of the last mail, the Kings and Chiefs, after asking and receiving explanations, [redacted]re fully satisfied with the announcement that any slave who may not wish to continue [redacted]o live with his master shall not hereafter be compelled to return to him by any Court, English or native.

"It is therefore unnecessary that cruelty or any other cause should be established; and Lord Carnarvon entertains no doubt that, under this declaration, slaves will be entirely free to stay with or to leave their masters, and that any attempt to interfere with this freedom will be effectively punished.

"The proceedings, however, now reported must be looked upon as the first step of a policy which must of necessity be gradual in its development."

No. 13.

Governor Strahan to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received December 12.)

My Lord, *Government House, Accra, November 7, 1874.*

IN continuation of my despatch of the 3rd instant,* I have the honour to inform your Lordship that I left Cape Coast for this place in Her Majesty's ship "Ariel" on the morning of the 4th instant, taking with me 40 Houssas whom I placed in charge of Dr. Gouldsbury, and arrived here on the afternoon of that day.

2. Here I met Captain Lees who had arrived the previous evening in Her Majesty' ship "Foam" with 50 Houssas from Lagos and Lieutenant Moloney, 1st West India Regiment, who arrived here on the morning of the 1st instant from Cape Coast with 80 West Indian soldiers.

3. As I found on arrival that all the Kings and Chiefs had either arrived at Accra or were known to be within a very short distance of it, I arranged for a meeting at noon of next day, the 5th, when I made a statement almost identical with that made to the Kings and Chiefs of the Western districts; it being necessary to adapt it in certain particulars to the different position of the tribes of the eastern districts from that in which the Fantees were placed in the late invasion, and it being desirable, in my opinion, to embody a paragraph with reference to pawns, which was in substance the reply to the question which was put to me on the subject at the meeting held at Cape Coast as reported in my despatch above referred to.

4. I was further in a position to add a paragraph informing them of the loyal concurrence in the Queen's wishes which had been expressed by the Kings and Chiefs of the western districts.

5. I forward to your Lordship the statement made here *verbatim* as I read it to the interpreters.

6. At the conclusion of my statement they asked leave to consult together, when I replied that I would retire for a time and return to hear what they had to say.

7. In less than half an hour I was informed that they were ready. On re-entering the Hall the King of Accra, who is the acknowleged head of the tribes of the eastern districts, came forward and expressed, on behalf of himself and the other Kings and Chiefs, their readiness to do as the Queen told them.

8. Gesture and manner enter largely into native palaver, and these certainly indicated that what was conveyed through the interpreter was a true exposition of their feelings.

9. I then called for three cheers for the Queen, which were enthusiastically given.

10. After this, as I was desirous of impressing on the minds of those present that the question of slavery was the all-important one upon which I had come to see them, I

*No. 11.

confined myself to saying only a few words on the subject of tra
informing them of my intended visit to the interior.

11. The proceedings of the meeting being over, the several Kings
presented to me, and I propose to remain here a few days for the purp
them separately.

12. The question of slavery is thus settled, as all that is now required i
necessary Ordinances and to punish promptly and firmly any attempt in indiv
to enforce servitude.

13. It is with much pleasure that I have to bring to your Lordship's notice t
co-operation which, in considering this important question, I received form Captai
Mr. Chalmers, and Dr. Gouldsbury.

14. Had it not been for the assistance which I received from these officers, t
whom none are better acquainted with the habits and feelings of the natives of the G
Coast, and for the confidence which I placed in their experience and judgment, I cou
not have approached the subject of emancipation with that degree of confidence as to the
result, which would have justified me in undertaking the prompt solution of the
question.

15. The value of Mr. Chalmers' services I cannot over estimate, Mr. Chalmers' ability is too well known to your Lordship to require any notice from me, but I desire to record my high appreciation of the cordiality of his co-operation, which, combined with his energy and knowledge of native character, enabled me to deal with this question while the recollection of the late invasion by the Ashantees was still fresh in the minds of the people, and while they still appreciated how much they owed to England.

16. I desire also to bring specially to your Lordship's notice the services of Lieutenant Moloney, 1st West India regiment, the Officer commanding the troops on the Gold Coast, to whom I am much indebted for the spirit in which he entered into my views, during the recent proceedings, and for the admirable manner in which he carried out the precautionary measures which I deemed advisable.

17. My thanks are due to Lieutenant-Commander Walker, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "Foam," and Lieutenant-Commander Churchill, commanding Her Majesty's ship "Ariel," for their cordial co-operation.

18. I cannot close this despatch without informing your Lordship of the assistance which I have received from the Superintendent and members of the Basle Mission, in placing at my disposal the services of competent interpreters.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEO. C STRAHAN, *Governor.*

Inclosure in No. 13.

I AM pleased to see the Kings and Chiefs.

The Queen has desired me to see you, and to tell you what are Her wishes and the wishes of Her people.

I will first speak of the events in your history from which has arisen the close relationship which now exists between Her Majesty and you.

Probably there are few of you who can remember, but all of you have heard and know, from your forefathers, how your country was troubled in the old times before Sir C. McCarthy came to the Gold Coast; when King Osai Tutu Quamina made war upon you.

You know also that the Queen sent to you officers from England—you know how they worked for you—gave you arms and Captains, and led you on to fight with the Ashantees. It was through them that the Ashantees were defeated, and Osai Tutu Quamina was forced to make peace; and peace continued through all the rest of Osai Tutu's reign.

I need not speak much of the wars of Quacoe Duah's time, as these brought you no great trouble, although you have been in constant fear and anxiety lest the Ashantees should come to attack your own homes.

But at the beginning of last year the tribes of the Protectorate were invaded by an Ashantee army of 40,000 men, under the command of a General belonging to the King's family.

This army defeated and scattered the armies of that part of the Protectorate which was invaded; laid the country waste by fire and plunder. This army attempted also to attack the English forts on the Coast. It was of course easy for the Queen's soldiers,

[redacted]ngland, and the soldiers who landed from the ships on the Coast to [redacted]back from the forts. But the whole of the Protectorate would have [redacted]of the Ashantees as before, and you would have been helpless; even [redacted]were troubled by Osai Tutu Quamina, so were you, their sons, again [redacted]Koffee Kalcalli. Then the Queen sent one of Her Generals, with officers [redacted]rom England, and soldiers from the ships, to deliver you from ruin.

[redacted]eneral went to attack the Ashantees on one side, and another Captain was [redacted]ack them on the other. The Queen's General and her officers and soldiers and [redacted]ught your battles for you; sent the Ashantees out of the Protectorate, beat them [redacted]large battles, took Coomassie, set fire to it, and made the King agree to a Treaty [redacted]ce.

You were in this way delivered from defeat and misery.

The Queen did this without assistance from you; she sent her ships and troops from [redacted]gland, and spent more gold than there is in Ashantee, Denkera, Wassaw, and Akim [redacted]en times over, to carry on the war. Some of her officers and soldiers lost their lives in battle, and some died from sickness.

You know that the misery which would have come to the Fantees had the Ashantees not been repulsed by British soldiers would have come to you.

Now, why do I tell you all these things? Is it to tell you that the Queen wishes you to pay back part of what she has spent for you? Is it to tell you that you must pay her for the freedom from the Ashantee yoke which she has secured for you? Is it to tell you that, now she has done so much for you, she can do no more and you must now take care of yourselves? Is it to tell you that, now you are once saved from danger, you must not look to her any more to assist you?

No. All she requires and expects is obedience on your part to her wishes and the wishes of her people in England.

In return for the benefits conferred on you, the Queen requires your willing assistance as Kings and Chiefs of this country, in putting a stop to a thing which the Queen and her people abhor. It is against a law which no King or Queen who sits upon the throne of England can ever change.

The English people buy fowls, buy pigs, buy sheep, but they cannot buy or sell men, women, or children. The Queen is determined, by every means in her power, to put a stop at once to the buying and selling of men, women, and children, whether it be buying and selling slaves within the Protectorate, or bringing persons into the Protectorate to be sold, or sending persons out of the Protectorate to be sold; and she will not permit any man, or woman, or child to be given away in pawn for debt.

The Queen desires to make you as happy as her own people. This buying and selling and pawning of men, women, and children is wrong, and the Queen knows that any country where this is done cannot be happy.

The Queen does not desire to take any of your people from you, those who live with you or work for you, and are part of your families. If they are happy and content to live with you as they do now, continuing to do for you what work is required of them, and depending upon you for their maintenance, and looking to you for other benefits, no change is forced upon them, no family need be broken up; but you must understand that any person who does not wish to continue to live with you in this way cannot be compelled to return to you by any Court, English or native.

With reference to pawns whom you may now hold, they will be in the same position as others of your people. They will be free to leave you if they wish to do so, but the loss of the pawn does not involve the loss of the debt. The debt itself is valid and recoverable.

The Queen hopes to help you in many ways, and desires to make you, as far as she can, as happy as her people in England, or in any part of her dominions; and it is right that I tell you distinctly that, if you desire the Queen's protection, you must do as she tells you is good for you.

This is the Queen's message; and when the Queen speaks in this way it is not a thing for doubt, hesitation, or palaver. The Queen expects to hear from you that you are ready to do as she has told you.

I have already given this message to all the Kings and Chiefs of the western districts and I am happy to say that they have given a ready, willing, and loyal concurrence with the Queen's wishes, and I have already sent to the Queen their message. I expect from you the same.

I will only say that, without the Queen's money, without the Queen's soldiers, you, Kings and Chiefs, would to-day have been the slaves of a bloodthirsty King. The Queen has paid a great price for your freedom.

You, and those dear to you, would have been dragged away [redacted] unhappy thousands who are put to death by a cruel King.

Your homes would have been homes full of misery.

I see you to-day in the enjoyment of peace and security, and, I t[redacted] join me in the prayer—

God save the Queen!

No. 14.

Governor Strahan to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(*Received December* 17.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, November* 21, 187[redacted]

WITH reference to the recent changes which have taken place in the form[redacted] relations of masters and slaves, it may be satisfactory to your Lordship to learn that the state of the community continues to be perfectly tranquil. The Kings and Chiefs of the Western Districts, who were recently assembled at Cape Coast, have returned to their homes, accepting the new state of things without hesitation.

A few instances have occurred of persons seeking their freedom against adverse claims of their masters. These have been promptly and easily dealt with.

Matters in the Eastern Districts, I am also able to report, are in a quite satisfactory condition.

I have, &c.

(Signed) D. P. CHALMERS,
Deputy for Governor.

No. 15.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Strahan.

Sir, *Downing Street, December* 24, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 7th of November,* forwarding a copy of your speech to the Kings and Chiefs of the Eastern Districts on the subject of slavery, and reporting the satisfactory manner in which that speech was then received.

2. The question of slavery on the Gold Coast has for many years been a fertile cause of difficulty and reproach to the Government of Great Britain, and, in conveying to you Her Majesty's gracious approval of your proceedings, I desire to express my hearty appreciation of the discretion, no less than of the ability and vigour, with which you have initiated the measures necessary to carry out this great reform. I trust, indeed, that the principal difficulties and risks incident to this great social change may be considered to be now at an end, but I think it right to remind you that in working out these measures in their full details, and in giving such effect to the legislation in view as will bring it home to the natives of the Gold Coast in all its beneficent and humanizing tendencies, the exercise of an untiring prudence and watchfulness will long be necessary. I have every confidence that a work so well begun will be carried through with equal judgment and success.

3. Her Majesty's Government are fully sensible of the able and valuable assistance which you have received from Captain Lees, Mr. Chalmers, and Dr. Gouldsbury, and to which you bear testimony.

4. I have no further instructions to convey to you on the subject of the Slavery Ordinances beyond those contained in my despatch of the 29th of October.† I shall await with interest the receipt of those Ordinances when finally enacted by your Legislative Council.

5. I have caused to be communicated to Mr. Secretary Hardy and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty your acknowledgments of the aid which you derived from the co-operation of Lieutenant Moloney and Lieutenant-Commanders Walker and Churchill, together with an expression of my own appreciation of their services.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

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* No. 13. † No. 7.

No. 16.

Strahan to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(*Received December* 28.)

Government House, Cape Coast, November 27, 1874.

REFERRING to your Lordship's despatch of the 28th ultimo,* on the subject of for the abolition of slave dealing and of slavery, I beg first to thank your or the expressions of confidence, in which you have committed in so large a to my judgment the solution of the question of emancipation throughout ajesty's Protectorate on the Gold Coast, and for the cordial support of which I our assurance.

Your Lordship will have already learned, from my telegrams of the 3rd and instant, and more fully from my despatches of the 3rd and 7th instant,† the satisfactory results of my meetings with the Kings and Chiefs, both of the Western and Eastern Districts of the Protectorate.

In adopting the course of announcing at one and the same time the immediate abolition of slave dealing and of the far more cherished institution of domestic slavery, in was not, as your Lordship will readily understand, without a sense of grave responsibility, that I resolved upon a mode of action which, if it had not been as successful as it has proved, might have interposed difficulties in afterwards approaching the subject. But on a comprehensive estimate of all the materials for decision which presented themselves, I was convinced that it was the one method by which alone this important question could be effectually dealt with, and I felt that so many elements of success were involved in an immediate and complete grappling with the subject in its entirety that I did not hesitate to act in the matter as reported in the despatches above quoted.

I do not intend to trouble your Lordship with any recapitulation of the precautions which were taken against the possibility of failure, or of the many details of arrangement to which I had to give my attention.

Dangers and difficulties are, I am glad to think, now happily surmounted, and it only now remains, by prompt and firm punishment of attempts in individual cases to enforce servitude, to make good the footing which has been obtained in the cause of freedom and humanity.

I may mention that since the promulgation of the scheme several instances have come before Mr. Chalmers, while acting as my deputy, and before myself, in which the right of freedom was asserted on the one hand and readily acquiesced in on the other. These instances are sufficient to show that the change which has taken place in the relations between masters and servants is understood amongst the people, and that it is accepted by the masters.

I intend assembling the Legislative Council on the 30th instant, and enacting the Ordinances for giving legal form to the abolition of slavery.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEO. C. STRAHAN, *Governor.*

No. 17.

Governor Strahan to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(*Received December* 28.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, November* 28, 1874.

REFERRING to the last paragraph of my despatch of the 3rd instant,‡ informing your Lordship that I proposed, after the meeting of the Kings and Chiefs of the Eastern District at Accra, to visit Akropong, Eastern Croboe, and the Volta, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that, the meeting having taken place on the 5th, I left Accra on the 12th instant, and visited Abokobi, Abude, Akropong, Odumassie, striking the Volta at Kpong, whence I proceeded down the river to Addah, and, embarking at the mouth of the Volta on board Her Majesty's ship "Foam," on the 25th instant, arrived here on the afternoon of that day.

It will be my duty to address your Lordship at an early date (I hope by next mail) on several important questions upon which, until now, I have neither had the time nor the information necessary to enable me to report.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEO. C. STRAHAN, *Governor.*

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* No. 6. † Nos. 11 and 13. ‡ No. 11.

No. 18.

*Colonial Office to Admiralty.**

Sir, *Downing Street, Dec*

IN laying before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the acc
of a despatch from the Governor of the Gold Coast† on the subject of the
of the slave population, I am directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to request
draw their attention to the 17th paragraph, in which Captain Strahan ex
appreciation of the assistance which he derived from the presence and co-op
Lieutenant-Commanders Walker and Churchill. I am to add that Lord Carnar
concurs with Captain Strahan in his estimate of the services of these gentlemen
occasion.

I am, &c.
(Signed) R. H. MEADI

No. 19.

Governor Strahan to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(*Received January* 14, 1875.)

(Telegraphic.) *Government House, Cape Coast, December* 27, 1874.

THE statement in the closing part of Reuter's report of the meeting of Kings and Chiefs at Cape Coast Castle, that it was decided that no slave could leave his master unless there was proof of cruelty or maltreatment, is wholly erroneous. The final result precisely corresponded with what is set forth in my statement, namely, that every slave was free, and might assert his freedom by leaving his master if he chose, without assigning cause, although the Government did not intend to compel any one to leave who was happy and content to remain with his master.

The statement regarding pawns is also incorrect. The Chiefs made inquiry whether the right to recover outstanding debts where a pawn had been given in security was lost by reason of the freedom of the pawns. It was explained to them that, although the pawns were at once free, the debt was recoverable as before. Subsequent events have proved that the above was thoroughly understood by all classes.

(Signed) GEO. C. STRAHAN, *Governor.*

No. 20.

Governor Strahan to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(*Received January* 21, 1875.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, December* 27, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that I have forwarded the following telegram in reply to your Lordship's despatch of the 4th instant‡ :—

"The statement in the closing part of Reuter's report of the meeting of Kings and Chiefs of Cape Coast Castle, that it was decided that no slave could leave his master unless there was proof of cruelty or maltreatment, is wholly erroneous. The final result precisely corresponded with what is set forth in my statement, namely, that every slave was free, and might assert his freedom by leaving his master if he chose, without assigning cause, although the Government did not intend to compel any one to leave who was happy and content to remain with his master.

"The statement regarding pawns is also incorrect. The Chiefs made inquiry whether the right to recover outstanding debts where a pawn had been given in security was lost by reason of the freedom of the pawns. It was explained to them that, although the pawns were at once free, the debt was recoverable as before.

"Subsequent events have proved that the above was thoroughly understood by all classes."

2. From my despatch of the 3rd November,§ in which I communicated to your Lordship an almost verbatim account (taken down by Mr. Chalmers immediately after the meeting, and corroborated a few hours afterwards by the recollection of myself and two others who were present) of what took place between me and the Kings and Chiefs after they had consulted together, your Lordship will have observed that no such question as that of cruelty on the part of the masters being a necessary condition to the freedom of any slave was ever raised, and I can assure your Lordship that the final result

* A similar letter was sent to the War Office respecting the services of Lieutenant Molony, 1st West Indian Regiment.

† No. 13. ‡ No. 12. § No. 11.

[redacted]way varied from what I had stated to the Kings and Chiefs in [redacted] them, in answer to the question which they put in regard to their [redacted]hat whilst it was not intended to force any who had been slaves to leave [redacted]amily who were happy and content to remain, yet that such of them as [redacted]e their former masters were at liberty to do so at once or at any time, and [redacted]cion whatever would be allowed to enforce any claims to servitude. [redacted]s was thoroughly understood and acquiesced in by the Kings and Chiefs.

[redacted]he statement in the telegram, "the question of pawns was settled by the debtor [redacted]eld liable for the amount that the pawn had been given as security for, and that [redacted]ount should be recovered on the pawn leaving," is also incorrect, although here [redacted]rror is not of such vital importance as with regard to the condition of the slaves.

6. The fact as it appeared was, that those of the Chiefs who had made loans and [redacted]en pawns as security had some misgivings as to the future validity of these debts on [redacted]e pawns becoming free, and hence, I believe, arose the question put by them as reported in my previous despatch. I explained to them, not that the debt would become recoverable on the pawn leaving, as it is put in the Report, but that whilst the pawns equally with all other persons held in servitude became at once free to go or remain as they chose, the creditor's right to recover the debts in respect of which these pawns had been taken was unaffected by the freedom of the latter. There was a general manifestation of satisfaction on this explanation being given.

7. As illustrating the insufficiency of the data on which Reuter's Report was drawn up, I may mention that I learn from the Agent who transmitted it that he left the meeting immediately on the conclusion of my statement to the Kings and Chiefs and was not afterwards present, and that he derived his account of the incidents which took place after the consultation from the editor of a local newspaper, who also was not present.

8. Although I in no way mean to imply that the erroneous representations of Reuter's Report take their origin in what I am about to state, I may nevertheless inform your Lordship that I am aware that there are persons who, from interested motives, desire that the slave should not come to the full knowledge of the thorough nature of his freedom, and who would not be slow to disseminate the report that only in cases of cruelty or maltreatment would the slave be entitled to his freedom.

9. A most conclusive contradiction, however, of all erroneous representations is afforded in connection with the instances, which have occurred since the meeting, of persons claiming their freedom, coupled with the acquiescence of their former owners. In these cases, which are now somewhat numerous, there has not been a single example in which liberty has been asserted on the ground of maltreatment or cruelty, but on the contrary, it has been asserted and conceded simply in virtue of the new law on the subject, which is understood alike by those who were masters and by those who were slaves to have been instituted by Her Majesty's authority.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEO. C. STRAHAN

No. 21.

Governor Strahan to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(*Received January* 21, 1875.)

(Extract.) *Government House, Cape Coast, December* 28, 1874.

REFERRING to the last paragraph of my despatch of the 27th ultimo,* in which I informed your Lordship that it was my intention to assemble the Legislative Council on the 30th ultimo to enact the Ordinances for giving legal form to the abolition of slavery, I regret that an attack of illness has prevented me from giving my assent to the Ordinances until this day.

Certified copies of these Ordinances, viz., one entitled an "Ordinance for the Abolition of Slave-dealing," and the other an "Ordinance to provide for the Emancipation of Persons holden in Slavery," are herewith forwarded, together with the opinion of the Queen's Advocate thereon, and the Proclamation relative to their provisions.

Mr. Chalmers' Report, together with his letter of the 18th of September, forwarded in my despatch of the 19th September,† so fully explains the several clauses of the Ordinances, that it is unnecessary that I should make any further comments upon them.

* No. 16. † No. 5.

I may mention, however, that, although the 5th section of the S[redacted] when first brought before the Council, was considered superfluous, and, [redacted] stated in Mr. Chalmers' Report, possibly undesirable; yet, on reconsiderati[redacted] the view of disarming adverse criticism in regard to the thoroughness of the [redacted] proposed to the Council that the section should be retained, the reasons in fav[redacted] forming part of the Ordinances appearing to overweigh any which might be sugg[redacted] omitting it.

I have considered it expedient to bring the Ordinances into immediate oper[redacted] being of opinion that as short an interval as possible should elapse during which statu[redacted] penalties could not be imposed for instances of slave-dealing or of coercive measures [redacted] enforce servitude, inasmuch as, on the prompt punishment of the early cases, should an[redacted] such occur, much of the success of the scheme must depend.

Inclosure 1 in No. 21.

No. 1, 1874.—Gold Coast Colony.

In the thirty-eighth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

(L.S.) Captain George Cumine Strahan, *Governor*.

[December 17, 1874.]

At a Legislative Council held at Cape Coast Castle on the seventeenth day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

An Ordinance to provide for the Abolition of Slave Dealing. — Title.

WHEREAS it is expedient that effectual measures should be taken for abolishing slave dealing; — Preamble.

Be it, therefore, enacted by the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows, viz:— — Enactment.

I. This Ordinance shall come into operation upon its being passed by the Legislative Council and assented to by the Governor, and thereupon shall extend and apply to the Gold Coast Colony and the protected territories. — Commencement and application of Ordinance.

II. In this Ordinance the term "protected territories" shall mean the countries or territories on the West Coast of Africa, near or adjacent to the Settlement on the Gold Coast wherein the Queen's Majesty has acquired, or may hereafter acquire, powers and jurisdiction. — Signification of terms.

III. Slave-dealing is hereby declared unlawful and is prohibited. — Slave-dealing prohibited.

IV. Whosoever shall do, or shall attempt to do, any of the acts hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, — Offence of slave-dealing defined.

(1.) Deal or trade in purchase, sell, barter, transfer, or take any slave;

(2.) Deal or trade in purchase, sell, barter, transfer, or take any person in order, or so that such person should be held or treated as a slave;

(3.) Place or receive any person in servitude as a pledge or security for debt whether then due and owing, or to be incurred or contingent, whether under the name of a pawn, or by whatever other name such person may be called or known;

(4.) Convey or induce any person to come within the limits of the protected territories in order, or so that such person shall be dealt or traded in, purchased, sold, bartered, transferred, or become a slave, or be placed in servitude as a pledge or security for debt;

(5.) Convey or send, or induce, any person to go out of the limits of the protected territories in order, or so, that such person should be dealt or traded in, purchased, sold, bartered, transferred, or become a slave, or be placed in servitude as a pledge or security for debt;

(6.) Enter into any contract or agreement with or without consideration for doing any of the acts, or accomplishing any of the purposes hereinabove enumerated;

shall, and shall be deemed to have committed the offence of slave-dealing.

…er shall aid, assist, counsel, request, order or procure any person t… …ence of slave-dealing shall be deemed and be guilty of slave-dealing, an… …and convicted either as an accessory before the fact to the principal offenc… …conviction of the principal offender, or may be indicted and convicted of the… …e offence, whether the principal offender shall or shall not have been previously …, or shall or shall not be amenable to justice.

…I. Every offence of slave-dealing may be inquired of, tried determined, and dealt …by any court having within the Gold Coast Colony, or the protected territories, …petent jurisdiction to try crimes and offences: declaring that the term Court for the …rposes of this Ordinance shall include the courts of such native Kings and Chiefs only …s the Governor may by his Commission authorise, either specially to try the offence of slave-dealing, or generally to try crimes and offences.

VII. Whosoever shall be convicted of slave-dealing shall be liable to be punished by imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to be fined, either in addition to, or in substitution for such imprisonment; and where any fine shall have been imposed, such fine shall be recoverable by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the party convicted, and in default of sufficient distress, or without proceeding by distress in case the court pronouncing sentence shall so order by imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding two years, unless such fine shall be sooner paid.

…ns brought into …rotectorate for …-dealing purposes …e *ipso facto* free.

VIII. Every person who as a slave or otherwise shall be brought, or induced to come, within the Gold Coast Colony or protected territories so, or in order, that such person should be dealt or traded in, sold, purchased, bartered, transfered, or taken, or should become or be a slave, or be placed in servitude, or transferred as a pledge or security for debt shall become and be, and is hereby declared to be, a free person.

…ve dealing con- …cts void.

IX. Every present contract in which it is stipulated or agreed that any person shall …e brought or sold, or placed in servitude, or be transferred either as a pledge or security …or debt, or in any other way, shall so far as regards any such stipulation or agreement, …e and is hereby declared to be wholly, and in every particular, null and void, and every …uture contract which shall contain any such stipulation or agreement shall be absolutely illegal.

…rt title.

X. This Ordinance shall be sufficiently cited for all purposes as the "Gold Coast Slave-Dealing abolition Ordinance 1874."

Passed in the Legislative Council this seventeenth day of December, in the year of …r Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

(Signed) ALFRED MOLONEY,
Clerk of Legislative Council.

I assent to this Ordinance in Her Majesty's name.
(Signed) GEO. C. STRAHAN, *Governor.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 21.

No. 2, 1874.—GOLD COAST COLONY.

In the thirty-eighth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

(L.S.) Captain GEORGE CUMINE STRAHAN, *Governor.*

[December 17, 1874.]

At a Legislative Council held at Cape Coast Castle, on the seventeenth day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

An Ordinance to provide for the Emancipation of persons holden in Slavery.

WHEREAS divers persons under the native laws of the protected territories on the Gold Coast are or may be holden in slavery, and it is just and expedient to provide for the emancipation of all such persons.

…ctment.

Be it therefore enacted by the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows, viz.:—

…mencement and …ication of …nance.

I. This Ordinance shall come into operation upon its being passed by the Legislative Council and assented to by the Governor, and thereupon shall extend and apply to the Gold Coast Colony and the protected territories.

II. In this Ordinance the term "protected territories" shall mean [redacted] territories on the West Coast of Africa, near or adjacent to the Settleme[redacted] Coast, wherein the Queen's Majesty has acquired, or may hereafter acquire[redacted] jurisdiction.

III. All persons who after the 5th day of November, of the year 1874, [redacted] been or shall be born within the limits to which this Ordinance applies, who u[redacted] native laws of the protected territories are, or may be liable to be holden, or but [redacted] Ordinance would or might be, or be liable to be holden in slavery are, and shall be[redacted] are hereby declared free persons to all intents and purposes: but providing that, ex[redacted] in so far as is inconsistent with this Ordinance and with the "Gold Coast slave-deali[redacted] abolition Ordinance, 1874," nothing herein contained shall be construed to diminish o[redacted] derogate from the rights and obligations of parents and of children, or from other[redacted] rights and obligations, not being repugnant to the law of England, arising out of the family and tribal relations customarily used and observed in the protected territories.

No [redacted] liberty [redacted] effect, s[redacted] exceptio[redacted]

IV. If at any time after this Ordinance shall have come into operation any claim or alleged right over or affecting the liberty of any person shall be made, stated, or brought into controversy, or shall arise, or come in question, whether as a ground or cause of action or by way of plea, answer, demurrer, or defence of, in, or to any suit, action, cause, indictment, information, prosecution, or proceeding, or in any other manner of way whatsoever, then and in every such case such claim or alleged right shall be deemed and be of no force or validity, and every Court of Justice, Judge, Magistrate, native King, Chief, and other tribunal authority, and person before whom any such claim or alleged right may be made, stated, brought into controversy, or shall arise, or come in question as aforesaid, shall refuse, disallow, discharge, and dismiss the same for all purposes and effects whatsoever: Providing always that this enactment shall not be construed to include or apply to such rights as under the ordinary rules of English law applicable to the Gold Coast Colony may arise under and by virtue of contracts of service between freemen, or as are included and reserved in the last preceding section.

Compelling service unlawful: penalty [redacted]

V. Whosoever shall, by any species of coercion or restraint, compel or attempt to compel the service of any person declared in this or in any other Ordinance of this Colony a free person shall be guilty of an offence punishable in the manner prescribed in the 7th Section of the "Gold Coast Slave-dealing Abolition Ordinance, 1874:" Provided that this enactment shall not be construed to apply to any such coercion as lawfully may be exercised by virtue of such contracts of service as under the ordinary rules of English law applicable to the Gold Coast Colony may be entered into between free persons, or by virtue of such rights as are included and reserved in the 3rd Section of this Ordinance.

Short title

VI. This Ordinance shall be sufficiently cited for all purposes as the "Gold Coast Emancipation Ordinance, 1874."

Passed in the Legislative Council this seventeenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

(Signed) ALFRED MOLONEY,
Clerk of Legislative Council.

I assent to this Ordinance in Her Majesty's name.

(Signed) GEO. C. STRAHAN, *Governor.*

Inclosure 3 in No. 21.

Sir, *Cape Coast, December* 9, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to transmit the drafts of the Ordinances to abolish slave-dealing, and to provide for the abolition of slavery, which I have carefully revised.

2. The purposes dealt with in the two Ordinances are so thoroughly connected and allied with each other that there appears to be little objection against their being combined in one Ordinance, now that there is no longer any question as to the desirability of bringing the Emancipation Law simultaneously into operation with that prohibiting slave-dealing. There are, however, some reasons of convenience in having separate Ordinances, aud upon consideration I have thought it best on the whole that the formal scheme should retain the shape in which it was originally presented.

I.—*Slave-dealing Abolition Ordinance.*

3. The clauses of the Ordinance for the abolition of slave-dealing have not been much altered. I have consequently but little to add regarding the structure of these clauses to the remarks contained in my former report of 18th September last.

[redacted]erence to the application of the Ordinance to the Gold Coast Colony, [redacted]e protected territories, declared by Section I, it is perhaps right to state [redacted]lied to the Colony for purposes of jurisdiction, as it appeared that, at all [redacted]nces committed outside the limits of the Colony (that is, probably, the whole [redacted]ences that may require to be dealt with) could not be tried in the ordinary [redacted]f the Colony either under the Consolidation Act of 5 Geo. IV (as altered by [redacted]and 37 Victoria, c. 88), or under the 6 and 7 Victoria, c. 98, unless, under the [redacted] Statute, in the case of the accused parties being British subjects. In the possible [redacted]rrence, also, of offences within the Colony, as at Lagos, even assuming such to be [redacted]able under the Imperial Acts, it was considered desirable, in order to uniformity in the modes of trial and punishment, that the Ordinance should apply to these as well as to offences committed in the protected territories.

5. The operation of the Ordinance has been made to commence from its passing and being assented to by your Excellency. It is for consideration whether some postponement might not be made as regards the penal clauses. As, however, the scope of the measures is already so publicly and widely known, and as the large discretionary powers, which are given regarding the extent of punishments, would allow any offence committed in excusable ignorance (should such a case occur) to be equitably dealt with, it may be questionable whether any such postponement is required.

6. Some alteration has been made in the phraseology of the sixth section.

7. In pursuance of the suggestion contained in Lord Carnarvon's despatch of the 29th October, the maximum period of punishment has been extended from five to seven years.

8. To the seventh section a clause has been added, providing for the recovery of fines by imprisonment. I have thought it well also to give a power of recovering by distress, with alternative imprisonment in case of insufficient distress, allowing the Court also to order imprisonment without proceeding by way of distress, when judged more expedient.

9. In the ninth section I have thought it advisable to declare in more express terms than formerly the avoidance of all contracts which contain any stipulation for a slave-dealing purpose, although only incidental to the principal object of the contract; the wording of this section, as originally drafted, appearing somewhat defective. As regards the total avoidance of this class of contracts, the clause should not have any retrospective operation. I had drafted a clause, in which I proposed even a slightly postponed date for this purpose, but the amended clause which Lord Carnarvon has directed should come in place of the ninth clause, as originally drawn, appears to meet all cases with sufficient exactitude, and is embodied in the draft now forwarded.

II.—*Emancipation Ordinance.*

10. (Section 1.) The application of this, like the Abolition Ordinance, to the Gold Coast Colony, as well as the protected territories, is requisite for bringing the Courts of the Colony within the operation of the fourth section.

11 (*a*). Section 3. Although the provisions of the fourth Section would suffice to effect the emancipation as regards practical purposes of all persons subject to slavery, I consider, nevertheless, that the third Section should be retained. As an explicit declaration of the manumission of the *post nati* it is thorough-going, whilst it seems impossibe that it can be productive of inconvenience of any sort; and it may be expected to have the effect of bringing home to the general apprehension of the population that slavery is not only to become by these laws dormant and of none effect, but also to be extinguished and cease to have any existence amongst them. The date of 5th November, 1874, as a starting point from which all persons thereafter born should be free, is suitable for this reason, amongst others, that the meetings of the Kings and Chiefs which then took place at Cape Coast and Accra, being events of unusual character and importance, afford convenient means of pointing out a period to the native mind in such manner that it can be fixed and borne in memory, for which purpose the association of some outward tangible occurrence is always requisite.

12 (*b*). After some deliberation I have altered the wording of the enacting part of this Section, declaring the freedom of all persons born within the limits to which this Ordinance is applicable. As regards persons born within the Colony, it might perhaps seem enough to have left their freedom to be secured under the Slavery Abolition Act of 3. and 4. Will. IV. But it appeared to me that the manumitting clause of that Act, (Section 12), which applied to the slaves existing in any of the British Colonies, at the date mentioned in the Act, and their children, could not be taken to apply also to slaves

who at a future time might be found in a territory (as Lagos), which [redacted] Act formed no part of the dominions of the Crown, upon such territory [redacted] acquired by cession. And although it might be held that the Clause [redacted] declaring slavery unlawful throughout the British Colonies applied to C[redacted] acquired after the Act, as well as to those then existing, that would only e[redacted] Lagos should be considered from the date of the cession to have been a [redacted] would not effect the manumission of the slaves then being in the Territory, or w[redacted] afterwards come into it from places where slavery was an allowed institution; a[redacted] of course nothing could have lawfully been done inconsistent with the freedom o[redacted] persons while within Lagos. Having regard to the fourth Clause of the Ordinance, [redacted] probably impossible that any question concerning the status of persons born in La[redacted] should ever arise. I have, nevertheless, thought it well to use an expression which wou[redacted] certainly exclude any such question, and which in other respects did not seem open t[redacted] objection.

13 *a*. Sections 4 and 5. I have prepared for consideration, in accordance with the suggestion in the sixth paragraph of the Earl of Carnarvon's despatch, an additional Section which might conveniently stand as Section 5; declaring it a punishable offence to coerce any person for the purpose of exacting service, except so far as may be lawful under contracts and other allowed relations. Whilst deferring with every submission to the view expressed by his Lordship with reference to the introduction of a Clause of this nature, I may be permitted to state that it was not by oversight that I did not insert any such in my original Draft. It appeared to me that having excluded the relation of master and slave from receiving judicial recognition or effect, although not providing for the punishment of persons attempting forcibly to maintain it in particular instances, not only was virtual emancipation secured for all, but also active legal redress to any person against whom coercive measures might be used to compel servitude.

14 *b*. Take, as example, the case of a slave being desirous of leaving his master's kroom for the purpose of joining his own relations in some distant part of the country; if the master should seek an order from any Court to restrain his slave from leaving him, the ground of the master's proceeding being an alleged right which the Court did not recognise, it would as a matter of course refuse to grant the order of restraint; and thus far the slave would be free to go wherever he chose. Suppose that the master should then himself adopt coercive measures for the retention of his slave by imprisoning, putting him in log, or possibly administering a flogging as a punishment and deterrent. If now the slave should institute a prosecution or action for the assault and false imprisonment, and the master should plead thereto that the plaintiff was his slave, and that he assaulted or imprisoned him in exercise of his right as a master to enforce his slave's obedience, the Court would hold, if I rightly conceive, that it could not under the Ordinance sustain the alleged right as a valid plea in justification, and would proceed to award to the plaintiff such redress as the Law gave for the wrongs he had sustained irrespectively of any reference to the attempted justification which it had overruled; and so I apprehend the Courts would properly hold in every instance where a right as slave-holder was set up in justification of any Act which but for such right would not be justifiable.

15 *c*. On the other hand, I was disposed to think that the express enactment of penalties specially directed against the coercive acts of the masters, was not free from a certain degree of objection as having the tendency when perhaps not thoroughly understood by them, to cause an apprehensive dread of being liable to be overtaken by punishment from the mere fact of their former slaves remaining in their households, and thus to induce a more precipitate breaking up of existing relations than would be at present for the advantage of any of the parties concerned.

16 *d*. In case your Excellency should consider that such objections as this apply to a penalties' clause in this Ordinance, and that they are serious in their nature, I have made the fourth clause more comprehensive in its terms, declaring expressly that no alleged right affecting liberty shall receive effect, whether brought forward for the enforcement as a ground of action, or by way of plea, demurrer, answer, or defence, in any proceeding, in the view of its being considered whether in this form it does not sufficiently open the way for the employment of the ordinary provisions of law, for the punishment or repression of any attempts at undue coercion. In any event the clause as revised may, I think, be advantageously substituted for the former one.

17. It has been considered whether it would be desirable to introduce any clauses in this Ordinance prescribing methods by which the former masters and slaves might, either by express contract, or in any other way which might be declared equivalent to contract, engraft upon their former relation the new one of masters and servants under

nglish law. But it has been thought that whilst such clauses are uch as without special legislation it is quite competent for any persons e relation of masters and servants who agree to do so, their publication incorporated in this Ordinance, might not improbably have the effect of introducing needless anxieties in the minds of the people, inducing the here was necessity for immediately changing the method of their lives and pon a new system. It is believed that the more the vital and essential change s been effected upon the nature of the old relations shall be left to its own ment, as regards its operation upon the arrangements and habits now actually ng, the less reason will there be to apprehend the period of transition being nded with evils and inconveniences.

I have, &c.
(Signed) D. P. CHALMERS.

His Excellency Captain G. C. Strahan,
Governor of the Gold Coast.

Inclosure 4 in No. 21.

Proclamation.

By his Excellency George Cumine Strahan, Captain Royal Artillery, Governor and Commander-in-chief of the Gold Coast Colony.

(L.S.) GEORGE CUMINE STRAHAN, *Captain Royal Artillery, Governor.*

WHEREAS the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty has resolved to abolish slave-dealing in Her Protectorate of the Gold Coast and the importation thereinto of slaves and persons intended to be dealt with as slaves and also to provide for the emancipation of persons holden as slaves within the said Protectorate:

And whereas the Governor and Legislative Council of the Gold Coast Colony have by Her Majesty's commands enacted an Ordinance bearing date 17th December, 1874, by which all selling, buying, or dealing in slaves is declared unlawful, and is absolutely and for ever abolished, prohibited, and made penal, and another Ordinance also bearing date 17th December, 1874, providing for the emancipation of persons holden in slavery.

Now I do hereby proclaim, publish, and make known the said Ordinances to all persons whom it may concern.

And further, in order and to the intent that all the Kings, Chiefs, Headmen, and other persons throughout the aforesaid Protectorate and elsewhere may the more readily understand and obey the laws now made and enacted, I hereby require every person to take notice and observe that now and from henceforth

It is unlawful to sell or purchase or transfer or take any person as a slave.

It is unlawful to sell or purchase or transfer or take any person so as to make such person a slave.

It is unlawful to put or take any person in pawn for or on account of any debt.

It is unlawful to bring any person, whether slave or free, into the Protected Territories from Ashantee or elsewhere in order that such person should be sold or dealt with as a slave or pawn.

It is unlawful to take or send any person out of the Protected Territories in order that such person should be sold or dealt with as a slave or pawn.

It is unlawful to make any contract or agreement for buying, selling, or pawning any person, or for bringing any person into or out of the Protected Territories to be sold or dealt with as a slave or pawn.

It is unlawful that any King, Chief, Headman, or other person should, in any palaver, or by any means whatsoever, force or constrain any person for the purpose of compelling him to remain at any place or serve any master contrary to the will of such person.

Whosoever offends against any of these laws shall be punished with imprisonment and hard labour and may also be fined.

If in any contract hereafter made it should be agreed that any person shall be put in pawn, or bought or sold or transferred, the whole contract shall be null and void.

And further, let all persons whom it may concern take notice that all children who, after the 5th day of November, 1874, have been or shall be born in the Protectorate, have been declared free. But it is not intended by any of the aforesaid laws, or other-

wise, to offer inducement to any persons to leave any master in wh[redacted] be desirous of remaining, or to forsake the krooms where they have b[redacted] inhabit, and that it is intended to permit the family and tribal relati[redacted] all respects according as used and wont except only that of slavery and s[redacted] arise therefrom and are thereon necessarily dependent.

Given at Government House, Cape Coast Castle, this 17th day of De[redacted] year of Our Lord, 1874, and of Her Majesty's Reign the 38th.

By command,

(Signed) W. OWEN LANYON[redacted]

Acting Colonial Secreta[redacted]

God save the Queen!

No. 22.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Strahan.

Sir, *Downing Street, January* 22, 1875.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 27th ultimo,* answering mine of the 4th ultimo, in which I drew your attention to the apparently erroneous statement in the London newspapers of the result of the palaver with the Kings and Chiefs on the 3rd November.

I consider your explanation to be quite satisfactory.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

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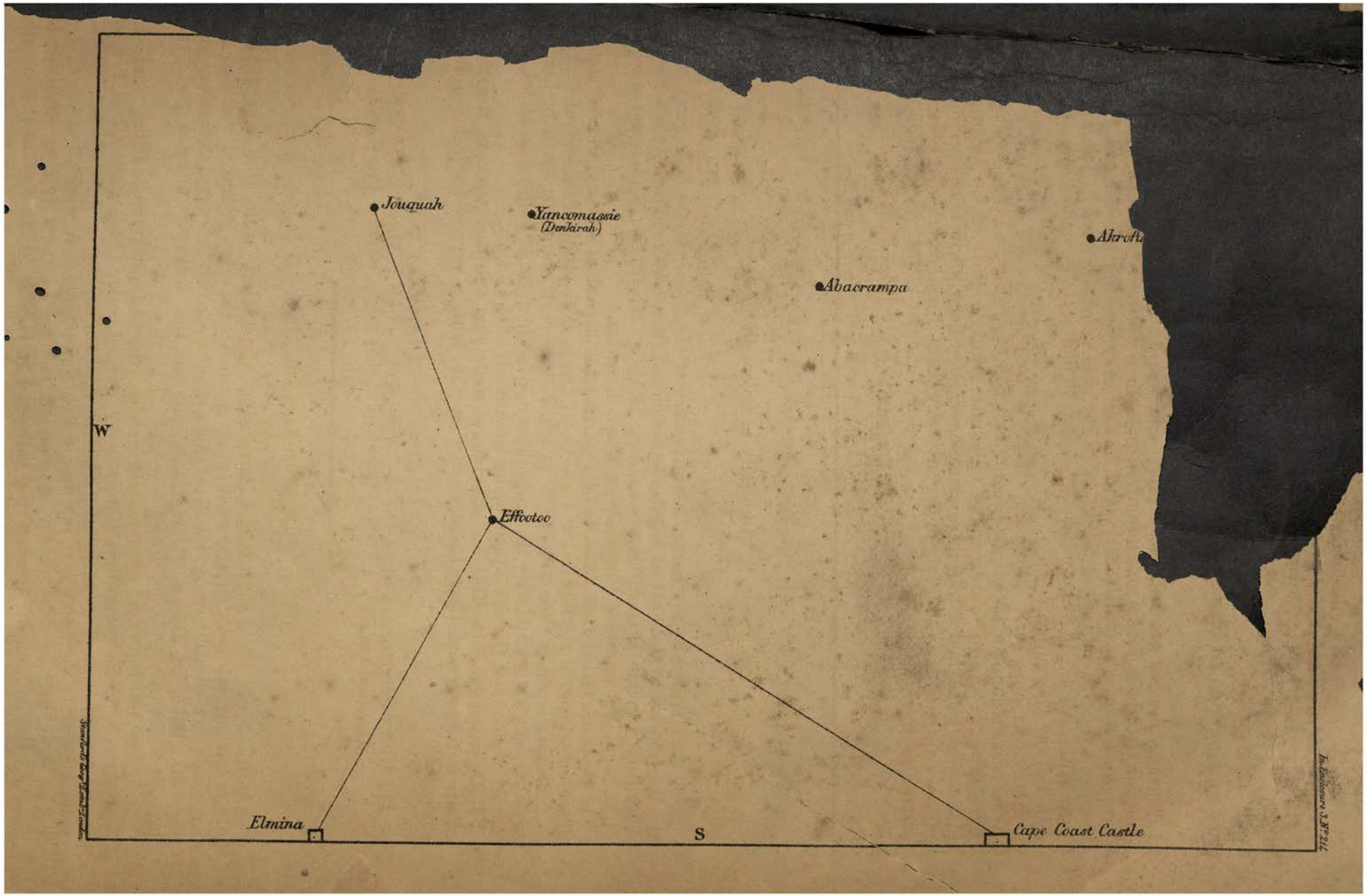
* No. 20.

CORRESPONDENCE relating to the Queen's Jurisdiction on the Gold Coast and the Abolition of Slavery within the Protectorate.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty. *February* 6, 1875.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.


Jouquah
Yancomassie
(Denkirah)
Abacrampa
W
Effootoo
Elmina
S
Cape Coast Castle

…sting in
…g a contented

…ents on the 4th and 5th
…h the latter were totally
… crowded together under

…y important in giving them possession of
…place they hold as a position of vantage for the
…oast Castle, and enabling them to push their advanced
…rward to Effootoo, which is variously estimated at from 10 to 15 miles from Elmina or Cape Coast Castle, but at Jouquah they will have found extensive …es of food, which is of greater moment, as before these last engagements the …tees were reported to be in a state of semi-starvation.

I propose to visit Elmina with Colonel Festing to-day to inspect the state of that …d the surrounding country.

There is, I regret to say, a great deal of small-pox at Cape Coast Castle, and now …he population is unnaturally swelled by homeless crowds, one cannot but fear that …ckness is likely to increase. Only yesterday 350 natives of Commenla (chiefly …n and children) arrived here, the commander of the "Merlin" having found them …e beach in a state of alarm and despair at an expected attack by the Ashantees, … chiefs and fighting men having been to the war, and being in Cape Coast Castle … the rest of the warriors.

In conclusion, I regret to say that the Fantees and others appear perfectly panic-…cken, and it is difficult to procure accurate information. It is even reported, although …believe untruly, that the main road between Elmina and Cape Coast Castle is in the …nds of the Ashantees.

…r these circumstances, I am inclined to agree with Colonel Harley that the oppor-…for striking a blow while the enemy are bold enough to come within easy distance … forts ought not to be lost; but I am deeply sensible that to do this with effect and …s, information should be most accurate, and that I am doubtful of.

If the Ashantees do not now receive a check they will ravage the whole country, …e the "protected tribes" being congregated round our fort, with no means of subsist-…e, are likely to bring every disease possible in an unhealthy climate into our midst. …is worth some sacrifice to obviate this, and such an expedition, if determined upon, is, … my opinion, more likely to result in the ludicrous, by our failing to find the enemy, …han in serious loss to the attacking force.

8. The mail steamer "Yoruba," which left England with the mails on the 12th May, has been ashore off Cape Palmes, and the "Volta," which arrived yesterday with the mails of the 18th instant, failed to bring them on. The steamer was still ashore, but they expected to get her off and take her to Sierra Leone when the "Volta" left. When the "Barracouta" arrived no one here had any information about her despatch from England, and our arrival is noted in the local paper as "glorious news."

The two medical officers, stores, and rockets for the marines, arrived in the "Volta," and will be landed to-day.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) E. R. FREMANTLE,
Captain and Senior Officer.

The Commodore Commanding-in-Chief,
Simon's Bay.

Enclosure 2, in No. 112.

Captain *Fremantle* to Commodore *Commerell.*

H.M.S. "Barracouta," off Fort St. George, Elmina,
17th June, 1873.*

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* Vide Command Paper [C–802], July 1873, page 12.

Sir,

In continu[ation] of my letter of the 13th instant, I have the honour to report the following general remark[s]

2. The only change wh[ich] has taken place since the receipt of a pressing requisition f[rom] Captain Blake landed a party of se[amen] and all th[e] defence, in case of a night attack being made on [the]

3. Yesterday I went to Cape Coast in the "Mer[lin]" reports as to the probabilities of an attack from the Ashantees, and consulting [His] Excellency the Administrator, and taking into consideration the difficulties and [dangers] which all are exposed in landing at the Castle, I agreed to allow about 30 seame[n] all the marines of the "Druid" to remain on shore at Cape Coast Castle for the p[resent]. Every care will be taken for their health, and I have directed Captain Blake to se[e] proper accommodation is afforded them. If this is done I see no reason to fear th[at] men landed will be more liable to sickness than on board ship, and I may menti[on] confirming this view that at Elmina yesterday there was not a single marine of C[apt.] Festing's detachment on the sick list.

4. The sudden call to land just before dark, the men many of them getting wet in [the] surf and sleeping in their damp clothes without having proper accommodation, a[s] the nights of the 18th and 19th instant, is in my opinion very trying to health in [this] climate, and it is to obviate the recurrence of this that I have approved of the me[n] the "Druid" remaining on shore. Should, however, the state of affairs change, I s[hall] take the earliest opportunity of directing their being re-embarked; meanwhile they w[ill] be located in the Castle itself and not in any of the outposts, so that they will be spar[ed] as much as possible all night-work or exposure.

5. At Elmina the case is somewhat different, as the difficulties of landing are s[o] less, so that I see no occasion to land blue-jackets at present. Much has been do[ne] to render the Fort St. George clean and wholesome; the adjoining native town w[hich] filthy exhalations has been burnt, many of the natives who had taken refuge i[n] forts have returned to their homes, and these changes have, I believe, rendered [the] St. George d'Elmina as salubrious a spot as can be found on this coast.

6. Since the action of the 13th, guns capable of firing have been placed in position[s] other forts, and should the Ashantees again appear here we should hope to give them[a] taste of our artillery before having recourse to small-arm fire.

7. The latest reports of the position and intentions of the Ashantees are as conflicting and contradictory as usual, but there is abundant evidence that they are still in the vicinity of both Cape Coast Castle and Elmina, though rather nearer the latter, and that parties of them have been seen considerably in advance of Effootoo at Simico, Beulah, Impassan, and Napoleon. These are native "crooms" or villages, not more than from seven to ten miles from Cape Coast Castle; but I believe that Elmina is still likely to be the place attacked, as the Ashantees have many sympathisers in this direction, while among the natives of Denkera, Abra, and Cape Coast they meet with nothing but hostility.

8. As regards future operations, it is not probable that any forward movement will be made on our part pending the expected arrival of H.M.S. "Himalaya," with head-quarters of the 2nd West India Regiment, unless, indeed, accurate information can be obtained of the Ashantees having formed a camp within a few miles of us. Two things seem to me to be absolutely necessary before anything further can be done. The first is, that the information we can glean from scouts or spies should be formally registered and sifted, and those who are to be depended upon directly encouraged. At present this is all done through the native kings or chiefs, who send out or pretend to send out a large number of spies, and on their return there is a grand palaver; but there has hitherto been no attempt made, that I am aware of, to discriminate between the true and the false, between the bold observer who has really approached the enemy's camp, and tells us what he knows, and the skulker who has only gone out a few miles, and who draws upon his own imagination or upon common report for his information. The second is, that it is absolutely necessary, if Europeans are to march out to any distance—say to Effootoo, which is about 12 miles off—that numerous hammock-men

[illegible] if the
[illegible]ntry, and the war

[illegible]lished under four days,
[illegible]ess among the troops
[illegible] would be [illegible] and the tedious and
[illegible]at an end; allowing of the return of the

[illegible] a subject requiring much consideration; but I am inclined to favour the
being made, though, in conformity with the instructions I have received, I
not probably consider myself justified in marching blue-jackets so far into the
I see no danger worth speaking of in a military point of view: but of that I am
ly not the best judge. I may add, however, that Major Lazenby, who has arrived
nd who possesses considerable experience of bush warfare in the country, agrees
ie in this opinion.

Respecting the assistance we should be likely to get from friendly natives, it is
t to speak with certainty, as they are so much disheartened and dispirited.
ur recent success has increased their confidence, and I have no doubt that some
natives could be got together who could fairly be depended upon, so as to envelope
mall force, and guard against surprise, thus materially assisting operations; while
nemy once defeated, thousands of Fantees would take up arms and harass their
at into their own country.

2. 22nd June. Yesterday we procured apparently authentic information about the
my from an escaped prisoner. He states that the Ashantees are in force probably
000 to 30,000 strong at Effootoo, and he states positively that they received large
of powder and ammunition from the king on the 14th inst., with instructions
Cape Coast Castle on a day named this week. He also told us of some par-
of our action of the 13th inst., in which he says that 350 Ashantees were killed,
ng a nephew of the king, in honour of whose death 60 people were sacrificed in
mp as "custom." Recent information from other sources corroborates this state-
It is certain that the villages near this place are no longer occupied by the
y, who have, on the other hand, advanced to within four or five miles of Cape
st Castle. Colonel Festing has accordingly gone to the Castle, as being the place
re immediately threatened, and I propose to follow him in the "Barracouta" to-
orrow.

I have, &c.,

The Secretary of the Admiralty,
Whitehall, London, S.W.

(Signed) E. R. FREMANTLE,
Captain and Senior Officer.

Enclosure 4, in No. 112.

Sir, Cape Coast, 12th June, 1873.

THE necessity for a proclamation of martial law at Elmina and the surrounding district having been this day decided on at a Council at which you were good enough to be present, it is the intention of Lieutenant-Colonel Festing to proceed to Elmina at an early hour to-morrow for the purpose of disarming the people there. I have the honour to request that you will be so good as to afford him such co-operation and assistance as may be necessary and expedient by the landing of your seamen and marines from those ships which are in the roadstead.

I have, &c.,

Captain F. R. Fremantle,
H.M.S. "Barracouta."

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Col.

Sir, Cape Coast, 17th June, 1873.

IN a despatch addressed to Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, R.M.A., commanding the troops engaged in the recent operations at Elmina, acknowledging his report of the same,

you
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blue-jackets, when
second engagement whi

Captain Fremantle,
H.M.S. "Barra

No. 113.

Administrator *Berkeley* to Administrator-in-Chief.—(Received 14th July, 187

Sir, Government House, Lagos, 17th June, 1

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's confi despatch of the 2nd instant, asking me to report, by direction of the Secretary of whether there would be any objection on the part of this Government, to rece recently deposed kings of Secondee, and their followers, with the view of their re in Lagos, under the supervision of the local authorities.

2. In reply, I have the honour to state that, looking to the comparatively unfo condition of the institutions of this colony, and the variety of interests existing bet the several sections of which the population is mainly composed, I could not rec mend an arrangement that might give rise to fresh complications, and possibly exci feeling of sympathy in the minds of the resident inhabitants in favour of tribes w whom they have previously been wholly unconnected.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) GEORGE BERKELEY,
His Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief. Administ

No. 114.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 14th July, 1873.)

My Lord, The Castle, Cape Coast, 21st June, 1873.

THE great influx of people to Cape Coast who are now wanderers and homeless, since the defeat of the Fantee forces at "Jouquah," the capital of Denkera, on the 5th instant, has rendered it necessary that some steps should be taken for the sanitary safety of the town; moreover, I regret to say that there are no less than 140 patients in the small-pox hospital.

2. I have therefore appointed a Commission to make arrangements for adopting sanitary measures, from which I hope beneficial results will arise, and I have issued a Proclamation on the subject, a copy of which I submit for your Lordship's information.

3. Your Lordship will observe that I have placed the Colonial Surgeon upon the Commission, while I have made the Colonial Surveyor secretary.

4. Chief Attah, the head chief of Cape Coast, I have also placed upon the Commission, and it is perhaps the first time that a chief has been invited to act with Europeans in measures for the benefit of the town.

5. I also intend availing myself of the services of the Commission, through Mr. Mercer, the secretary, for them to act as a Relief Committee as well; as the refugees are now beginning to feel the scarcity of food. As yet I have attended to this matter myself, by issuing supplies of rice to the kings and chiefs for distribution amongst the people; but I think the matter requires a closer inquiry and attention than I am able to give to it personally. 25 tons of rice arrived by the last steamer, and the same quantity is expected by this.

…ATION.

…y Colonel Robert William Harley, Companion of the Most Honourable …rder of the Bath, Administrator-in-Chief of the West Africa Settlements, &c. &c. &c.

Colonel Robert William Harley, C.B., Administrator-in-Chief.

…REAS the crowding of persons into Cape Coast renders it necessary that measures …be adopted for the sanitary arrangements of the town;
…t hereby made known to all whom it may concern that I have appointed the …entioned gentlemen, viz.:—

Dr. Rowe, Colonial Surgeon,
G. T. H. Lyall,
F. C. Grant,
W. C. Finlason,
Chief Attah,

…be Sanitary Commissioners for the town of Cape Coast and its environs; and W. J. …ERCER, Secretary:
…all Chiefs, Captains, and loyal inhabitants are hereby required to be aiding and … in carrying out the regulations and orders which the said Commissioners may …me to time make and promulgate for abating disease and furthering the health …inhabitants.

Given under my hand and Public Seal at Cape Coast Castle this Twenty-first day of June One thousand eight hundred and Seventy-three, and of Her Majesty's Reign the Thirty-sixth.

By Command,
FOSTER FOSTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

God Save the Queen!

No. 115.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 14th July, 1873.)

My Lord, The Castle, Cape Coast, 23rd June, 1873.

Adverting to your Lordship's despatch of the 12th ultimo,* I have the honour to report to your Lordship the arrival here of Major Lazenby and Captain Stevens, who already have been of service in the present state of affairs in the Protectorate, and to thank your Lordship for having sent them out.

Major Lazenby has been acting as Major of Brigade, and Captain Stevens I propose appointing to one of the civil commandantships about to become vacant by the recall of the staff assistant-surgeons, who now hold them, to their military duties for which they are required.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) Colonel HARLEY, C.B.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley, &c. &c. &c.

---

* No. 9.

My desp
state of affairs up to
moment by despatch o
imperfectly, have pre
quarter at Elmina.

2. I now very respectfully submit for
Colonel Festing's report of the operations which he
Fremantle, the Senior Naval Officer, and which appear to have been as
as planned.

3. Your Lordship will observe that not only was time given to the people of
to deliver up their arms, but it was renewed for an hour, and again extended for
hour, making the notice in all three and a-half hours. During this time the Chie
two palavers in the Castle, evidently to gain time, and to dissuade Colonel Festin
the prompt action which he took.

I have since been told that the Chiefs said "the Dutch often threatened the
always gave way at the last," and they doubtless hoped such would have been th
now; but, my Lord, I would not have consented to the proclamation of martial la
I not felt satisfied that temporizing any longer would be fruitless of any result e
evil to us, and that the time had come for the action of a firm decision, by whi
would be shown unmistakeably that the authority of Her Majesty's Government mus
felt and respected, and that no half measures could be any longer tolerated. I con
I am glad that the Elminas escaped with their lives, although it would have been w
could their arms have been seized before they got out of the town, but I believe th
everything was done by Colonel Festing that could be accomplished at the time, an
that the destruction of the King's quarters was then a just and sufficent punishmen
their treachery and disloyalty.

4. In the afternoon, when they came on, joined by the Ashantees, and attack
forces, intending, if possible, to destroy the loyal part of the town, they were
severely punished, as they deserved; but your Lordship will see, I am sure, with
faction, the small number of casualties on our side in comparison with that of the en
a return of which is appended to Colonel Festing's report herewith.

5. I have ventured to express my approval in an official manner of the valuab
services which have been rendered by Colonel Festing and Captain Fremantle, wit
the forces, military and naval, under their command, which I submit for your Lordship's
information.

6. I have also concurred in the recommendation of Colonel Festing that the ruins of the King's quarter should be levelled, consisting of but bare walls, and that a new site be chosen for the native town at some distance from the Castle, as the proximity of the old town was always a danger, and I have been surprised that the Dutch should have allowed them to build their huts under the very walls of it.

7. The return of the second King and sixteen of the Elmina Chiefs, who took the oath of allegiance, strikes me as evidence of their having now made their decision in favour of British rule rather than pass over to Ashantee, where, no doubt, the King would be ready to welcome them.

8. I enclose for your Lordship's information a copy of Colonel Festing's Report to the Secretary of State for War and to the Admiralty, with which he has favoured me, so that your Lordship will be in possession of all the details of the operation.

9. The main body of the Ashantees is now at Effootoo, equally distant from Elmina and Cape Coast, between ten and twelve miles, but they have advanced parties at villages only distant about seven miles.

10. The traders of Cape Coast are still full of alarm and fear, without taking any steps, that I am aware of, to either assist the Government or help themselves, which, however, I have endeavoured to allay by requesting the Senior Naval Officer at Cape Coast (Captain Blake) to land some seamen and marines, in all fifty men, with two officers, which has been done with Captain Fremantle's approval, and they are quartered in the Castle. I should here mention to your Lordship that as Elmina is the point of

* No. 120. † No. 122.

...more intimate

...d approval of the
...aptain Fremantle,
...ernment ... take this opportunity of
...e.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
...ght Hon. The Earl of Kimberley, Administrator-in-Chief
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1, in No. 116.

Fort St. George, Elmina, 15th June, 1873.

...VE the honour to report that, in conformity with the decision arrived at on the ...nstant by your Excellency in Council, in placing this town and the surrounding ...ts under Martial Law, that I marched with a force of men at midnight to the ...

According to the plan I had previously arranged in concert with Captain ...mantle, R.N., the disaffected quarter of the town was surrounded by troops and ...ts from Her Majesty's ships at 5.30 A.M., when martial law was immediately ...claimed, and orders issued to seize all arms, &c., but to molest no one, and to fire ... on being attacked. A Proclamation to this effect, a copy of which is enclosed, was ...ued, giving the people a sufficient time to deliver their arms.

...about an hour's time several Chiefs of the friendly portion of the city came to ... matters, upon which, after one discussion, we despatched them to the town to tell ...eople we had no intention of altering our resolution.

4. A message then came from some Chiefs of the disaffected quarter proposing that ... should go out of the fort over the drawbridge to meet them; we replied that we ...uld see them if they came into the Castle to us upon the battery rampart, and would ...ve them a free pass out of the Castle.

5. In about another hour's time several of these Chiefs came, but could give us no truthful reason why the arms were not brought to the Castle as directed.

6. At this time we published another Proclamation, a copy of which is enclosed, giving them one hour more, after which, should the arms not be forthcoming, we would bombard the town.

7. Wishing to give every opportunity to the people to become loyal and to attend to our commands, we deferred half-an-hour, at which time (noon), no arms from that quarter having arrived, we opened fire all round the town, which set it on fire. We discontinued bombardment before twenty minutes had passed.

8. A considerable number of armed men managed to elude our line of sentries at the back of the town through a prickly pear grove. These men assembled together and opened fire upon us. Mr. Loggie, with the Houssas, some Marine Artillery, and Light Infantry, and 2nd West men, whose line they had broken through, returned their fire.

9. About this time a report came to me that the Ashantees were advancing. Having ascertained that such was the fact, I determined to take the field, Captain Fremantle, with his usual readiness in co-operating, adding to my force the men from his boats.

10. These Ashantees came from the north, and were marching to join their Elmina friends.

11. We advanced all our available men against the combined forces of the enemy and succeeded with very slight loss in completely routing them, killing a few and taking a colour. This being done, we returned to the Castle about 3 P.M.

12. About 5 I found that the Ashantees were coming in from the north in the direction of the friendly part of the town. Having allowed them to get quite close to the garden outpost, all the available forces were assembled, with the addition of

and began to
drove them back i
13. Their loss
other Chiefs, amo
ments our loss was: killed, 1 priva
West Regiment; wounded, 1 officer (M
Castle about 7 o'clock.

14. I had the King's quarter of the town set on fire, and mean to
destruction by blowing the houses down as soon as it can be properly arrange

15. The women and children from all quarters are in the fort in very grea
with their stores, but I am endeavouring to clear as many away as possible
to secure our people from sickness, who are all well at present.

16. I wish to bring to the notice of your Excellency the very valuable service
by Surgeon-Major Rowe and Mr. Loggie during the whole of the operations.

17. Nothing more has been seen of the Ashantees up to the present time,
keeping a good force in preparation for any further service that may be required

18. Major Lazenby, with about 100 volunteers, joined last evening, and I ha
them. Major Lazenby will be much required at present, and also Captain
Mr. Loggie being wounded, and the other officers having more to do than they
have on the very poor food that this Castle affords.

19. As for myself, I must remain here for the present, as it is of the u
importance.

20. Had it not been for the kindness of Captain Fremantle in temporarily lending
the assistance of his own clerk, an Assistant-Paymaster, R.N., I should have had
great difficulty in communicating with you in the midst of the incessant calls u
own time.

21. Commissary Marsden is most welcome here, his services being absolutely i
able, especially in consequence of the sickness of the Fort Commandant.

22. A number of Cape Coast volunteers have just now arrived (1.30 P.M.) from
quarters, who are pillaging the loyal portion of the town, so I have directed all t
marched home, except a small portion of them who are more trustworthy.

(Signed) F. W. FESTING, Lieutenant-Colonel, R.M.A.,
Commanding Troops.

His Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B.,
Administrator-in-Chief, Cape Coast Castle.

P.S.—The mail left before I had any chance of communicating with Lord Kimberley
direct.

Enclosure 2, in No. 116.

Proclamation.

MARTIAL law having been proclaimed within and throughout the town of Elmina and the surrounding districts, where the Ashantees have entered:

Be it known to the inhabitants of the King's quarters of Elmina Town, that all arms and munitions of war are to be delivered up at the gate of the Castle of St. George, between the hours of 7 and 9.

To notify the time to the people, two guns will be fired from the Castle of St. George, the first as a warning gun, the second two hours afterwards; after which time, should the arms, &c., be not willingly delivered up as desired, forcible measures will be adopted to seize them.

quarters having failed to comply with the order
ns morning relative to the delivery of arms and munitions of war:
by give notice that we will allow one hour from this time for the remaining
habitants, women, and children, and the sick, to be taken out of the town
, after which time we shall, without further notice, commence to destroy the

t Elmina, Fort St. George, 13th day of June, 1873, at 30·10 A.M.

(Signed) F. W. FESTING, Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Troops.
E. R. FREMANTLE, Captain, R.N., Senior Naval Officer.

Enclosure 4, in No. 116.

Sir, The Castle, Cape Coast, 16th June, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your report on the operations at Elmina, which I
last evening.

have read with much satisfaction the just punishment which has been inflicted
he disloyal and disaffected Elminas, by the destruction of the King's quarters, as
the result of your successful and spirited action, and in the afternoon when the
hantees again came on and attacked in force.

I rejoice to think that the casualties of the united forces engaged should have been
small, while the enemy have suffered severely.

4. The active co-operation of Captain Fremantle, with the seamen and marines of
her Majesty's ships at Elmina, was most valuable, and assisted very materially to the
complete success which your plans, in concert with him, achieved.

5. You appear also to have given sufficient time for the people to deliver up their arms, but which, as they evidently had no intention of doing, further parley was useless. I therefore approve of the steps which you took, in conjunction with Captain Fremantle, for making known to the inhabitants the Proclamation of Martial Law, as conveyed in the notices which you issued and published to the inhabitants of Elmina.

6. With reference to the complete destruction of the King's quarter of the town by blowing the houses down, I beg that you will not destroy any property which may remain standing of loyal people now reported to have been resident there, but of whom I had no previous knowledge; accurate information on this point can perhaps be had from the Acting Civil Commandant.

7. I apprehend that the Colonial Hospital might be occupied with advantage by the women and children who have sought refuge in the forts, and thus give you the increased space you require for your own men, and that they should have a guard for their protection from the garden quarter, which I understand is held by Houssas. The Acting Civil Commandant would make any arrangements of this nature which you may desire.

8. I remark with pleasure the very valuable services rendered by Surgeon-Major Rowe, Colonial Surgeon, and Mr. Loggie, Acting Inspector-General of Police, in charge of the Houssas during the whole of the operations, and I regret to find that the latter officer is wounded. I am glad also to find that the Volunteers, under Major Lazenby, whom I despatched to your assistance, will be serviceable; and arrival and services of Captain Despard and Commissary Marsden seem to have been opportune, and will be useful.

9. I regret to observe that some of the Cape Coast people have been pillaging the loyal

Comma[illegible]

P.S.—A copy o[illegible]

Enclosure 5, in No. 116.

Sir, St. George d'Elmina, 17th June

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th ins to express my gratitude for the satisfaction you express therein.

2. With reference to paragraph 6, I beg to inform you that from inquiries have made relative to the various houses in the King's quarter of this town, view of ascertaining if there be any which belong to loyal people, it is my opin there is no sufficient reason why any distinction should be made between one holder and another.

3. I beg, therefore, to suggest to your Excellency that as it has already been fired, that, almost without exception, the bare walls alone remain, it would be advisabl raze the whole of it at once to the ground.

4. The loyal quarter being left, this example would demonstrate to the disaffec people the determination of the British authorities to protect the loyal, but to chast with sure hand the faithless and treacherous.

5. I would also remark that the houses of this quarter of the town are within shot of the Castle walls, too near for its proper defence and for its sanitary condition

6. The site thus afforded would enable your Excellency greatly to improve the to of Elmina, which, from its naturally powerful defensive position, its greater distance fr the bush, and vastly superior landing-place, is a more advantageous port than that Cape Coast Castle.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. W. FESTING, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding the Forces on the West Coast of Africa.

His Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B.,
Administrator-in-Chief, Cape Coast Castle.

Enclosure 6, in No. 116.

Sir, The Castle, Cape Coast, 19th June, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 17th instant, and to inform you that I concur with you as to the expediency of levelling the bare walls which remain in the King's quarter of Elmina, after the recent destruction of the town.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.

Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, R.M.A.,
Commanding Troops, Elmina.

---

wed to occupy
d.
that I had no
suitable site to build upon elsewhere. I
ag, even against Ashantees. They first replied that
ut they had never fought against them.
y putting before them the supposition that should the Ashantees come into
attack us, and asking them, in this case, which side would they take, they
uld join us against the Ashantees.
d them nothing; and the general tone of their expressions, which they
sic] more than once, was that they would trust to us.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. W. FESTING, Lieutenant-Colonel, R.M.A.,
Commanding the Troops on the West Coast of Africa.

cellency Colonel Harley, C.B.,
rator-in-Chief, Cape Coast Castle.

Enclosure 8, in No. 116.

Declaration.

solemnly swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty
Victoria, her heirs and successors, according to the law.
help me God.

Fort St. George, Elmina, 18th June 1873.

QUACOE ATTAH, his × mark.
QUOW DOOATSIE COFFEE, his × mark.
COBBENA ANNAN, his × mark.
QUACOE ANNAN, his × mark.
QUAMINA AWOCHIE, his × mark.
QUOW WERANCOE, his × mark.
COBBENA TOOTOE, his × mark.
QUASHIE ASHUN, his × mark.
QUOW ABBACAN, his × mark.
QUASHIE ADOE-AMMAH, his × mark.
COBBENO ISNO, his × mark.
QUACOE QUAY, his × mark.
QUORO PAYEE, his × mark.
COFFEE ANNOWEE, his × mark.
QUAMINA ASHUN, his × mark.
QUAMINA GAYSEE, his × mark.
CUDJO ACKON, his × mark.

Absent:—QUASHIE ANDRIES (wounded).
QUACOE BOCHIE.
COFFEE PETTEH (wounded).
CUDJO EHKAIN.
QUACOE MENSAH (wounded).
QUOW MENSAH.
QUACOOMAH TOETOO.

Declared this 18th day of June, 1873.

Before us,

(Signed) H. T. O'REILLY, Acting Civil Commandant.
F. W. FESTING, Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding Troops.

I make no do
I think the c
making no pro
being shown to
loyal and deserving.

I have,

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY,

Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, R.M.A., Administrator
Commanding the Forces, Elmina.

Enclosure 10, in No. 116.

Head-quarters, The Castle of St. George d'E
West Coast of Africa, 18th June, 1873

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report that, on the arrival of Her Majesty's ship "Barrac
with a force of 5 officers and 104 men of the Royal Marine Artillery and Royal M
Light Infantry, under my command, it was urgently considered necessary, in
threatened state of affairs on the coast, that this force should be immediately land
The disembarkation, therefore, took place on the morning of Monday, the 9th
with every success; although, from the violent state of the surf, the greatest cauti
to be exercised.

2. Upon my arrival at Cape Coast Castle, being Senior Military Officer on the sta
the command of the troops fell into my hands, accordingly, from the 9th instant.

3. From what I had learnt on the passage out, through the kindness of Lord Ki
berley, concerning the state of affairs on this coast, and after communicating on th
subject with his Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B., Adminstrator-in-Chief, in concert with
Captain Fremantle, the Senior Naval Officer, the conclusion arrived at was, that
Elmina should be the base of operations, as it was, without doubt, assailed by the
Ashantees.

4. Accordingly, on the 10th instant, we came to this place. I may here remark, that
the disturbed state of affairs was so great, that it was then considered doubtful whether
the road between Cape Coast Castle and Elmina was open.

5. On our arrival, from information received, and which had been previously reported
upon, we found that the inhabitants of the King's quarter of the town of Elmina (which
is separated from the loyal portion by river) were disaffected, and had acted treacherously
towards us, by affording support to the Ashantees during their invasion, by supplying
them with stores of various kinds. After having gone some little distance into the
country to reconnoitre, we returned to Cape Coast Castle, for the purpose of deliberating
with the Adminstrator upon the advisability of disarming the inhabitants of the disloyal
quarters of the town.

6. On the 12th instant his Excellency held a Legislative Council upon the subject, at
which both Captain Fremantle and I were present. After due consultation, it was
unanimously decided Martial Law should be proclaimed in the town of Elmina and
surrounding districts entered by the Ashantees.

7. Upon this I left Cape Coast, accompanied by a small force, by road, at midnight,
with the document for proclamation of martial law.

8. Captain Fremantle and I had arranged our plans, which were to surround the
disaffected quarter at daylight, and after putting the place under martial law, summon
people to deliver up their arms at the north gate of the Castle.

I arrived in the Castle before daylight, having had much less difficulty in crossing

LD COAST.

DESPATCHES

Bx-8-14

ON THE SUBJECT OF

DOMESTIC SLAVERY AND INTRODUCTION OF SLAVES

BY

ASHANTEE TRADERS

INTO THE

BRITISH PROTECTORATE.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
June 1874.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

[C.—1007.] *Price* 1*d.*

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Despatches on the subject of Domestic Slavery and introduction of Slaves by Ashantee Traders into British Protectorate.

No. 1.

Mr. Secretary Cardwell to Governor Blackall.

Sir, *Downing Street, February* 3, 1866.

ON your departure from this country by the last mail packet, I requested you to proceed to Lagos in order to assist the Lieutenant-Governor of that Colony in settling matters with the Government of Abbeokuta and with Porto Novo, and likewise in considering the question of the boundaries of the Colony.

But there is a serious question which has been pending since our occupation of Lagos, which your appointment as Governor and Commander-in-chief over the West Africa Settlements will, I hope, enable you to bring to a close, viz., the existence of domestic slavery in British territory, and the grant of compensation for the liberation of slaves.

I need scarcely remark that this state of things is inconsistent with the provisions of the Imperial Act 3 and 4 William IV, cap. 73, which has made all the Queen's dominions free soil, and by which, therefore, every person in Lagos has been free since it became a British Colony. I am fully aware of the extreme difficulty which a Governor must encounter in having to assume the control of a territory under British jurisdiction, in which domestic slavery, as in every part of Africa, is a constituent element in the fabric of society, and appreciate the endeavours of the late Governor Freeman and the present Lieutenant-Governor, to facilitate the transition from slavery to freedom.

But, unfortunately, as could hardly have been helped, the Ordinances which have been passed for that object are at variance with British law.

The Ordinances to which I allude are, first, the one passed in 1863 for registering all "slaves" in the settlement of Lagos, and in which provision is made that in case of a slave being apprenticed the period of apprenticeship shall be guided by the original cost of the slave, the present market value of slave labour, &c.

The second Ordinance relates to the Slave Commission Court in which provision is made for settling the amount of compensation to be given to the late owners of slaves being inhabitants of Lagos, &c.

When Colonel Ord was appointed Commissioner to inquire into matters on the West Coast of Africa, the question of slavery at Lagos was one of the questions which he was to consider, and on his arrival in that Colony he communicated with the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject.

In reporting the result of their communications, the Lieutenant-Governor remarked, in his despatch to me, that the Slave Commission Court, which was to supersede the Slave Registry Court, was "a safety-valve for the disaffection of the serf, while, on the other hand, it afforded the master a certain amount of protection against the total or immediate loss of what he had been accustomed to consider his property."

The Lieutenant-Governor, however, felt that both in its language and working, there was in the Ordinance constituting the Court, an actual though indirect recognition of slavery in British territory, and he announced his intention of limiting its operations as much as possible in the first instance, and eventually altogether, to territory not British, but he left the Ordinance in the shape in which it was originally framed.

I need scarcely inform you that a Colonial Ordinance made in violation of an Act of the Imperial Parliament, is *ab initio* illegal and void, and I have now advised Her Majesty to disallow the two Ordinances above mentioned, and they are disallowed accordingly.

In what terms, and with what precautions, you are to announce their invalidity or their abrogation to the Colony is a matter requiring your serious consideration. You will be careful to take such steps as may avoid disturbances in Lagos or conflict with neighbouring Chiefs whose slaves might take refuge in Lagos; and you will consider whether it would be advisable on the same occasion to recommend labourers and servants to continue with their employers while well treated by them.

I should hope that after the repeal of the Ordinances the ordinary Courts of the Colony might take cognizance of all complaints of violence or compulsory detention, but if you should think it necessary to have a prescribed punishment for such offences, or to have an Ordinance regulating the relations of master and servant, I should wish you to frame such Ordinance, and send it to me for consideration, taking care that it contains no recognition of slavery in any shape.

With regard to fugitive slaves from the neighbouring territories, I need only remark that a Fugitive Slave Law in Africa is out of the question, and that it will be for the Chiefs, therefore, to take precautions against their slaves entering British territory, and for the Colonial Government to take care that no official inducements are held out to fugitives, and to warn them that if after entering British territory they again quit it, they must do so at their own risk.

But the readiest and most effectual way of escaping from all these embarrassments, is to confine British territory within the smallest compass which may be practicable, and if it should be found that British law cannot be fully established in the Island of Lagos, and in the towns occupied by us, we must confine the area of British territory, as at the Gold Coast, to the land occupied by the Government buildings, constituting the rest of the territory acquired from Docemo, a Protectorate where our influence could be used to soften and gradually destroy slavery, without our authority being called on to abolish it.

Supposing, however, that you do not find this course necessary, I should wish you to define the boundary of the settlement, so that the British territory be restricted to the Island of Lagos, and the towns of Badagry, Palma, and Leckie; but I should be glad to receive your opinion whether it is absolutely necessary to retain the three towns above-mentioned, and whether, without holding them, the principal stream of trade would not find its way through the mouth of the Lagoon to the town of Lagos.

In any case it will be requisite, in order to secure the Customs Revenue, to keep sovereignty over the sea-board and the waters of the Lagoon.

The question still remains of the permanent retention at Lagos of a detachment of regular troops, which I requested you in my despatch of the 20th ultimo to report upon.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. CARDWELL.

No. 2.

The Earl of Kimberley to the Governor of the West African Settlements.

Sir, *Downing Street, January* 12, 1872.

I HAVE had under consideration your despatch of the 15th November last, inclosing despatches from the Acting Administrator of the Gold Coast, regarding the introduction of slaves by Ashantee traders into the British Protectorate, for the purpose of sale, and the course pursued by him in consequence, and requesting my decision on the general question before giving any definite instructions to Mr. Salmon.

The position of the British Government in the Protectorate is that of influence over people who are not British subjects, and whilst every means should be taken to induce the natives to desist from such practices as those reported by the Acting Administrator, it does not appear to me that it is advisable to interfere by direct legislation.

Her Majesty's Government can give no countenance whatever to the purchase of slaves, on the ground that it may be an act of humanity, because the slaves would be in a worse position if they remained in the hands of their captors.

It may be better for the individual slaves, but the general result of such mistaken benevolence must obviously be to promote, rather than discourage, the Slave Trade, and to lead the natives to believe that in some circumstances it is justifiable to engage in this atrocious traffic. The British Government have succeeded, after great sacrifices, in putting a stop to the exportation of slaves by sea from West Africa; and they are bound

by every principle of their policy to prevent, if possible, the prosecution of the Sl[redacted] Trade in a territory for the Government of which they are indirectly responsible.

I think the proper course would be to endeavour to come to an understanding with the Chiefs of the protected tribes to forbid the Slave Trade within their several districts.

If they enter into agreements with the Gold Coast Government to this effect, that Government can then enforce those agreements, which will be in the nature of Treaties. It will, of course, be understood that any slave imported into what is strictly British territory must be at once set free.

I shall be glad to receive your Report * as to the best mode of giving effect to what I have proposed, and, meanwhile, you will convey to Mr. Salmon my approval of his proceedings, which appear to have been judicious.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

---

* No reply received.

GOLD COAST.

DESPATCHES on the subject of Domestic Slavery and Introduction of Slaves by Ashantee Traders into the British Protectorate.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty. June 1874.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

ASHANTEE INVASION.

Box f - 14a

REPORT

BY

CAPTAIN GLOVER, R.N.,

ON THE CONDUCT OF THE

DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, OFFICERS, AND MEN,

COMPOSING THE

EXPEDITION UNDER HIS COMMAND

ON THE

GOLD COAST.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
April 1874.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS, ST. MARTIN'S LANE,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

[C.—962.] *Price* 1*d.*

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Despatches on the subject of Domestic Slavery and introduction of Slaves by Ashantee Traders into British Protectorate.

No. 1.

Mr. Secretary Cardwell to Governor Blackall.

Sir, *Downing Street, February* 3, 1866.

ON your departure from this country by the last mail packet, I requested you to proceed to Lagos in order to assist the Lieutenant-Governor of that Colony in settling matters with the Government of Abbeokuta and with Porto Novo, and likewise in considering the question of the boundaries of the Colony.

But there is a serious question which has been pending since our occupation of Lagos, which your appointment as Governor and Commander-in-chief over the West Africa Settlements will, I hope, enable you to bring to a close, viz., the existence of domestic slavery in British territory, and the grant of compensation for the liberation of slaves.

I need scarcely remark that this state of things is inconsistent with the provisions of the Imperial Act 3 and 4 William IV, cap. 73, which has made all the Queen's dominions free soil, and by which, therefore, every person in Lagos has been free since it became a British Colony. I am fully aware of the extreme difficulty which a Governor must encounter in having to assume the control of a territory under British jurisdiction, in which domestic slavery, as in every part of Africa, is a constituent element in the fabric of society, and appreciate the endeavours of the late Governor Freeman and the present Lieutenant-Governor, to facilitate the transition from slavery to freedom.

But, unfortunately, as could hardly have been helped, the Ordinances which have been passed for that object are at variance with British law.

The Ordinances to which I allude are, first, the one passed in 1863 for registering all "slaves" in the settlement of Lagos, and in which provision is made that in case of a slave being apprenticed the period of apprenticeship shall be guided by the original cost of the slave, the present market value of slave labour, &c.

The second Ordinance relates to the Slave Commission Court in which provision is made for settling the amount of compensation to be given to the late owners of slaves being inhabitants of Lagos, &c.

When Colonel Ord was appointed Commissioner to inquire into matters on the West Coast of Africa, the question of slavery at Lagos was one of the questions which he was to consider, and on his arrival in that Colony he communicated with the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject.

In reporting the result of their communications, the Lieutenant-Governor remarked, in his despatch to me, that the Slave Commission Court, which was to supersede the Slave Registry Court, was "a safety-valve for the disaffection of the serf, while, on the other hand, it afforded the master a certain amount of protection against the total or immediate loss of what he had been accustomed to consider his property."

The Lieutenant-Governor, however, felt that both in its language and working, there was in the Ordinance constituting the Court, an actual though indirect recognition of slavery in British territory, and he announced his intention of limiting its operations as much as possible in the first instance, and eventually altogether, to territory not British, but he left the Ordinance in the shape in which it was originally framed.

I need scarcely inform you that a Colonial Ordinance made in violation of an Act of the Imperial Parliament, is *ab initio* illegal and void, and I have now advised Her Majesty to disallow the two Ordinances above mentioned, and they are disallowed accordingly.

In what terms, and with what precautions, you are to announce their invalidity or their abrogation to the Colony is a matter requiring your serious consideration. You will be careful to take such steps as may avoid disturbances in Lagos or conflict with neighbouring Chiefs whose slaves might take refuge in Lagos; and you will consider whether it would be advisable on the same occasion to recommend labourers and servants to continue with their employers while well treated by them.

I should hope that after the repeal of the Ordinances the ordinary Courts of the Colony might take cognizance of all complaints of violence or compulsory detention, but if you should think it necessary to have a prescribed punishment for such offences, or to have an Ordinance regulating the relations of master and servant, I should wish you to frame such Ordinance, and send it to me for consideration, taking care that it contains no recognition of slavery in any shape.

With regard to fugitive slaves from the neighbouring territories, I need only remark that a Fugitive Slave Law in Africa is out of the question, and that it will be for the Chiefs, therefore, to take precautions against their slaves entering British territory, and for the Colonial Government to take care that no official inducements are held out to fugitives, and to warn them that if after entering British territory they again quit it, they must do so at their own risk.

But the readiest and most effectual way of escaping from all these embarrassments, is to confine British territory within the smallest compass which may be practicable, and if it should be found that British law cannot be fully established in the Island of Lagos, and in the towns occupied by us, we must confine the area of British territory, as at the Gold Coast, to the land occupied by the Government buildings, constituting the rest of the territory acquired from Docemo, a Protectorate where our influence could be used to soften and gradually destroy slavery, without our authority being called on to abolish it.

Supposing, however, that you do not find this course necessary, I should wish you to define the boundary of the settlement, so that the British territory be restricted to the Island of Lagos, and the towns of Badagry, Palma, and Leckie; but I should be glad to receive your opinion whether it is absolutely necessary to retain the three towns above-mentioned, and whether, without holding them, the principal stream of trade would not find its way through the mouth of the Lagoon to the town of Lagos.

In any case it will be requisite, in order to secure the Customs Revenue, to keep sovereignty over the sea-board and the waters of the Lagoon.

The question still remains of the permanent retention at Lagos of a detachment of regular troops, which I requested you in my despatch of the 20th ultimo to report upon.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. CARDWELL.

No. 2.

The Earl of Kimberley to the Governor of the West African Settlements.

Sir, *Downing Street, January* 12, 1872.

I HAVE had under consideration your despatch of the 15th November last, inclosing despatches from the Acting Administrator of the Gold Coast, regarding the introduction of slaves by Ashantee traders into the British Protectorate, for the purpose of sale, and the course pursued by him in consequence, and requesting my decision on the general question before giving any definite instructions to Mr. Salmon.

The position of the British Government in the Protectorate is that of influence over people who are not British subjects, and whilst every means should be taken to induce the natives to desist from such practices as those reported by the Acting Administrator, it does not appear to me that it is advisable to interfere by direct legislation.

Her Majesty's Government can give no countenance whatever to the purchase of slaves, on the ground that it may be an act of humanity, because the slaves would be in a worse position if they remained in the hands of their captors.

It may be better for the individual slaves, but the general result of such mistaken benevolence must obviously be to promote, rather than discourage, the Slave Trade, and to lead the natives to believe that in some circumstances it is justifiable to engage in this atrocious traffic. The British Government have succeeded, after great sacrifices, in putting a stop to the exportation of slaves by sea from West Africa; and they are bound

by every principle of their policy to prevent, if possible, the prosecution of the Sl[redacted] Trade in a territory for the Government of which they are indirectly responsible.

I think the proper course would be to endeavour to come to an understanding with the Chiefs of the protected tribes to forbid the Slave Trade within their several districts.

If they enter into agreements with the Gold Coast Government to this effect, that Government can then enforce those agreements, which will be in the nature of Treaties. It will, of course, be understood that any slave imported into what is strictly British territory must be at once set free.

I shall be glad to receive your Report * as to the best mode of giving effect to what I have proposed, and, meanwhile, you will convey to Mr. Salmon my approval of his proceedings, which appear to have been judicious.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

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* No reply received.

GOLD COAST.

DESPATCHES on the subject of Domestic Slavery and Introduction of Slaves by Ashantee Traders into the British Protectorate.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty. June 1874.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

ASHANTEE INVASION.

Box I. 14a

REPORT

BY

CAPTAIN GLOVER, R.N.,

ON THE CONDUCT OF THE

DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, OFFICERS, AND MEN,

COMPOSING THE

EXPEDITION UNDER HIS COMMAND

ON THE

GOLD COAST.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
April 1874.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS, ST. MARTIN'S LANE,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

[C.—962.] *Price* 1*d.*

Report by Captain Glover, R.N., on the Conduct of the Deputy Commissioners, Officers, and Men composing the Expedition under his Command on the Gold Coast.

Captain Glover, R.N., to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Army and Navy Club, April* 6, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to forward for the information of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, duplicate of despatch addressed to Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, under date of 2nd March, 1874, reporting conduct of officers and men lately composing force under my command.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER.

Inclosure.

Sir, *Camp Blappah, March* 2, 1874.

HAVING received instructions to disarm the Yorubas under my command, and take steps to disband the force lately serving under me against the Ashantees, I have the honour to bring to your Excellency's notice, for the information of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the conduct of the Commissioners serving with me, and to place on official record my appreciation of the heartiness, energy, and excellent conduct they have displayed on all occasions.

2. To these officers, and to the Houssas and Yorubas of the force, my thanks are due for their cheerfulness and perseverance on our toilsome march from the Volta to the Prah, and through subsequent privations, which continued until the force fell in with the rear-guard of your main body at Akrofoom on the 16th February. To their gallant conduct I must bear testimony, assisting as it did to bring to a successful termination the labours of a campaign, which, though short, demanded very great efforts from both officers and men during the time they lasted.

3. Our march from the Volta to the Prah (from 27th December to 15th January) was over a precipitous and densely wooded country, covered by an almost impenetrable jungle of undergrowth and trees of the largest size. Our track for long distances was with difficulty traced through this, and our progress constantly impeded by bog and morass, by trees and by streams with steep banks without bridges, the mountain paths being merely watercourses with large granite boulders, from which torrents, caused by tropical rains had washed the soil. From the Prah to the environs of Coomassie, the country was covered with the same dense forest, which continued indeed up to the swampy stream which borders that town, though the path for the last ten miles through the Ashantee villages was found more practicable.

Mr. Goldsworthy, Collector of Customs on the Gold Coast, and who had been formerly an officer in the 17th Lancers and in command of Houssas at Lagos, was selected by me as Deputy Commissioner, and rendered the greatest service in the equipment and organization of my force at Addah Camp. He crossed the Volta in command of a large force of native allies, accompanied by detachments of Houssas and Yorubas, at Sophie on the 23rd December, and engaged the enemy on the following day, driving him from his positions on the left bank up to Adidumé opposite Blappah. On receipt of your Excellency's despatch directing me to cross all my disciplined force over the Prah on the 15th January, I left Mr. Goldsworthy in command of the native levies, numbering some 17,000 men, assembled at Adidumé. Since that date he has been in direct communication with your Excellency, who, I am sure, will appreciate the

efficient and gallant service he has rendered, under most trying circumstances, in keeping together, as long as he could remain with them, so large a force of natives, only anxious to avail themselves of the first opportunity to return to their homes. In the action of the 25th January he was wounded in two places, and his horse shot under him, and I trust that your Excellency will be pleased to bring this officer's conduct to the notice of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Commander Larcom, R.N., left England with me on the 19th August, having volunteered his services with the Expedition. He went direct to Lagos, where he was instrumental in commencing the engagement of Yorubas for the Expedition. During the stay of the force at Addah Forh, as Senior Naval Officer, he was occupied in the landing of stores and passage of ships into the Volta. Being at the time ill, he was left in command of the camp when the force moved up the Volta, and he subsequently joined head-quarters at Adoomassie (Croboe) on the 2nd January.

He was in command of artillery, viz., three 7-pounder guns and rocket battery, having under him Mr. Ponsonby, Sub-Lieutenant, R.N. He accompanied Captain Sartorius, *vide* that officer's Report, in his attempt to reach Lake Bosum Echerry, and to Commander Larcom's cool judgment and advice, as reported by Captain Sartorius, is to be attributed in a great degree the safety of the small force when in great danger of being surrounded by the enemy before assistance came up. Commander Larcom was also employed in destroying villages on right flank at Abogo.

Surgeon-Major Samuel Rowe, M.D., A.M.S., is Colonial Surgeon of the Gold Coast. This officer's services were specially asked for by me before leaving England. In a letter addressed by me to this officer on the 17th September, I refer to his "most important position and duties, which are special as regards your knowledge of the natives, professional, relative to the medical care of so large a force, and military, acting as you will have to do, on my staff." In each of these positions Dr. Rowe has been to me of the greatest possible assistance. He was employed at Lagos in recruiting from the 27th September to the 25th October, and in so doing rendered special service to the Expedition. From this date up to the 17th December he was the only medical officer with the force. On the 20th December I considered it fitting to nominate him chief of my staff, and during the next four days, travelling night and day, by his determination, tact, and knowledge of native character, he succeeded in bringing up several thousand natives from the beach towns, who crossed the Volta on the 24th and 25th December. I left him in charge of the camp at Blappah and, subsequently, during my march to the Prah he rendered the greatest assistance in arranging for the transport of stores and payment of carriers at each station as he came up. Of the assistance this has been to him, Mr. Blissett speaks in the highest terms. Of his professional qualifications it is unnecessary for me to say anything; his known character over the Settlements of West Africa during a residence dating from 1862 is sufficient guarantee of his knowledge of the diseases prevalent here. The successful termination of negotiations, which resulted in the Peace and Treaty of Epe, in 1863, is in great measure attributed to his firm but conciliatory action, as reported by the late Governor Freeman in papers laid before Parliament relative to that Treaty. And from that date to the present time he has been employed politically on numerous occasions. Colonel Harley availed himself of this officer's abilities, and sent him to the front to obtain information, and he has been considered to have rendered good service to the local Government during the whole of the Ashantee War. Militarily, he has rendered me good service, when his presence could be spared for a reconnaissance, or when such command was deemed more important than other less pressing duties.

Captain Sartorius, of the 6th Bengal Cavalry, has already acquired a reputation, as an accomplished and daring soldier in his own corps. He rendered me valuable assistance during my stay at Accra in acquiring a knowledge of the country, and mapping out the geographical positions of the various towns through which it was proposed to march.

On leaving Accra, he went as Commissioner to the Akims, Aquapims, and Croboes, and with a force of some 3,000 Aquapims, Croboes, and Crepees, marched down the right bank of the Volta, burning the disaffected villages on that bank, and encamped at Blappah, where he remained in command until the 25th December, when he crossed the Volta, and commanded the advance in the action at Adidumé, as reported in my despatch of the 28th December. On the 27th December he started for Akim, and travelling night and day by forced marches reached Basso. To his personal influence and efforts is greatly due the passage of the King of Akim and his forces across the Prah. He commanded the advance in the attack on Abogo on the 16th January, and was one of the first to enter that place. On two occasions he commanded parties

attempting to open communication with Captain Butler, and through him with the Major-General, and, on the 2nd February, at the destruction of two large Ashantee camps on the River Anoom. On the 10th February I dispatched him to Coomassie, expecting that he would find the Major-General at that place. His judgment on this occasion in going through Coomassie to communicate with head-quarters instead of returning, deserves the highest praise, and I would respectfully submit that his personal courage as shown in this solitary march accompanied by only twenty Houssas, and on which march he was fired on, when passing one of the Ashantee villages, is deserving of some special mark of recognition, and in my opinion, not unworthy of the decoration of the Victoria Cross. The general capability of Captain Sartorius makes him specially valuable as a Staff Officer, and I have the honour to request your Excellency will cause this officer's services to be brought to the notice of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India.

Lieutenant Cameron, 19th Regiment came out with me from England, and at Accra and Addah Camp was most persevering in his efforts to equip and discipline the new levies of Houssas and Yorubas, and in the laying out of the camp at Addah Forh. He crossed the Volta on the 23rd December, was in the action the following day, and came into personal conflict with the enemy. He fell sick on the 27th December consequent upon the exposure and fatigue of the previous four days, and was unable to join head-quarters until the 30th January, still unfit for duty. The endeavour of this officer to get to the front over such a march as I have described that from the Volta to the Prah to be—in the weak condition in which he started should not be overlooked—the effort having nearly cost him his life.

Lieutenant Barnard, 19th Regiment, left England on the 31st August, and joined me at Accra on the 20th September. During the whole campaign the conduct of this officer has been most praiseworthy. Whether in drilling new levies, instructing signallers, leading an advance or reconnaissance, or in command of a column, I found him equally willing and equally worthy to be trusted. At Abogo he acted under Captain Sartorius in leading the advance on that place. He was in command of the detached force at Jaahsi on the 23rd January, and again on the 26th January commanded the successful attack on Adoomassie, strongly occupied by the enemy. He was in command of the detachment of 150 Houssas and Yorubas, which I sent to the assistance of Captain Sartorius on the night of the 1st February, and which, on the 2nd February drove the enemy from their encampments on the Anoom river. I need add no further commendation than to say that in any similar hostilities I should always be most glad to obtain the services of this officer, and I would request that his name may be specially brought to the notice of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

Mr. Blissett, Deputy Controller, has from the first been actively engaged in his special duties at Accra and Addah. These were the more arduous, in that he had no trained assistance whatever, and had to instruct his clerks and issuers in all the working routine of his department. On the 31st December he was left in command of the camp at Blappah, where he remained in charge of the depôt and transport of stores until requested by Mr. Goldsworthy, on account of the local knowledge he had acquired, as well as of his tact in dealing with the natives, to assist Mr. Adamson on the left bank of the Volta. In nominating the Commissioners who were to assist me I laid particular stress upon obtaining the services of this officer; and the service he has rendered to the expedition has fully justified the high opinion I had already entertained of him. I consider him a most capable officer in his department, and certain to render good service in the future, and deserving of some special recognition of his services while attached to so large a force, as the one lately operating against the enemy across the Rivers Volta and Prah.

Lieutenant Moore, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "Druid," joined the expedition as a volunteer with the approval of his Captain on the 11th October last. During the first part of his service he rendered valuable assistance in piloting vessels over the bar of the Volta, in landing stores, and in command of the "Lady of the Lake" steamer. On the 2nd December he was placed in charge of Blappah until the arrival of Captain Sartorius, and assisted materially in the formation and laying out of that camp. He had command of a battery covering the landing on the 25th December, and subsequently during that day, in the steamer "Lady of the Lake," he superintended crossing the remainder of the force, having a narrow escape from sunstroke due to his exertions in the heat. When directed to proceed to the Prah I left Lieutenant Moore as Commissioner with 3,000 Aquapims, Croboes, and Crepees, and he served with them under Mr. Goldsworthy until the 11th January, when he brought upwards of 2,000 of these

levies with spare ammunition across the Prah joining me at Adoomassie on the 6th February, and thereby enabling me to cross the River Anoom. Since that date he has had command of the Yorubas, and has marched with them to Anamaboe. During the whole of this time he has shown great energy and constant willingness to carry out any duties required of him, and deserves my thanks for the assistance he has afforded. In any similar operations I should consider myself fortunate in obtaining the services of so valuable an officer.

Sub-Lieutenant Ponsonby, R.N., joined me previous to the crossing of the Volta on the 23rd December, and in command of a steam-launch was indefatigable during the crossing of the Volta on the 23rd, 24th, and 25th of that month. His skilful firing was referred to in general orders of that date. He was left in charge of steam-launches on the Volta, and subsequently received orders to join head-quarters, which he did at Chebbi on the 11th January. He commanded a rocket party with Lieutenant Barnard at Jaahsi on the 23rd January, and in his report of the capture of Adoomassie on the 26th Lieutenant Barnard remarks on the splendid way in which the rockets cleared the bush. In leading into this place with Lieutenant Barnard he was wounded by a spent ball in the knee, which caused him to fall, and from which he suffered for several days. He accompanied Lieutenant Barnard on the 2nd February, when the enemy were driven from the line of the Anoom River. I consider this officer's services deserving the attention of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Sub-Lieutenant Adamson, late of Her Majesty's ship "Argus," in command of a steam-launch, was present at the crossing of the Volta on the 23rd, 24th, and 25th December, and did excellent service in covering the right flank of the advance during the landing opposite Blappah on the 25th, since which time he has been in command of the camp and depôt of Addah Forh.

Dr. Parke, A.M.S., crossed the Volta on the 23rd December, and was present in the skirmish with the enemy in the afternoon of the 24th. He accompanied Mr. Goldsworthy throughout, and rendered that officer valuable assistance in the engagement with the Ahwoonahs and Avenos on the 23rd and 25th January, both professionally and in serving the rockets. On the latter date, when Mr. Goldsworthy was wounded, he took command, and pursued the enemy till darkness set in. In mentioning this officer it may be stated that he was for the greater portion of the time the only European, Mr. Goldsworthy excepted, with a force of some 12,000. Mr. Goldsworthy having reported favourably of this officer, the Special Commissioner begs that his conduct may receive recognition in the proper quarter.

Master-Gunners Glover, Williams, and Blackman performed excellent service in drilling the gunners of the Houssa force, and were of the greatest service on various occasions until their health broke down, compelling their return to England.

Captain Sartorius reported favourably of Master-Gunner Blackman during Captain Sartorius' temporary incapacity for duty, from illness, while at Akropong. The Akims and Aquapims would have fought, had not Master-Gunner Blackman placed himself and fifty Houssas between the contending parties. He was present also at the crossing of the Volta on Christmas Day.

Master-Gunner Williams was landed with Mr. Goldsworthy on the 23rd December, and was present during the engagement with the enemy on the 24th December. I am glad to bear testimony to their steady and soldierlike conduct while attached to the force.

Among the Native Assistant Commissioners attached to the Expedition I may mention Mr. Addo, Mr. Robert Hanson, Mr. Edward Bannerman, Mr. Robert Bannerman, Mr. Hesse, and Mr. Cleland, who did good service and were of great assistance to the Expeditionary Force. Mr. Robert Bannerman was attached to the Aquapims and Croboes who accompanied me to Coomassie; and Mr. Edward Bannerman, my private secretary, was left in command at Abogo.

Sakety, Chief of Eastern Croboe, whose detention by me has already been reported, was the only Chief of the whole Eastern Protectorate whom I found always ready, willing, and able to carry out the orders he received, and I trust Her Majesty's Government may be pleased to mark their sense of his most exceptional conduct. The Chief of Abude, in Aquapim, marched with me to Coomassie, and rendered great assistance in providing carriers. His conduct is exceptional also, and should be noticed. The King of Eastern Akim, one or two Chiefs, and perhaps some hundred of his men, are the exception to what I am about to report, viz., that the Eastern Akims are the most abject cowards it is possible to conceive. They would neither scout, patrol, reconnoitre, carry, or fight. At Conomo I threatened to burn their camp, and drive them back to their women across the Prah, and only spared them for the sake of their king, a young man of

21 or 22 years. Among the cowards of the Protectorate I should consider them pre-eminent. The natives of the different tribes of the Eastern District of the Protectorate I must report as truculent, disobedient, and unreliable. That they can be got to fight on some occasions I have seen; but where there is neither pride nor shame, you have no sense or feeling to work upon, save one, their fear. There has been one bright exception to this distressing report of the eastern tribes of the Protectorate. Two companies of Christians, one of Akropong and the other of Christiansburgh, numbering about 100 each, under their two captains, accompanied by Bible Readers of the Basle Mission, attended a morning and evening service of their own daily, a bell ringing them regularly to prayers. In action with the enemy at Adidume, on Christmas Day, they were in the advance, and behaved admirably, since which they have garrisoned the depôt at Blappah. Their conduct has been orderly and soldierlike, and they have proved themselves the only reliable men of the large native force lately assembled on the Volta.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER,
Special Commissioner.

Major-General Sir G. J. Wolseley, C.B., K.C.M.G.
&c.. &c. &c.

ASHANTEE INVASION.

REPORT by Captain Glover, R.N., on the Conduct of the Deputy Commissioners, Officers, and Men, composing the Expedition under his Command on the Gold Coast.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty. April 1874.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

GOLD COAST.

B.C.-f.14

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING THE

ASHANTEE INVASION.

(In continuation of Papers presented 1st June, 1874. No. 8.)

No. 9.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty,
23rd June, 1874.

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Further Correspondence relating to the Ashantee Invasion.

No. 1.

Acting Administrator to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received April* 4.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, March* 13, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to report that an Embassy from Ashantee arrived here yesterday; it consisted of a son of the King, and Representatives from every tribe comprising the Ashantee Kingdom. The Embassy numbered, with followers, about 300 men.

2. They waited upon me in the afternoon, and presented me with the Treaty which Sir Garnet Wolseley had sent to the King for ratification, with two crosses made at the bottom of it, which they asserted were the King's marks in token of his assent.

3. In mentioning the terms of the Treaty, as understood by them, they said the King believed the indemnity to be 5,000 beudas, which is 10,000 ounces, and not 50,000 ounces, which I explained was the sum stated in the Treaty.

4. In consequence of this misapprehension which I thought might have been assumed, I desired them to withdraw, and confer together on the subject, and I would see them again.

5. I will report more fully to your Lordship by the next opportunity.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. MAXWELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Acting Administrator.

No. 2.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, April* 4, 1874.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, copy of a letter received this morning from Commander Crohan, R.N., senior officer *pro tem.*, dated on board Her Majesty's ship "Merlin," at Cape Coast, on 12th March, reporting the arrival of the son of the King of Coomassie, with Ambassadors, &c., the terms of peace offered by the natives, and the progress of the palaver.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

Inclosure in No. 2.

Sir, *"Merlin," at Cape Coast, March* 12, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that Her Majesty's ship "Active" left this for Ascension on the 5th instant, and by Commodore Hewett's orders I am transferred

to the books of the "Merlin" as senior officer until his return, about the 28th of the month, by which time the transport service on this coast should be completed.

2. Affairs here are quiet, the King of Coomassie's son, with a number of Ambassadors and their retinue, numbering about 300, arrived at Cape Coast Castle yesterday. To-day a palaver was held before his Excellency Colonel Maxwell, and the terms of peace offered by the natives are as follows :—

"The King of Coomassie gives up all claims to either homage or tribute being paid to him from the Kings of Denkera, Akim, Assin, or Adansi, and agrees to withdraw all the fighting men from Axim, Dixcove, and places along the coast.

"He guarantees to keep the road open from Coomassie to the Prah, and is desirous of free trade.

"He promises to pay the indemnity of 200,000*l.* by instalments."

3. These are the principal clauses of the Treaty, but the palaver is still going on, and I surmise the formal signatures will not be affixed before the beginning of next month.

4. Her Majesty's ships now on this division of the station are "Argus," "Merlin," "Coquette," "Decoy," "Supply," and "Dromedary;" the latter ship sails for Ascension about 17th instant.

5. Her Majesty's hired transport "Sprite," which left this for England, *viâ* Ascension, yesterday, takes the rest of the invalids (two officers).

6. The crews of the ships here are healthy.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HERBERT CROHAN,
Commander and Senior Officer.

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

No. 3.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, April 6,* 1874.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, extracts from a general letter of the 15th ultimo, from the Commodore in command of the West African station, in regard to the arrival of Her Majesty's ship "Active" at Ascension, and the arrangements made by him with reference to the transmission of stores and ammunition from the Gold Coast to this country.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

Inclosure in No. 3.

Extracts of a Letter from Commodore Hewett, "off Ascension," dated March 15, 1874.

I ARRIVED at this anchorage from Cape Coast in my pendant-ship on the afternoon of the 11th instant, and I propose remaining here until about the 24th of this month, when I trust the climate of this island will have altogether re-established the health of the officers and ship's company of the "Active," which is showing signs of being affected by our long stay on the Gold Coast.

Until my return to the Gold Coast, Commander Crohan, the principal transport officer, will conduct the duties of senior officer in the absence of a superior, and he has been transferred from the books of the "Active" to those of the "Merlin," for particular service.

I have directed that the Control stores and ammunition are to be shipped on board the transports with the utmost despatch, and on my return to the Coast, I expect to find that the last of these vessels is ready to proceed to England.

The "Barracouta" probably arrived at Cape Coast very soon after I sailed.

Captain Fremantle's orders are to take on board the remains of the stores landed by him at Elmina at the commencement of the compaign, and after embarking the mules and donkeys still requiring to be brought to Ascension, to rejoin my broad-pendant at this anchorage.

It is my intention to send the "Barracouta" to England immediately.

When the "Argus" returns to Cape Coast from Lagos, if she can be coaled and got ready soon enough, I have given directions that Dr. Gouldsbury, Civil Commandant, is to be received on board for passage to the various windward ports he has been ordered by Sir Garnet Wolseley to visit, with a view to settling the differences existing between the several native Kings and Chiefs inhabiting them.

If the "Argus" should not be available, one of the gun-vessels will be detailed for this service.

On the return of the "Dromedary" to Cape Coast, I have given directions for the remains of the canteen stores to be placed on board her; and when Dr. John W. Reid and the Hospital Staff, now in the "Nebraska" (Transport No. 15), except Dr. Coates, whom I have ordered to remain in that vessel, on account of her carrying no medical officer, shall have been received on board, she will be sent across here, and eventually proceed to England.

The "Sprite" (No. 11 Transport), will also come across to Ascension to pick up such condemned stores as the "Simoom" cannot conveniently stow.

No. 4.

The Acting Administrator to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received April* 7.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, March* 5, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that, on the 4th instant, after the departure, by the steam-ship "Manitoban," for England of his Excellency Sir Garnet Wolseley, K.C.M.G., C.B., I assumed the Administratorship of this Settlement, in compliance with the provisions of the Royal Commission of the 25th July, 1873.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. MAXWELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel, Acting Administrator.*

No. 5.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, April* 7, 1874.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, copies of a despatch of the 14th ultimo, and its inclosures, from Commodore Hewett, in regard to the steps taken by him and the officers under his command for obtaining natives as carriers for the service of the troops under Sir Garnet Wolseley during the late Ashantee campaign.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

Inclosure 1 in No. 5.

Sir, *"Active," at Ascension, March* 14, 1874.

ADVERTING to various previous despatches, in which I intimated my intention to acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty with the steps taken by me to enlist carriers and convey them to Cape Coast for service under the military authorities during the recent operations against the Ashantees, I have now the honour to inclose an abstract showing the numbers collected at the different ports by the respective ships detailed for this service, as well as copies of the different memoranda issued by me in connection therewith.

2. The land transport at one time became a matter of such serious moment that I felt I was justified in sanctioning the payment of any sums authorized by Sir Garnet Wolseley, and in adopting any other measures that might appear likely to prove effective in procuring kroomen and others for this service. Under these circumstances, I feel satisfied that my proceedings will meet with their Lordships' approval.

3. I take this opportunity of bringing to the notice of the Lords Commissioners of

the Admiralty the very zealous and able manner in which Commander Stephens, of Her Majesty's ship "Bittern," exerted himself in this matter, and to his energy is due in a great measure the success which has attended my efforts.

4. I have the honour to forward an extract from a letter addressed to me by Captain M. S. L. Peile, of Her Majesty's ship "Simoom," dated 16th January, 1874, reporting his proceedings, and informing me of a special agreement he made on the Kroo Coast, when ordered by me to proceed thither to obtain kroomen; and I beg to inform their Lordships that I have signified to him my approval of the measures he adopted.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. N. W. HEWETT, *Commodore.*

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

ABSTRACT of the Numbers of Africans brought to Cape Coast in Her Majesty's ships under my orders to act as Carriers, &c.

Ships.	Ports where entered.	Number.	Tribe.
Mr. H. H. Hannay, Navigating Lieutenant, "Active," in mail steamer	Sierra Leone, Grande Bassac, and Cape Palmas	32	Kroomen.
"Coquette"	Ampanee and Dixcove.. ..	167	King Blay's men and Dixcove men.
Lieutenant Smith, of "Druid," in "Adela" (No. 2 transport)	Bathurst and River Gambia ..	60	Sereres, Johloffs, Mandingos, Marabout, and Kroomen.
"Argus"	Ampanee, Dixcove, Adjuah, Secondee, Moree Point, Akimfoo, Cormantine	780	King Blay's men and Fantees.
"Encounter"..	Appollonia and Ampanee ..	187	King Blay's men.
Lieutenant Brookes, of "Druid," in "Lilian" (No. 4 transport)	Cape Palmas, Poor River, Grand Sestas, Sesstown, Namakrovs, Picaninny Seskos	49	Grable and Sesstown Kroomen.
"Bittern"	Ampanee, Winnebah, Barrieve, Assam Numford, and Fettah	1,009	Appollonians and the Groomooah (?) tribe.
"Druid"	Monrovia and Cape Palmas ..	178	Kroomen and Grebo tribe.
Total	.. ..	2,462	

(Signed) W. N. W. HEWETT, *Commodore.*

"*Active*," *at Ascension, March* 13, 1874.

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

Inclosure 2 in No. 5.

"*Active*," *at Cape Coast, January* 10, 1874.

WITH reference to my sailing orders of this date, on your way to Sierra Leone you are to call in at Cape Palmas and any other place you may deem advisable, and hold a palaver with the native Kroo Chiefs on the subject of raising carriers for the army.

You are to offer the following terms for enlistment:—

A bounty of from 15 to 20 dollars, as may be necessary.

The usual pay of a Krooman in the navy. While embarked they will receive the usual seaman's rations. And when landed they will be paid 1*s.* a-day as extra pay for doing the work of carriers, and the army ration to natives, viz., 1 lb. of rice, ¼ lb. of salt meat, and 9*d.* a-day in addition.

They will be entered on the books of the "Druid," and be supplied as soon as possible with the following gratuitous clothing, viz.:—1 serge jumper, 1 serge trowsers, and 2 flannels.

(Signed) W. N. W. HEWETT, *Commodore.*

Captain M. S. L. Peile,
Her Majesty's ship "Simoom."

Inclosure 3 in No. 5.

Extract from a Letter of Proceedings from Captain M. S. L. Peile, of Her Majesty's ship "Simoom," dated Monrovia, January 16, 1874, and relative to enlisting Kroomen.

AT 11 A.M. the same day (14th January, 1874), I anchored off Cape Palmas, and at 2.30 P.M. "Druid" also arrived. I at once landed with Navigating Lieutenant Adlam, as also did Lieutenant Richards, communicating with the Governor and Mr. John Marshall (a gentleman evidently with great influence over kroomen), and held a palaver with the King and principal Chiefs of the place on the subject of enlisting kroomen for Cape Coast in compliance with your orders. I informed them of the terms as laid down in your Memorandum attached to my sailing orders dated 10th January, 1874. At first they gave me but little encouragement, telling me that the drain on Cape Palmas for kroomen had of late been very heavy and that they did not think I should have success, but on my informing the Governor and Mr. Marshall that, besides the bounty of 15 dollars, I was authorized to offer to the kroomen themselves, I would pay to individuals who could procure kroomen for the service 1 dollar per man for every 25 men, 2 dollars for 50, 3 dollars for 100, 4 dollars for 200, and 5 dollars for 500, a marked change came over them and they both promised to exert themselves to the utmost in my favour.

They soon talked over the King and Chiefs to their views, and promised them a handsome "dash" if they would get men: they agreed to do all they could, and the King said he would send his head krooman, Ben Liverpool, in charge of them.

Runners were at once dispatched with letters to different places near Cape Palmas, and I believe every exertion will be used to raise men, but with what result time will show,

Finding that neither "Simoom" nor "Druid" could be of use at Cape Palmas for some days, I determined to weigh at once for Monrovia, Lieutenant Richards assuring me that he had plenty of coal to take him there and back to Cape Coast.

Both the Governor and Mr. Marshall having strongly recommended me to do so, and having given me the names of several people with whom to communicate in reference to kroomen. They, however, particularly requested that I would leave at Cape Palmas an officer and some trustworthy head krooman to assist them. I, therefore, desired Lieutenant Smith, of the "Druid," to remain (Lieutenant Richards telling me that he could, without distressing his ship, dispense with his services for the time), with the two head kroomen sent from your flag-ship and "Beacon" to "Druid," and a supernumerary head krooman, a native of Cape Palmas, on board "Simoon" for passage to Sierra Leone. Lieutenant Smith will reside with Mr. Marshall, and the kroomen will be taken care of by him for a daily payment of 2*s.* 6*d.* each. Black Joe, the krooman for passage to Sierra Leone, I have directed to be sent as a deck passenger to that place, by the first mail-steamer touching at Cape Palmas after Sunday next.

January 16th, 8 A.M., anchored, in company with "Druid," in Monrovia Bay, and at once proceeded on shore with Lieutenant Richards and Mr. Adlam, and communicated with the President and such people as I believed could assist me in obtaining kroomen; and I am in hopes that the agreement I have made with them, and which are similar to that I entered into at Cape Palmas, may have the effect of producing a fair number of carriers. I have directed Lieutenant Richards to remain at this anchorage until such time to-morrow as he may deem desirable for the performance of the duty entrusted to him.

No. 6.

Messrs. Swanzy to the Earl of Carnarvon.

My Lord, 122, *Cannon Street, April* 8, 1874.

IN further reference to our correspondence with your Lordship's department respecting the reckless and unfounded charges made against us, of supplying arms and ammunition to the Ashantees during their late invasion of the protected territory, we have the pleasure to inclose copy of a letter which we have just received from the superintendent of our business on that part of the coast, extending from the River

Volta to St. Paul de Loanda, and we respectfully call your Lordship's attention to the additional facts it contains bearing on the points in dispute.

We have, &c.
For F. and A. Swanzy,
(Signed) D. D. HARRIES.

Inclosure in No. 6.

Gentlemen, *Grand Popo, March* 1, 1874.

IN answer to your inquiries, I beg to say there has been no powder landed at Quittah for sale since October 1872, when it was anticipated the Ashantees were about to take the field against the Fantees. You wrote out to Mr. Lyall, then in charge of this business, desiring him not to land powder at Quittah upon any consideration; that desire has been respected, and although at one time we could have got a good profit on that article at Quittah, we sacrificed the opportunity, knowing your wish on the subject. There has, however, been powder sold by nearly all the merchants there with the exception of your factory.

During my thirteen years' experience on the Coast I have never but once known so little call for powder and guns in the Bight of Benin.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ANTHONY TAVENER.

Messrs. F. and A. Swanzy,
122, Cannon Street, London.

No. 7.

Colonial Office to Messrs. Swanzy.

Gentlemen, *Downing Street, April* 10, 1874.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, forwarding one from your Superintendent at Grand Popo, stating that no gunpowder had been sold at your factory at Quittah since October 1872.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. T. HOLLAND.

No. 8.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, April* 11, 1874.

WITH reference to former correspondence, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for the information of the Earl of Carnarvon, the copy of a letter from Captain E. R. Fremantle, reporting on the denial given by Messrs. Swanzy and Co. to the statement that munitions of war have been imported by means of their vessels to parts of the coast of Africa where they could have reached the Ashantees.

I am, &c.
(Signed) VERNON LUSHINGTON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 8.

"*Barracouta*," *Cape Coast, January* 18, 1874.

REPLY of Captain E. R. Fremantle to the denial of Messrs. Swanzy and Co., that arms or munitions of war have been imported by means of their vessels to any part of the coast of Africa where they could have reached the Ashantees.

"*Active*," *at Cape Coast, March* 5, 1874.

FORWARDED for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty in continuation of my submission of 27th January, 1874, on this subject and with reference to your letter of 17th November, 1873.

(Signed) W. N. W. HEWETT, *Commodore.*

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

Inclosure 2 in No. 8.

Sir, "*Barracouta*," *Cape Coast, January* 18, 1874.

I BEG to acknowledge your memorandums of 13th January forwarding further correspondence between Mr. Swanzy and the Earl of Kimberley, dated 10th, 13th November, and 3rd December, referring to the blockade of the Gold Coast.

2. It would be a waste of time were I to attempt to follow Mr. Swanzy in his indignant denial of having supplied arms and ammunition to the Ashantees, and I willingly admit that Mr. Swanzy is better acquainted with the trade of the coast than I can pretend to be.

3. In a former letter I have defended myself and my brother officers against the unfounded charges which have been made by Mr. Swanzy of harsh and illegal conduct on our part, and I now propose to show shortly the reasons why Mr. Swanzy's vessels have been viewed with suspicion and occasionally detained.

4. I must premise that Mr. Swanzy is the principal trader on the Gold Coast, and every other trader has always told me that he is obliged to follow Mr. Swanzy's lead, whether in the mischievous practice of making advances to the natives, or in any other course of trade which it may please Mr. Swanzy to adopt.

5. What then was the course pursued by Mr. Swanzy and his agents? Did they assist the authorities in any way? Did they point out what the real trade in arms was? Did Mr. Swanzy, on the proclamation of the Munitions of War Act of April, 1873, desist sending out vessels with arms and gunpowder to this coast, or at least insure himself against any misunderstanding by explaining to the authorities their honest destination? And here I wish entirely to exonerate Mr. Cleaver in any share of these remarks, for he was absent in England during the time to which I am specially alluding; and it may well be that his caution to Colonel Harley, against the supplies reaching the enemy through Assinee, was as honest an intention as it was undoubtedly true; in fact, I may also remark that the two principal firms at Assinee are Messrs. Swanzy's and Mr. Verdier's, and that while former boldly affirms that all the powder goes through the French house, the Commandant of the French gun-boat "Le Prigent" as confidently assured me from Mr. Verdier that it was Mr. Swanzy's house which did all the trade.

6. To return to Mr. Swanzy's conduct. We find his agents in active opposition to the Government of the Gold Coast, and during the time I speak of, information as to the destination of a ship laden with powder could only be extracted by the machinery of a Court of Justice. To prove these statements, I have only notoriety to appeal to as to the general state of feeling between Colonel Harley's and Mr. Swanzy's agents, but I have myself been singled out for the most offensive suggestions, when I have proved that I never had any personal difference with these gentlemen, and that I endeavoured to conduct the blockade with courtesy and moderation. What information I have received of the course of trade on this coast, has certainly not been derived from the agents of Mr. Swanzy. Commander Stephens courteously asked for information, but he certainly got none. If we turn to the conduct of Mr. Swanzy's trade in England, we find the "Alligator" and "Bryn-y-Mor," the former with 3,000 the latter with 2,000 kegs of powder on board, following each other out to Grand Bassam and Assinee, leaving England in June and July. Both vessels acknowledge to having landed powder at Grand Bassam: the latter lands it in defiance of the desire of this Government as expressed by the officers of Her Majesty's ships "Bittern" and

"Merlin," and even in spite of the prohibition of the Commandant of the French gun-boat.

7. This is not, or at least cannot, be denied. Both ships go to Assinee, but the agents protest solemnly that no powder was landed there, and that there is no communication between Grand Bassam and Ashantee. I do not undertake to prove that there is such communication in ordinary times; but it is, I submit, the business of Mr. Swanzy to prove its impossibility, considering the extent of the lagoons, and the vicinity of Grand Bassam to Assinee and the Ashantee country.

8. From Assinee the "Alligator" goes to Cape Coast, and it is only with extreme reluctance that any account can be got as to the destination of the powder. The "Bryn-y-Mor" is communicated with by Mr. Swanzy's agent in the steam-ship "Cromwell," off Grand Bassam, and she avoids Cape Coast, makes no declaration of her cargo, but actually lands fifty bars of lead at Assam in the protected territory. The "Cromwell" again asks for, and actually receives, permission to trade at many places in open hostility to us. She asked, I understand, to be allowed to go to Chamah in September, a very short time after the treacherous conduct of these people to Commodore Commerell, but was refused. We now know that much of the Ashantee powder came from Chamah.

9. I appeal, then, to the cases of the "Alligator," the "Bryn-y-Mor," and the "Cromwell;" to the undeniable fact of the powder coming out to Grand Bassam, in close vicinity to the Ashantee country; to all these ships going to Assinee, while some wanted to go to Chamah and other hostile ports; and to the difficulty of procuring any information from Mr. Swanzy's agents: whether it was or it was not a reasonable thing that his ships should be viewed with suspicion, and that they should sometimes be hampered and detained.

10. If, therefore, any injustice has been done to Mr. Swanzy's motives, if his character and conduct has been called in question, he has only himself to blame when he allowed his agents to take up a position of hostility to the Government, refusing information, and, so far from assisting, setting the example of a determination to resist the action of the Government in the Munitions of War Act and Blockade Proclamation as an interference with trade.

11. I have only stated here patent facts, which are easily proved; and, as I have always taken this course, I may venture to complain of Mr. Swanzy's having, in his letter of the 13th November, put a statement into my mouth for the purpose of refuting, of the "Bryn-y-Mor" having landed lead at Assinee, when no such assertion was ever made by me.

12. Having just returned from Grand Bassam and Assinee, I willingly acknowledge the courtesy shown and the information afforded me by Mr. Swanzy's present agents at those places. Opinions are divided as to the extensive powder trade at Grand Lahon and Jack Jack going to the Ashantees; but I am glad to be assured that British merchants do not at least trade directly in munitions of war to be used against their own countrymen; while at Grand Bassam and Assinee no English powder has been landed at all for some months.

13. Mr. Verdier at Droco Grove, commonly called Assinee, continues to boast that he sells all the powder he can get to the Ashantees, and, in consequence of his action, a threatening demonstration was made by a friendly native Chief while I was there a few days ago.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. R. FREMANTLE, *Captain*

Commodore W. N. W. Hewett, V.C.,
Her Majesty's ship "Active."

No. 9.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, April* 12, 1874.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, copy of a letter from Commander Crohan, of Her Majesty's ship "Merlin," Senior Officer at Cape Coast, dated 19th March, respecting proceedings.

I am, &c.

(Signed) VERNON LUSHINGTON.

Inclosure in No. 9.

Sir, *"Merlin," at Cape Coast Castle, March* 19, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that since my letter* of the 12th instant the Treaty of Peace has been signed, and it will, I am given to understand, be sent to England by the mail leaving this day.

2. Dr. Gouldsbury is arranging terms between the various tribes to the westward, and hopes to have all conditions settled and the roads open in ten days time.

3. The native levies and carriers are being sent back to their own districts.

4. The "Elizabeth Martin," transport No. 14, arrived here from Gibraltar on the 17th instant. Sub-Lieutenant Knipe, with the despatches and telegrams, was taken out of the ship at St. Vincent by Captain Peile, and was to proceed in the "Simoon" to Ascension, where he would rejoin his ship.

5. The Administrator having represented that on account of sickness it was necessary to remove the 2nd West India Regiment from Cape Coast, I have given instructions that the regiment be received on board the "Nebraska" to-day, and, after the arrival of the next mail, due here the 21st, she will proceed to Sierra Leone, and embark the detachment stationed there, as well as the women and children. In the event of orders not being received from the War Office by the next mail for the regiment to proceed to the West Indies, the ship will be detained at Sierra Leone, his Excellency, Colonel Maxwell, not wishing to send the troops away without such authority.

The "Nebraska" takes a quantity of provisions to the West Indies, and has on board ammunition for England.

6. Her Majesty's ship "Dromedary" sailed for Ascension yesterday.

7. The "Argus" and "Supply" are both employed taking native troops to Lagos, when this service is completed they will return here.

The "Coquette" is attending on Dr. Gouldsbury.

8. I inclose an acknowledgment of letters and orders received by the last mail.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HERBERT CROHAN,

Commander and Senior Officer.

No. 10.

Acting Administrator to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received April 13.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast Castle, March* 18, 1874.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 13th instant,* reporting the arrival here of an Embassy from the King of Ashantee, bearing the Treaty drawn up by his Excellency Sir Garnet Wolseley, K.C.M.G., C.B., on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen, and the King of Ashantee, and about the interpretation of the terms, of which some misunderstanding appeared to exist in my first interview with them, I have now the honour to report that, on the third day after their arrival, I again met them, and have the satisfaction to report that the Treaty in its entirety was cordially subscribed to by all the chief members of the Embassy, in token of the acceptance of the same by the King.

2. The original of the Treaty, and a copy of the same, accompany this despatch.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. MAXWELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*

Acting Administrator.

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*No. 1.

Inclosure in No. 10.

Treaty of Peace between Major-General Sir Garnet Joseph Wolseley, C.B., K.C.M.G., acting on behalf of Her Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and Saibee Enquie, acting on behalf of His Majesty Koffee Kalkalli, King of Ashantee.

ARTICLE I.

THERE shall be hereafter perpetual peace between the Queen of England and her allies on the coast on the one part, and the King of Ashantee and all his people on the other part.

ARTICLE II.

The King of Ashantee promises to pay the sum of fifty thousand ounces of approved gold as indemnity for the expenses he has occasioned to Her Majesty the Queen of England by the late war, and undertakes to pay one thousand ounces of gold forthwith, and the remainder by such instalments as Her Majesty's Government may from time to time demand.

ARTICLE III.

The King of Ashantee on the part of himself and his successors renounces all right or title to any tribute or homage from the Kings of Denkera, Assin, Akim, Adansi, and the other allies of Her Majesty formerly subject to the Kingdom of Ashantee.

ARTICLE IV.

The King on the part of himself and of his heirs and successors does hereby further renounce for ever all pretensions to supremacy over Elmina, or over any of the tribes formerly connected with the Dutch Government, and to any tribute or homage from such tribes, as well as to any payment or acknowledgment of any kind by the British Government in respect of Elmina or any other of the British forts and possessions on the coast.

ARTICLE V.

The King will at once withdraw all his troops from Appolonia and its vicinity, and from the neighbourhood of Dixcove, Secondee, and the adjoining coast line.

ARTICLE VI.

There shall be freedom of trade between Ashantee and Her Majesty's forts on the coast, all persons being at liberty to carry their merchandize from the coast to Coomassie, or from that place to any of Her Majesty's possessions on the coast.

ARTICLE VII.

The King of Ashantee guarantees that the road from Coomassie to the river shall always be kept open and free from bush to a width of fifteen feet.

ARTICLE VIII.

As Her Majesty's subjects and the people of Ashantee are henceforth to be friends for ever, the King, in order to prove the sincerity of his friendship for Queen Victoria, promises to use his best endeavours to check the practice of human sacrifice, with a view to hereafter putting an end to it altogether, as the practice is repugnant to the feelings of all Christian nations.

ARTICLE IX.

One copy of this Treaty shall be signed by the King of Ashantee and sent to the Administrator of Her Majesty's Government at Cape Coast Castle, within fourteen days from this date.

ARTICLE X.

This Treaty shall be known as "The Treaty of Fommanah."
Dated at Fommanah, this 13th of February, 1874.

(Marked thus) ⋈ ⋈

This Treaty was presented at Government House, Cape Coast, on the 14th March, 1874, by Quamin Enkwe, Chief-Captain, accompanied by Prince Coffee Jutin, son of the King, and signed and ratified by them and the Undersigned Representatives of the Ashantee Kingdom.

(Signed)

Coomassie—
COFFEE JUTIN, his ⋈ mark, *Prince.*
QUAMIN ENKWE, his ⋈ mark, *Chief Captain.*
KODJO BAH, his ⋈ mark, *Linguist.*
QUACO SAWOO, his ⋈ mark, *Fetishman.*
EDDOO YOU, his ⋈ mark, *Swordbearer.*
KODJO BUMPABO, his ⋈ mark, *Swordbearer.*
COFFEE EGEY, his ⋈ mark, *Court Crier.*
QUACOE NENQUI, his ⋈ mark, *Captain.*
QUACOE WOOSOO, his ⋈ mark, *Swordbearer.*

Juabin—
KOBINA AMPEA, his ⋈ mark, *Linguist.*

Beqwa—
QUACOE KURENKWE, his ⋈ mark, *Swordbearer.*

Kokofoo—
COFFEE AKENAH, his ⋈ mark, *Linguist.*

Inkutanassie—
QUAMIN MAFFOL, his ⋈ mark, *Swordbearer.*

Jusuta—
YOU ESSAL, his ⋈ mark, *Swordbearer.*

Mampon—
QUAMIN ESSIM, his ⋈ mark, *Swordbearer.*

Ardakanjah—
QUAMIN KAYE, his ⋈ mark, *Linguist.*

Assarful—
YOU AMPONSAH, his ⋈ mark, *Goldkeeper.*

Ackiramadie—
COFFEE BREMPAH, his ⋈ mark, *Swordbearer.*

Sawoorah—
ACQUASIE WUOOSU, his ⋈ mark, *Captain.*

Acrofoom—
KODJOE AMOÀTIN, his ⋈ mark.

Signed on behalf of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.
(Signed) J. MAXWELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel, Acting Administrator.*

Witnesses:
(Signed) JAMES MARSHALL,
Chief Magistrate and Judicial Assessor.
C. C. LEES,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

No. 11.

Acting Administrator to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received April* 13.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, March* 18, 1874.

IN continuation of my despatch of this date,* I have the honour to inform your Lordship that, after the ratification of the Treaty of Fommanah, on the 14th instant, and before retiring, the Ashantee Embassy delivered the following message from King Coffee Calcalli:—

* No. 10.

"1. Petitioning that the stipend formerly paid by the Dutch, should be continued by Her Majesty's Government.

"2. Petitioning that the King of Adansi be obliged to return to his allegiance to Ashantee, the King of Adansi having, with Sir Garnet Wolseley's permission, joined the King of Denkera, who is independent of Ashantee, and in the Protectorate.

"3. Stating that the King of Akim has taken, by force, a number of hostages from towns belonging to Ashantee, and still keeps them in Akim, and has persuaded them to throw off their allegiance to Ashantee, and become subjects of Akim. And petitioning that the King of Akim be directed to give up these people.

"4. Stating, with reference to abolishing human sacrifice, that he will do what is required; but requests that he may be permitted, on the occasion of the death of any great Chief, to sacrifice two or three lives. This has been the custom from the beginning of the Kingdom; and if there were no sacrifice in such cases, the people would think the nation was going down.

"5. Presenting his son, Prince Coffee Jutch, to the British Government, in token of confidence, and requesting he may be sent to England, and educated."

To this message, I replied, that I could give no answer; but would forward it, together with the Treaty, for consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. MAXWELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Acting Administrator.

No. 12.

Acting Administrator to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received April 13.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, March* 18, 1874.

WITH reference to Sir Garnet Wolseley's despatch of the 22nd February,* on the Ahwoonah question, and reporting that he had instructed Mr. Goldsworthy to proceed to the Volta, and place himself in communication with the Ahwoonahs and Aquamoos, with a view to concluding separate Treaties of peace with each of these tribes.

2. I have the honour to inform your Lordship that Mr. Goldsworthy returned to Cape Coast on the 12th instant, and on the following morning I caused, by Sir Garnet Wolseley's desire, the Memorandum regarding the performance of the duties of Acting Colonial Secretary, which was forwarded to your Lordship in a despatch of the 27th February, to be shown to him, at the same time informing him that he was at liberty to proceed to England on the six months' leave of absence therein recommended.

3. Mr. Goldsworthy embarked on board the mail-steamer "Bonny," then in the roadstead, and proceeded the same day for England. He has not made a Report of his proceedings on the Volta, and I believe he did not succeed in placing himself in communication with either the Ahwoonahs or Aquamoos.

3. Two officers of militia who were attached to Captain Glover, and are now at Accra, I have ordered to Cape Coast with a view to their proceeding home.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. MAXWELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Acting Administrator.

No. 13.

The Acting Administrator to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received April 13.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, March* 19, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship a copy of a letter, with inclosure, I received to-day from Dr. Rowe, an officer attached to Captain Glover's Expedition.

2. I shall forward to Dr. Rowe a copy of the instructions given to Mr. Golds-

* No. 45 of Command Paper No. 8 of June 1874.

worthy by Sir Garnet Wolseley, and request Dr. Rowe to conclude a peace with the Aquamoos, and, if possible, the Ahwoonahs also.

3. Copies of the above instructions and draft Treaties were transmitted to your Lordship by Sir Garnet Wolseley in a despatch of 22nd ultimo.

4. I have addressed your Lordship in a separate despatch with regard to the proceedings of the King of Eastern Akim.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. MAXWELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Acting Administrator.

Inclosure 1 in No. 13.

Sir, *Accra, March* 17, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of a letter received by me from Mr. Edmund Bannerman (one of the native Commissioners attached to the Glover Expedition) on my arrival at Accra this morning.

I have, &c.

(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE, *Surgeon-Major,*
Chief of Staff of Glover Expedition.

His Excellency the Administrator of the Gold Coast,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 13.

Sir, *Accra, March* 16, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to report to you that, on my arrival here this day from Anamaboe and Cape Coast, I found a letter addressed to me from Sakkitay, the King of Eastern Crobo, stating that the King and Chiefs of Aquamoo were desirous of giving in their submission to the Special Commissioner, and that the King of Eastern Akim was advancing further into Ashantee territory, and seizing numbers of the Quarwoos, an Ashantee tribe bordering on Eastern Akim.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. BANNERMAN.

Dr. Rowe, Surgeon-Major,
Chief of Staff Volta Expedition.

No. 14.

Acting-Administrator to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received March 19.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, March* 19, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to report that two messengers arrived yesterday from the King of Ashantee, with a message to the effect that King Attah, of Eastern Akim, and King Quabinah Fuah, of Western Akim, have compelled the inhabitants of the towns of Quarhoo and Ashanti-Akim to throw off their allegiance to the King of Ashantee, and migrate into Akim territory, where they have distributed themselves among the villages. The messengers further state that the Akim Kings have taken hostages, as pledges, from several others, including the populous town of Juabin, that they also will revolt and come over into Akim territory.

2. The King of Ashantee asks that his people, who have already deserted him, may be compelled to return to their allegiance, and that the Kings of Akim be stopped from inciting further defection.

3. There is very little doubt that many towns would avail themselves of the present opportunity to throw off the Ashantee yoke, and retire within the limits of the protected territory, if they thought they would not be expelled by this Government. Ashantee is still a powerful kingdom, stronger than its neighbours, who it periodically ravages, and I hardly know how far I am justified in preventing these weaker tribes strengthening themselves by alliances against the future possible attacks from the warlike and superstitious Chiefs of Ashantee.

4. I shall send a letter to each of the Kings of Akim, forbidding them to receive and protect any more Ashantees desirous of coming over to them, until I receive

instructions from your Lordship on the subject. I propose replying to the same effect to the Ashantee messengers.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. MAXWELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Acting Administrator.

No. 15.

Colonial Office to Admiralty.

Sir, *Downing Street, April* 15, 1874.

WITH reference to your letter of the 11th instant,* I am directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to request you to move the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to inform his Lordship whether they have any objection to make to the presentation to Parliament of the Report by Captain Fremantle, R.N., on the denial given by Messrs. Swanzy to the statement that munitions of war were imported by means of their vessels to parts of the coast of Africa whence they could have reached the Ashantees.

I am to add that Messrs. Swanzy's letters have been included in the papers already laid before Parliament.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. T. HOLLAND.

No. 16.

Captain Glover to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Army and Navy Club, April* 15, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to inclose, for the information of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a report from Captain Sartorius, 6th Bengal Cavalry, of that officer's march through Coomassie, by which it will be seen that the small force under his command was fired on by the enemy during its march to join the main body of Her Majesty's forces in Ashantee.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER,
Late Special Commissioner.

Inclosure in No. 16.

Sir, *London, April* 13, 1874.

A SHORT time after leaving you with the despatch for Sir Garnet, I found that the Ashantees were round me and meant mischief; sure enough, on entering a village about five miles from your camp I was attacked from the bush on my left, but though the enemy were very close none of my men were hit.

As I had expected to reach Sir Garnet at about 3 P.M. my men (twenty) had only taken forty rounds per man, so every shot was of the greatest importance and I did not return the enemy's fire, but continued my march in the hopes of reaching Coomassie by dark; a little further on I took a woman and her slaves prisoners who were escaping from Coomassie. They told me that Sir Garnet had left with all his forces after burning the town, and that King Corfee Karkaree had returned vowing vengeance for the destruction of his city; this report, which I had every reason to believe, made my position a very critical one. And late in the afternoon, finding that Coomassie was still some distance off, I halted my little party in a village and determined to defend it till such time as you should come up in search of me.

In the middle of the night my serjeant woke me and reported that the Ashantees were going to attack. I got up and found that we were surrounded; but the Ashantees, seeing that we were prepared, drew off a short time after.

I had put it to the men whether they would fight their way back or go through Coomassie and chance it. And, after a march of about thirty miles, reached Amoaful, during the whole of this time I was constantly meeting armed parties of the enemy and expected to be attacked every minute.

I reburied an European body which had been disinterred but not decapitated,

* No. 8.

Next morning at 12, marched my twenty men into Sir Garnet's camp, near Quisah, after a march of fifty-three miles (not having had any provisions of any sort) through the enemy, and not having lost a man.

I have, &c.

(Signed) REGINALD SARTORIUS, *Captain,*
6th Bengal Cavalry.

To Captain Glover, R.N.,
Special Commissioner.

No. 17.

Colonial Office to Admiralty.

Sir, *Downing Street, April* 22, 1874.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant,* forwarding a despatch and inclosures from Commodore Hewett, in regard to the steps taken by the naval authorities for obtaining natives as carriers for the service of the troops under Sir G. Wolseley during the late Ashantee campaign.

I am to request you to acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that Lord Carnarvon entertains the highest sense of the energy displayed by Sir W. Hewett and the other naval officers under his orders in procuring these native carriers, whose services were indispensable for the success of the expedition.

I am, &c.

(Signed) H. T. HOLLAND.

No. 18.

Colonial Office to Treasury.

Sir, *Downing Street, April* 22, 1874.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to request that you will inform the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury that, before closing the accounts of Captain Glover's expedition and of the advances made to the Government of the Gold Coast for special services in connection with the Ashantee invasion, his Lordship desires to bring under their consideration the expediency of including among the payments to be made from these funds the grant of a moderate gratuity to Captain Glover and Mr. Goldsworthy, together with the payment of certain small sums which, in cases of individual and exceptional loss or hardship, it may seem desirable to the Secretary of State to make.

2. Her Majesty's Government have considered whether they could properly invite Parliament to vote a sum of money as a grant from Imperial funds to these officers, but they have not found that any precedent exists for such a grant. In these circumstances it appears desirable that the Gold Coast Government, in whose employment those officers to whom allusion has just been made have served (not being attached to the regular forces of the army and navy under Sir Garnet Wolseley's command) should not be precluded, through a temporary deficiency of funds, from giving reasonable money allowances to the persons who have, at great risk and injury to their health, and in many cases with a serious loss of their personal effects, rendered very signal services to the Settlement.

3. It is also necessary, with a view to the administration of the Settlement, that presents should be given to those of the native Kings and Chiefs who have shown exceptional loyalty, and made special efforts in assisting Sir Garnet Wolseley and Captain Glover.

4. Lord Carnarvon is disposed to think that a sum of 5,000*l.* should be placed at his disposal, to be expended as follows, viz.:—

	£
Grant to Captain Glover	2,000
Grant to Mr. Goldsworthy	500
Presents to Kings and Chiefs, &c.	2,500
Compensation to Special Service Officers, not more than (say) 200*l.* in any one case ..	
Small gratuities to coloured employés, subordinate officers, &c., certainly not exceeding (say)	
Total	5,000

* No. 5.

5. His Lordship would suggest that this amount of 5,000*l.* should be placed to the account of the fund for Captain Glover's expedition, to be expended according to his Lordship's discretion, a detailed account of such expenditure to be rendered to the Treasury.

6. This advance would, of course, be subject to the condition mentioned in your letter of the 1st September last,* namely, that it is to be a question for consideration hereafter whether the Colony can refund the whole or a part of the sums advanced. It will be seen that the gratuities and compensations here specified will be Colonial payments, and will in no way affect the question of what payments may or may not be made under the sanction of the Secretary of State for War to the regular forces. It may be added, in reference to what has been already said, that the pay and allowances given to Captain Glover and his officers during the military operations were very moderate, looking to the difficulty and danger of the service on which they were employed; while the manner in which they have discharged their duties has received the high approval of the Queen and the community generally.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 19.

Colonial Office to War Office.†

Sir, *Downing Street, April* 23, 1874.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to request you to acquaint Mr. Secretary Hardy that, upon reviewing the circumstances of the recent operations on the Gold Coast, his Lordship feels it incumbent upon him to express the high sense which he entertains of the valuable services rendered by Her Majesty's military forces to the settlement, in many matters not connected with their ordinary duties, and his warm appreciation of the readiness with which the officers of all ranks co-operated with the civil Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 20.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Sir Garnet Wolseley, C.B., K.C.M.G.

Sir, *Downing Street, April* 23, 1874.

YOUR connection with this Department, under which you have recently served with so much distinction as Civil Administrator of the Gold Coast, having now terminated, I think it desirable to place upon record my sense of the great value of the services rendered by you in that capacity; and I have much pleasure in assuring you that Her Majesty's Government fully appreciate the very satisfactory manner in which, during your tenure of the Government, the civil business of the Settlement was transacted under exceptional difficulties.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

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* *Vide* No. 80 of Command Paper No. 2 of March 1870.
† A simillar letter was addressed to the Admiralty.

No. 21.

The Earl of Carnarvon to the Officer Administering the Government.

Sir, *Downing Street, April* 24, 1874.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 19th ultimo,* reporting the arrival of messengers from the King of Ashantee with a message, stating that the Kings of Eastern and Western Akim had compelled the inhabitants of certain Ashantee towns to throw off their allegiance, and migrate into Akim territory, and further complaining that these Kings had taken hostages, as pledges, from other towns, including Juabin; that they also would revolt, and join the Akims.

2. The King of Ashantee desires that his people who have already deserted him may be compelled to return to their allegiance, and that the Kings of Akim be stopped from exciting further defection.

3. With regard to the first of these requests, you will inform the King of Ashantee that it is impossible for Her Majesty's Government to require any persons or tribes formerly subject to Ashantee who have voluntarily, at the end of this war, migrated into the Protectorate to leave it, nor can they take any steps whatever to compel them to return to their allegiance.

4. On the other hand, Her Majesty's Government will clearly not sanction the detention by Kings and Chiefs within the Protectorate of any hostages, or other persons from Ashantee, who are in custody against their will, and every means will be used to prevent the Kings of Akim, or others, from exciting dissentions and defections among the subjects of the King of Ashantee.

5. In accordance with these views I have to instruct you to send an intelligent officer to the Kings within whose territories any hostages, or other persons from Ashantee are detained, to inquire whether any constraint is exercised upon them to induce them to remain within the Protectorate, and, in such case, to insist upon their being set at liberty.

6. You will make the Kings of Akim, and the other protected Chiefs, distinctly understand that any endeavours to stir up further enmities with the Ashantees will not be tolerated; that it is Her Majesty's pleasure that henceforth they should live at peace with each other, and with their neighbours; and that their obedience in this respect is the condition of the Queen's favour and protection.

7. I have also received your despatch of the 19th ultimo,† from which I learn that the Aquamoos are desirous of giving in their submission.

8. I approve of the instructions which you have given to Dr. Rowe to conclude a peace with the Aquamoos, and, if possible, with the Ahwoonahs also, on the terms of the draft Treaties drawn up by Sir G. Wolseley.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 22.

The Earl of Carnarvon to the Officer Administering the Government.

Sir, *Downing Street, April* 24, 1874.

WITH reference to Sir Garnet Wolseley's despatch of the 25th February,‡ inclosing a Minute in which he recommended the maintenance of military posts at Prahsu and Mansu for the protection of Ashantee traders, I desire to remind you of the no less urgent necessity of not delaying to take measures for keeping open the road to the Prah, which has been made at the cost of much money and labour, and which, I am informed, was left in excellent condition when the troops were withdrawn.

It would be a serious misfortune if this road were allowed to become overgrown or broken up through failure to attend in good time to its maintenance, and I request you to give such orders as you may think expedient with a view to the immediate requirements of the case.

I shall also be glad to receive from you, as soon as convenient, a full report upon the present condition of the road, with any suggestions which may occur to you as to the best means of providing for its permanent maintenance, whether by requiring the

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* No. 14 † No. 13. ‡ *Vide* No. 55 Command Paper No. 8 of June 1874.

tribes through whose country it passes to contribute labour, or by establishing a special fund for this service. It will be useful also to have as accurate an estimate as can be prepared of the probable cost of keeping up this and any other principal roads in the Protectorate, as well as a detailed notice of the routes by which any traffic from the interior may be expected to come to the ports, and which ports are likely to command the greatest amount of trade.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 23.

The Acting Administrator to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received April 28.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, March 20, 1874.*

I REGRET to have to report to your Lordship that owing to my health having completely broken down, I am compelled to relinquish the duties of Acting Administrator of this settlement, and Commandant of the troops on the West Coast of Africa.

2. At the time I was nominated to these appointments by Sir Garnet Wolseley, K.C.M.G., C.B., I was in great hopes that I would have been able to have continued in them until the arrival of a permanent Administrator, but as I find that now impossible, I beg to state that I purpose handing over the duties of both appointments to Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston, 1st West India Regiment, the next senior military officer, and one, I believe, well qualified to exercise them, and, on the recommendation of a board of medical officers, returning to England by the next mail-steamer.

3. Trusting these steps may meet with your approval, I have, &c.
(Signed) J. MAXWELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel, Administrator.*

No. 24.

The Acting Administrator to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received April 28.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, March 24, 1874.*

I HAVE the honour to report that, in consequence of the rainy season having set in up the country, and the rapidly increasing sickness amongst the troops (especially the officers and European non-commissioned officers) at the several stations between this and the River Prah, I have directed the withdrawal of the troops to Cape Coast, and their replacement by two bodies of Houssa armed police, consisting of 100 men to be stationed at Prahsue, and 50 at Mansue. This arrangement is now almost completed, and I trust may meet with your Lordship's approval.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. MAXWELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel, Administrator.*

No. 25.

Colonial Office to Captain Glover, R.N.

Sir, *Downing Street, April 28, 1874.*

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant,* forwarding a duplicate of a despatch addressed by you to Sir Garnet Wolseley, reporting the conduct of the officers and men lately composing the force under your command.

2. Lord Carnarvon has much pleasure in assuring you of the high sense entertained by Her Majesty's Government of the value of the services rendered by yourself and by all under your command.

3. Her Majesty's Government fully appreciate the signal courage, energy, and

* *Vide* Command Paper [C.—962] of April 1874.

perseverance displayed in your operations against the Ashantees, carried on as they were under circumstances of extreme difficulty, and they are well aware how largely your appearance in force in the neighbourhood of Coomassie contributed to the general success of the operations and to the ultimate signature of the terms of peace by the King of Ashantee.

4. It is accordingly with much gratification that Lord Carnarvon has found himself able to announce to you that Her Majesty has been pleased, on his recommendation, to bestow upon you and some of the officers lately under your command the marks of Her Royal favour, an intimation of which has been separately made to each person.

5. Although the number of officers who will thus receive the distinction of the Order of St. Michael and St. George is large in proportion to the total number of the officers employed under you, it has not been possible to include in this signification of Her Majesty's approval the names of some officers who rendered very valuable services, and his Lordship thinks it desirable to observe that, where the conduct of a small body of men has been generally so good, the inability to confer an honour in any case is not to be understood as an indication that the officer's service has not met with approval.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 26.

Colonial Office to War Office.†

Sir, *Downing Street, April* 28, 1874.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to transmit to you, for the information of the Secretary of State for War, a copy of a despatch from the Acting Administrator of the Gold Coast, forwarding the Treaty of Peace between Her Majesty and the King of Ashantee.‡

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 27.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, April* 29, 1874.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of a letter, dated 29th ultimo, from the Senior Naval Officer at Cape Coast Castle, in regard to the proceedings of Her Majesty's ships, the shipment of stores, and the general state of affairs there up to that date.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

Inclosure in No. 27.

Sir, "*Merlin*," *at Cape Coast Castle, March* 29, 1874.

I HAVE the the honour to inform you that, since my letter of the 19th instant, affairs on the Gold Coast have been quiet. The King of Ashantee's son remains at Cape Coast Castle with a part of his retinue, the remainder have retired to their own country.

2. Dr. Gouldsbury returned to Elmina in Her Majesty's gun-vessel "Coquette" on the 26th instant from the ports to the westward. He informs me that he has settled all the questions at issue between Her Majesty's Government and the several tribes, and that the country appears to be more peaceable than it has been for some time.

3. To the best of my knowledge, all the native levies and carriers have been sent to their homes, with the exception of about 200 krooboys, who are awaiting passage to Cape Palmas.

† A similar letter was addressed to the Admiralty.

‡ No. 10.

4. His Excellency Colonel Maxwell proceeds to England by the mail leaving this day, owing to bad health. The duties of Acting Administrator devolve on Colonel Johnston, of the 1st West India Regiment.

5. All the men-of-war now on this portion of the station are at this anchorage, viz., "Argus," "Coquette," "Merlin," "Decoy," and "Supply," awaiting the orders of Commodore Hewett, V.C., who may be expected here in the "Active" any day. The "Argus" has been employed taking Yorubas from the Volta to Lagos, and the "Supply" Houssas from this to Lagos. The "Coquette" has been in attendance on Dr. Gouldsbury.

6. The transport "Nebraska" sailed from this under easy steam for Sierra Leone on the 24th instant, with the 2nd West India Regiment and a detachment of the 1st West India Regiment. She has orders to remain at Sierra Leone for further instructions before proceeding to the West Indies.

7. The remains of the stores sent out for the Ashantee Expedition have been nearly all reshipped, and I conclude that everything will be finished in less than ten days.

I am, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT CROHAN,
Commander and Senior Officer.

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

No. 28.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, April* 29, 1874.

IN reply to your letter of the 15th instant,* I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that they have no objection to the presentation to Parliament of the Report of Captain Fremantle, R.N., on the denial given by Messrs. Swanzy to the statement that munitions of war were imported by means of their vessels to parts of the coast of Africa, whence they could have reached the Ashantees.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

No. 29.

Administrator Johnston to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received April 30.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, April* 3, 1874.

WITH reference to Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley's despatch of 27th February last,* relatives to Doctor Gouldsbury proceeding on a Special Mission to the tribes to windward of Elmina, I have the honour to inclose, for your Lordship's information, a copy of that officer's Report of his proceedings dated Elmina, 28th March, 1874.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WILLIAM W. W. JOHNSTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Administrator.

Inclosure 1 in No. 29.

Sir, *St. George d'Elmina, March* 28, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Acting Administrator, that, in compliance with the instructions of his Excellency Sir Garnet Wolseley, as embodied in your communication of the 26th ultimo, I proceeded on the 8th instant in Her Majesty's ship "Coquette" to the western districts of the Gold Coast, for the purpose of making an effort to effect a peaceful solution of the difficulties existing in said districts, and of bringing about permanently amicable relations

* No. 15. † *Vide* No. 58 of Command Paper [C.—922] June 1874, No. 8.

between us and the tribes which assumed a hostile attitude during the war, and establishing friendly relations and feelings between the latter and those tribes which remained loyal to us.

In the first instance I proceeded to Appolonia, and after having an interview with King Blay and his Chiefs, and persuading them to abandon the idea of taking vengeance on King Amakay, and having impressed on them, on the contrary, the advisability, nay, the necessity, of their meeting King Amakay and his Chiefs in a friendly and forgiving spirit, and for the future of cultivating amicable relations with them, I passed on to Western Appolonia, and reached the town of Baynin (marked on the chart "Appolonia") on the 11th instant, and at once dispatched messages to King Amakay and his Chiefs, who were at the time in the bush. With some hesitation the King and Chiefs made their appearance the next day, and I spent that day and the following one in interviews with King Amakay, his Chiefs and people.

Having pointed out the erroneousness of the course which they pursued, and the unfortunate results to themselves in which such misguided course eventuated, and having duly impressed upon them the benefits which would accrue to them and their country, and to those near and dear to them, if they would at once and for ever abandon the system of strife, warfare, and dissension which heretofore characterized the natives of Appolonia, and would be content to live peacefully and prosperously under our flag, I proposed that King Amakay and his Chiefs should meet King Blay and his Chiefs at a point midway between their principal towns of Baynin and Ingallipolly, and in my presence there and then make friends with each other; and in addition I suggested that, if "eating fetish together," according to their native custom, would render on both sides the friendship more lasting and secure, such procedure would be advisable.

King Amakay and his Chiefs and people assented to the course which I pointed out, and they not only expressed regret for the past, but a determination of amendment for the future, and their willingness and strong desire to maintain friendly relations with us, and to observe with obedience the wishes of the Government.

On the 14th instant peace and friendship were ratified according to native custom between the two Kings and people, and, on the 15th, the meeting which I had arranged took place, the Kings and various Chiefs shaking hands with each other, an example which was quickly followed by the people. I embraced this opportunity of explaining to Kings Amakay and Blay that neither were to be superior in jurisdiction or authority to the other, but that each was to be content to reign over his own district, and this was accepted by both as satisfactory. Thus has ended, and I trust for ever, the feud which has existed between these two Kings since their accession; which feud was in the first instance the cause of King Amakay's disobedience to the orders of the Government.

From Baynin I proceeded to Newtown, where our possessions on the Gold Coast become conterminous with those of France. On reaching Newtown, which I did on the 16th instant, I found that a large force composed of troops belonging to the King of Assinie and to a Chief called Amakah was marching on Amakay's district for the purpose of making war on him; but I happily succeeded in arresting this invasion and averting what would have probably been a disastrous complication.

I left Newtown for Axim, and reached the latter place on the 17th instant. Here I had to spend two days before I succeeded in inducing the King and Chiefs to come in from the bush, the fear of being made prisoners being the cause of their hesitation. In the meantime I had an interview with the King and Chiefs of Princes, and obtained a promise as to their future conduct from them. On the 19th instant the King and Chiefs of Axim came in from the bush, accompanied by the Kings of Bossuah and Tacorady, who had fled through fear to Appolonia. I repeated to the Axims the same kind of arguments as those I presented to the Appolonians, in reply to which the King and Chiefs expressed contrition for their past deeds, and an earnest determination to lead a new political life for the future. Before leaving Axim I pointed out to the Kings of Bossuah and Tacorady the advisability of their being present with their Chiefs and people when I arrived in their districts.

At Dixcove I held a meeting of the Kings and Chiefs of Dixcove, Aquidah, and Bossuah, (the latter King being the head King of the Ahantas), and had the satisfaction of seeing them assembled together in a friendly manner, and of hearing them make promises of future friendship and amity to each other, and of loyal adherence to our rule.

At Secondee I assembled the Kings and Chiefs of Secondee and Tacorady, and at Chama those of Chama, and at both places I was able to effect an amicable arrange-

ment and to establish a friendly understanding between the several Kings and Chiefs who were recently opposed to each other; and I succeeded also in eliciting promises for the future as to loyalty and obedience to our rule.

I arranged with the various tribes that all prisoners captured on either side during the war should be immediately released, and that any towns or territory taken by the contending tribes from each other should be evacuated, and handed over to the original occupants or owners, and this arrangement was agreed to by all.

I reopened the roads which had been closed owing to the disturbed state of the country, and now from Newtown in Appolonia to Elmina the roads are open, free, and safe.

In addition to obtaining verbal promises from the tribes which were hostile to us during the war, I secured from the Kings and Chiefs their signatures to documents embodying engagements for the peaceful and obedient behaviour of the said tribes for the future; which documents I herewith transmit. I may add that the engagements entered into by the Kings and Chiefs, and recorded in the documents in question, were willingly subscribed to by the signatories, and were not exacted by threats or compulsion.

The King of Chamah reported that there were about a dozen Ashantees in Chamah bush, and that, as he would be glad to be rid of them, he will send them in to the Government. There were also a few Ashantees in Secondee bush, and these are to be handed over to the Government. With the foregoing exceptions, I believe there are no Ashantees now in the Western Districts.

In accordance with Sir Garnet Wolseley's suggestions, I imposed fines on the tribes which were most guilty during the war; and I proportioned, to the best of my judgment, the amount of fine to the degree of guilt, the number and resources of the population, and, inversely, to the extent of punishment which had already been inflicted by our Government.

I append a Schedule of the fines alluded to, with the dates on which said fines are to be paid.

As Secondee and Chamah furnished some carriers for the expedition, but not the number demanded from them, or that which they could and should have given, to entitle them to the free pardon offered by the Government, I based the amount of fine on these places on the number of carriers unfurnished below the number demanded.

The inhabitants of the towns which were destroyed by bombardment or burning expressed their eagerness to begin rebuilding their houses, and as they hope now for a lasting state of peace and security, they, in many instances, signified their intention of erecting a better class of house than they were in possession of previous to the war. I was requested by some of the Kings to point out to them where and on what plan, with reference to the town, the houses should be built, but I could only indicate a general plan to them, and direct that no house should be built closer than fifty yards to any of the forts.

I deem it right to report that the natives of several of the larger towns are desirous that schools should be opened for the education of the young. I also have to report that the various Kings asked for English flags; and that, as the West African is by nature addicted to, and impressed by outward and material symbols, and is, to a certain extent, swayed thereby, it is my humble opinion that it would be advisable to present English flags to the Kings in the Western Districts.

In order not to weary with details, I will only add to the foregoing report, that, from my experience of the natives, I have been led to the opinion that they are essentially a peace-loving people, and that, unless under great and unavoidable pressure from, and fear of immediate punishment by, a foreign enemy, the tribes in the western districts of the Gold Coast will never again prove hostile to our Government. And to this opinion I may add another, to the effect that it was not a dislike to our rule or hatred of our flag that induced the tribes to revolt, but that those who did so were impelled thereto by hereditary fear of the Ashantees; the existence of old disputes and hatred among the several tribes of the western districts themselves; a conviction of the superiority of the Ashantee power over that of England, at least as far as such power could be exercised in this country; and, finally, a belief in the probability of the ultimate success of the Ashantees in the war.

Happily, the success of the recent expedition to Coomassie has dispelled these delusions for ever; and thus another lasting good has arisen out of the expedition beyond that of a memorable lesson and never-to-be-forgotten warning to the Ashantees themselves.

In conclusion, I would fain hope that the mission entrusted to me by Sir Garnet

Wolseley has been carried out in a manner that will prove satisfactory to the Government and beneficial to the country and people.

I have, &c.

(Signed) V. SKIPTON GOULDSBURY,
Special Commissioner.

The Hon the Colonial Secretary,
Cape Coast.

Inclosure 2 in No. 29.

SCHEDULE of Fines inflicted on Kings and Chiefs in the Western Districts of the Gold Coast.

Name of King.	Amount in Gold Dust.	Date on which Fines is to be Paid.
	Ounces.	
King Amakay of Western Appolonia	56	July 15, 1874.
„ Quacoe Kinrah of Axim	100	Sept. 19, „
„ Coffee Ashon of Princes	10	July 19, „
„ Quow Bobetiah of Aquidah..	15	July 24, „
„ Jutin Ashon of Bossuah	56	July 24, „
„ Boyre Quassie of Tacorady	28	July 25, „
„ Quow Gissah of Secondee	11	July 25, „
„ Cudjoe Fraikoo of Chamah	48½	July 26, „
Total	324½	

324½ ozs. at the rate of 3*l.* 12*s.* per oz., which is the value of gold dust on the Coast, are equal to 1,168*l.* 4*s.*

(Signed) V. SKIPTON GOULDSBURY,
Special Commissioner.

Inclosure 3 in No. 29.

Baynin, Apollonia, March 15, 1874.

WE, the King and Chiefs of Western Appolonia, hereby swear by our great Fetish, River Tandor, on our own behalf, and on that of our people, that we will not again make war on any of the allies of England; that we will not combine at any time for purposes of offence or defence with any of the enemies of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs, or successors; that for the future we will obey the orders of the English Government; and that we will use every effort to maintain peace and quietness on the coast.

(Signed) AMAKAY, his ⋈ mark, *their King.*
AMAH MENSAH, his ⋈ mark, *Chief.*
JENNIN QUASSIE, his ⋈ mark, *Chief.*
SIAMOO, his ⋈ mark, *Chief.*
AWOOSIE PALLY, his ⋈ mark, *Chief.*
JOHN TANNAKIE, his ⋈ mark, *Chief.*
YAMIKIE, his ⋈ mark, *Chief.*
AJIMMAH, his ⋈ mark, *Chief.*
EZZUAH PARNIN, his ⋈ mark, *Heir Apparent.*
WOGAH PARNIN, his ⋈ mark, *Chief.*
PANNINYANNAH AHKAH, his ⋈ mark, *Chief.*

Witness:
(Signed) V. SKIPTON GOULDSBURY.

Inclosure 4 in No. 29.

Fort St. Anthony, Axim, March 19, 1874.

WE, the King, Chiefs, and Captains of Companies of Axim, hereby swear by our great Fetishes, Bobo Awissie and Accromossoo, on our own behalf, and on that of our people, that we will not again make war on any of the allies of England; that we will

not combine at any time for purposes of offence or defence, with any of the enemies of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs, or successors; that for the future we will obey the orders of the English Government; and that we will use every effort to maintain peace and quietness on the coast.

(Signed) QUACOE KINNAH, his ⋈ mark, *King.*
QUAMIN APPRERY, his ⋈ mark, *Chief.*
QUACOE AMMAH, his ⋈ mark, *Chief.*
QUABINA SUISUA, his ⋈ mark, *Chief.*
QUAMINA BOAH, his ⋈ mark, *Chief.*
COFFEE MENSAH, his ⋈ mark, *Chief.*
QUASSIE CHABRAH, his ⋈ mark, *Chief.*
COFFEE ESSIAH, his ⋈ mark, *Chief.*
QUAMIN MOSOOAHKAH, his ⋈ mark, *Chief.*
YAMAKIE MENSAH, his ⋈ mark, *Chief.*
ATTAH QUACOE, his ⋈ mark, *Captain.*
ATTAH CUDJOE, his ⋈ mark, *Captain.*
QUAW YAMAKIE, his ⋈ mark, *Captain.*
CUDJOE YOWAH, his ⋈ mark, *Captain.*
QUAMIN ANAN. his ⋈ mark, *Captain.*

Witness:
(Signed) V. SKIPTON GOULDSBURY.

Inclosure 5 in No. 59.

Fort St. Anthony, Axim, March 19, 1874.

WE, the King and Chiefs of Princes; hereby swear by our great Fetish, River Enwhiu, on our own behalf, and on that of our people, that we will not again make war on any part of the allies of England; that we will not combine at any time for purposes of offence or defence, with any of the enemies of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs, or successors; that for the future we will obey the orders of the English Government, and that we will use every effort to maintain peace and quietness on the coast.

(Signed) COFFEE ASHON, his ⋈ mark, *King.*
ECCRAH CUDJOE, his ⋈ mark, *Chief.*
QUASSIE OTTOO, his ⋈ mark, *Chief.*
QUASSIE YONWAH, his ⋈ mark, *Chief.*
CUDJOE ASHOU, his ⋈ mark, *Chief.*
QUAW REYE, his ⋈ mark, *Chief.*
QUACOE MENSAH, his ⋈ mark, *Cap*
QUAW ASHOU, his ⋈ mark, *Captain.*
QUACOE BARR, his ⋈ mark, *Captain.*

Witness:
(Signed) V. SKIPTON GOULDSBURY.

Inclosure 6 in No. 29.

Dixcove, March 24, 1874.

WE, the King, Chiefs, and Captains of Companies of Aquidah, hereby swear by our great Fetish, River Essirikoo, on our own behalf, and on that of our people, that we will not again make war on any of the allies of England; that we will not combine at any time for purposes of offence or defence with any of the enemies of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs, or successors; that for the future we will obey the orders of the English Government; and that we will use every effort to maintain peace and quietness on the coast.

(Signed) QUAW BOBETIAH, his ⋈ mark, *King.*
DARBOO ARKAH, his ⋈ mark, *Chief, and Captain of Company.*
QUASSIE BADEE, his ⋈ mark, *Chief, and Captain of Company.*
ANKEN EGGA, his ⋈ mark, *Chief.*
COBBENA ESHON, his ⋈ mark, *Chief of Atintru.*

Witnesses:
(Signed) V. SKIPTON GOULDSBURY.
PERCIVAL HUGHES.

Inclosure 7 in No. 29.

Dixcove, March 24, 1874.

WE, the King, Chiefs, and Captains of Companies of Bossuah and Ahanta towns in the Discove district, hereby swear, by our great Fetish, River Ahah, on our behalf and on that of our people, that we will not again make war on any of the allies of England; that we will not combine at any time for purposes of offence or defence with any of the enemies of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs, or successors; that for the future we will obey the orders of the English Government; and that we will use every effort to maintain peace and quietness on the coast.

(Signed) JUTER ASHON, his ⋈ mark, *King.*
QUAW SOMHAY, his ⋈ mark, *Chief.*
QUASSIE AYALIM, his ⋈ mark, *ditto.*
ETSIEN CUDJOE, his ⋈ mark, *ditto.*
ETSIEN QUACOE, his ⋈ mark, *ditto.*
COBBINA AGAH, his ⋈ mark, *ditto.*
CUDJOE ATTAH, his ⋈ mark, *ditto.*
COFFE YAM, his ⋈ mark, *ditto.*
QUOW ESHON, his ⋈ mark, *Captain of Company.*
COFFEE DADDIE, his ⋈ mark, *ditto.*

Witnesses:
(Signed) V. SKIPTON GOULDSBURY,
PERCIVAL HUGHES.

Inclosure 8 in No. 29.

Secondee, March 25, 1874.

WE, the King, Chiefs, and Captains of Companies of Tacorady, hereby swear, by our great Fetish, Wuzer, or Tacorady Reefs, on our own behalf and on that of our people, that we will not again make war on any of the allies of England; that we will not combine at any time for purposes of offence or defence with any of the enemies of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs, or successors; that for the future we will obey the orders of the English Government; and that we will use every effort to maintain peace and quietness on the coast.

(Signed) BOYIE QUASSIE, his ⋈ mark, *King.*
QUABINA NOOBOOAIGU, *Chief.*
QUACOE QUAMINA, his ⋈ mark, *ditto.*
COFFEE DASANIE, his ⋈ mark, *ditto.*
COFFEE MENSAH, his ⋈ mark, *Captain of Company.*
ACCRA QUABINA, his ⋈ mark, *ditto.*
QUAMINAH INKETEAH, his ⋈ mark, *ditto.*
QUAMIN YAMMIE, his ⋈ mark, *ditto.*
AHIN QUACCOE, his ⋈ mark, *Chief.*
YALLY ESSIAH, his ⋈ mark, *Counsellor to the King of Tacorady.*

Witness:
(Signed) V. SKIPTON GOULDSBURY.

Inclosure 9 in No. 29.

Secondee, March 25, 1874.

WE, the King, Chiefs, and Captains of Companies of that portion of Secondee heretofore called Dutch Secondee, hereby swear, by our great Fetishes, the Grove Ebbang and River Annaquan, on our own behalf and on that of our people, that we will not again make war on any of the allies of England; that we will not combine at any time for purposes of offence or defence with any of the enemies of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs, or successors; that for the future we will obey the orders of

the English Government; and that we will use every effort to maintain peace and quietness on the coast.

(Signed) QUAW GISSAH, his ⋈ mark, *King*.
QUASSIE DADDIE, his ⋈ mark, *Chief*.
QUAMINA ESSIMAH, his ⋈ mark, *ditto*.
COFFEE TENTIAH, his ⋈ mark, *ditto*.
QUASSIE EFFRIAM, his ⋈ mark, *ditto*.
COFFEE YANKOOM, his ⋈ mark, *ditto*.
JUROE QUAW, his ⋈ mark, *ditto*.
QUAW INKETEAH, his ⋈ mark, *Captain of Company*.
COFFEE BOSOOMPRAH, his ⋈ mark, *ditto*.
CUDJOE ACCOON, his ⋈ mark, *ditto*.
YALLY QUAW, his ⋈ mark, *ditto*.

Witness:
(Signed) V. SKIPTON GOULDSBURY.

Inclosure 10 in No. 29.

Chama, March 26, 1874.

WE, the King, Chiefs, and Captains of Companies of Chama, hereby swear, by our great Fetishes, Rock Laggoo and Wood Inteah, on our own behalf and on that of our people, that we will not again make war on any of the allies of England; that we will not combine at any time for purposes of offence or defence with any of the enemies of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs, or successors; that for the future we will obey the orders of the English Government; and that we will use every effort to maintain peace and quietness on the coast.

(Signed) CUDJOE FRAIKOO, his ⋈ mark, *King*.
COFFEE DONTOR, his ⋈ mark, *Chief*.
QUASSIE ACCOON, his ⋈ mark, *ditto*.
QUACOE WILL, his ⋈ mark, *ditto*.
QUABINA EWIE, his ⋈ mark, *ditto*.
QUACOE ENNOO, his ⋈ mark, *ditto*.
CUDJOE BAIDOO, his ⋈ mark, *ditto*.
QUAMINA AMPRAMOOAH, his ⋈ mark, *ditto*.
QUAW ADDAWOOH, his ⋈ mark, *Captain of Company*.
QUAW MENSAH, his ⋈ mark, *ditto*.
CUDJOE ASSUMEENA, his ⋈ mark, *ditto*.
CUDJOE OTTOO, his ⋈ mark, *ditto*.
QUABINA APPANIN, his ⋈ mark, *ditto*.
QUAW KONTONPOR, his ⋈ mark, *ditto*.

Witness:
(Signed) V. SKIPTON GOULDSBURY.

No. 30.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Berkeley.

Sir, *Downing Street, April* 30, 1874.

I AM unable, from the information at my command, to ascertain precisely the number of Houssas who have been lent by the Lagos Government to the Government of the Gold Coast during the last two years.

I have, therefore, to request you to instruct Captain Strahan to furnish me with a statement of the exact numbers so lent, the periods at which the different detachments were sent to the Gold Coast, and the dates at which they returned to Lagos, and whether the whole number taken away has been now replaced.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 31.

The Earl of Carnarvon to the Officer Administering the Government.

Sir, *Downing Street, April* 30, 1874.

I HAVE received with much satisfaction your despatch of the 18th ultimo,* reporting that the Treaty of Peace had been cordially subscribed to in its entirety by all the chief members of the Embassy from the King of Ashantee, in token of its acceptance by that monarch, and had been brought down to Cape Coast by his son and heir. I also have to acknowledge the original Treaty and a copy thereof.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 32.

**Administrator Johnston to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received April* 30.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, March* 30, 1874.

With reference to despatch dated Cape Coast, March 20, 1874,* I have the honour to inform your Lordship that I have this day assumed the administration of the Gold Coast Settlements, in consequence of my becoming the Senior Military Officer commanding the troops on the Gold Coast, Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, 1st West India Regiment, having embarked yesterday, the 29th instant, in the mail steamer "Africa" for England, invalided.

2. Having served in the West Indies and on the West Coast of Africa for about twenty years, and during the past three years been a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of British Honduras, I have gained some experience in civil matters which may, I trust, assist me in carrying out my temporary administration of these Settlements to the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WILLIAM W. W. JOHNSTON, *Lieutenant-Colonel, 1st West India Regiment, Administrator.*

No. 33.

The Earl of Carnarvon to the Acting Administrator.

Sir, *Downing Street, May* 1, 1874.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of the late Colonel Maxwell's despatch of the 20th March,* reporting his intention to hand over the Administration of the Government of the Gold Coast to Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston, of the 1st West India Regiment, and to return to England, in consequence of the state of his health.

I have since learnt, with great regret, that Colonel Maxwell died on board the steam-ship "Africa," on his voyage home.

I have also to acknowledge the receipt of Colonel Johnston's despatch of the 30th March,† reporting that he had assumed the Government on the departure of Colonel Maxwell on the 29th March.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 34.

The Earl of Carnarvon to the Acting Administrator.

Sir, *Downing Street, May* 1, 1874.

I HAVE received the late Colonel Maxwell's despatch of the 24th March,‡ reporting the withdrawal of the detachments of regular troops from Prashu and Mansu, and their replacement by two bodies of Houssa Armed Police, consisting of 100 men and 50 men respectively.

I approve of this proceeding, and I await the further information on the whole

* No. 23. † No. 32. ‡ No. 24.

subject of the defensive force at the Settlement, called for by my despatch of the 17th April.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 35.

Administrator Johnston to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received May 4.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, April 8, 1874.*

WITH reference to Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell's despatches, of 18th March, and of 19th March, 1874,* on the subject of the instructions issued to Mr. R. T. Goldsworthy to place himself in communication with the Ahwoonahs and Aquamoos, with the view of concluding separate Treaties of Peace with these tribes, I have the honour to submit, for your Lordship's information, copies of the correspondence I have had with Dr. Rowe on this subject, and the winding up of the affairs of the Glover Expeditionary Force.

I also transmit copies of the correspondence I have just had with the Commodore on the above subject, as well as on the general state of affairs on the Gold Coast. I trust the course followed by me will meet with your Lordship's approval.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WILLIAM W. W. JOHNSTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Administrator.

Inclosure 1 in No. 35.

Sir, *Government House, Cape Coast, March 20, 1874.*

I AM directed by the Acting Administrator to forward you copies of the instructions given to Mr. R. T. Goldsworthy, relative to concluding Treaties with the Ahwoonahs and Aquamoos, and to request you will carry out the same without delay.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. A. SMITH, *Captain,*
Private Secretary.

Dr. Rowe,
&c. &c. &c.
Accra.

Inclosure 2 in No. 35.

Sir, *Addah Forh, March 31, 1874.*

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Excellency's information, that, on Sunday, the 29th instant, I visited Sopie (Sokpie), and found the Kings encamped there, as I reported in my letter of 28th instant.

2. I did not find that there is a camp on the right bank, as referred to in paragraph 2.

3. The 180 men referred to in paragraph 3 had not started, but had been ordered to be in readiness.

4. I met a deputation from the river towns of Mlamfi and Agravie. The inhabitants of these places took part with the Ahwoonahs, and their huts were burned; these people wish to return.

5. Some days since, the Accras sent a foraging party across the river, and met a party of Ahwoonahs on a similar errand. A sharp skirmish took place, in which the Accras captured four prisoners; one of them was obstinate, so they cut off his head. I have interrogated the remaining three, and learn from them that the Chiefs and King of the Ahwoonah country are collected at Vitta, a town about three days' journey from Sopie (Sokpie); that they are sure, from the conversation they have had with people from there, that their King and Chiefs desire peace, and will be glad to make terms; but they are afraid to send to this bank of the river, and do not know whom to apply to.

Two of these prisoners, accompanied by two of the Accra party, two men from

* Nos. 12 and 13.

Mlamfi, and two from Agravie, are to start to-morrow for Vitta (Vittah) to say to the King and Chiefs that, if they wish to make terms, I am willing to meet them. I propose that this meeting shall take place at Adumay Ibo (Addoomay Ibbo), reported to be the chief town of Ahwoonah, and situated on the sea beach at about one long day's march westward from this place, but I have not insisted on this.

I wish, if possible, to send with these messengers some one who marched with us through Coomassie, well knowing the effect that a decription of the condition of the capital of the King of Ashantee, coming from an eye-witness, is likely to have on his allies the Ahwoonahs.

I will report to your Excellency so soon as I receive any reply to this messsage.

I have, &c.

(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE, *Surgeon-Major,*
Chief of Staff, Glover Expedition.

His Excellency the Acting Administrator of the Gold Coast,
Cape Coast Castle.

Inclosure 3 in No. 35.

Sir, *Government House, Cape Coast, April* 4, 1874.

WITH reference to your interview with me yesterday on the subject of Colonel Maxwell's letter to you of the 20th March last, requesting you to carry out instructions relative to the Treaties of Peace which Sir Garnet Wolseley, K.C.M.G., &c., delegated to Mr. Goldsworthy, as that officer had proceeded to England without having carried them into effect, and to your application that I should sanction the postponement of the disbandment of the remaining portion of the Glover expedition now on the Volta while thus employed.

I do not feel myself justified in interfering in any way with the instructions you may have received with reference to the disposal of the forces composing the Glover expedition, which, indeed, I was under the impression had already been entirely disbanded.

I learn with surprise and regret that the Accras had lately crossed the river for hostile purposes, and had beheaded an Ahwoonah.

I feel assured that Colonel Maxwell had no intention whatever of your maintaining an armed force during the negotiations which he entrusted to you, and I am happy to learn from you that both the Ahwoonahs and Aquamoos have intimated a desire to enter into negotiations with a view to the renewal of friendship, which leads me to hope that you will have no difficulty in getting the Treaties signed.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM W. W. JOHNSTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Administrator.

Dr. Rowe,
Staff Officer, Glover Force.

Inclosure 4 in No. 35.

Sir, *Addah Forh, March* 28, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt at Addah Forh last evening of your letter 20th March, 1874, with inclosures.

In compliance with your request, that I will carry out the instructions given to Mr. Goldsworthy by Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, 22nd February, 1874, I have this day sent messengers to the native camp at Sopie (Sokpie) on the right bank of the river, and directed them to inform the head men of the camp, stated to be on the opposite shore, that I will myself visit Sopie to-morrow morning, and shall be glad to receive any communication they may wish to make to me.

I will report to your Excellency the result of this visit.

I have, &c.

(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE, *Surgeon-Major.*

His Excellency the Acting Administrator of the Gold Coast,
Cape Coast Castle.

Inclosure 5 in No. 35.

Sir, *Addah Forh, March* 28, 1874.

IN reply to your Excellency's letter 20th March, 1874, I have the honour to report as shortly as I can what, so far as I have been able to learn, is the present state of affairs in the River Volta.

Solomon, second King of Accra, informed me on the 27th instant—

1. That Tackie, first King of Accra, with the Kings of Christiansborg, Addah, and himself, were encamped on the Island of Sopie, and had with them about 300 men.

2. There is on the opposite or left bank of Volta a camp of Mlamfis, Agravis, and some Ahwoonahs; and that messengers from this force have expressed their wish to come to terms with the force on this side.

3. That the Crepees have lately fought twice with the Adakloos, being worsted on both occasions. The Kings at Sopie have sent 180 men to assistance of Crepees.

4. He has heard that the Aquamoos have sent to the King of Crobboe desiring to be at peace.

5. The Kings at Sopie beg for assistance in supplies of either ammunition, food, or money.

6. There are in camp here 72 Houssas (men) and 166 women, 35 of these men and 108 of the women are entitled to a passage to Lagos.

On the afternoon of 27th instant I had made arrangements for the transport of these people to Lagos in the steamer "Lady of the Lake," and she would have left the Volta to-morrow at daybreak.

The steamer "Gertude" is being rapidly loaded, and will probably be ready to leave on the 2nd or 3rd April.

The departure of this vessel, and the return of the men and women to Lagos, would complete the special duties intrusted to me by Captain Glover on his departure. On receipt of your letter I countermanded my orders for the shipment of these people to Lagos; their removal at this moment would dispose the Ahwoonah and Aquamoo tribes to decline any negotiation. Mr. Blisset informs me that the funds at my disposal for winding up the Glover Expedition will not suffice for necessary payments beyond the end of the present month.

Your Excellency will, therefore, I trust, consider the temporary detention of the Houssas and crew of the "Lady of the Lake" steamer, to be a charge on the Gold Coast Government, for the short period for which it may be necessary to delay their departure, in order to carry out your instructions of 20th March; or authorize the issue to the Glover Expedition of such extra funds as may be needed to defray the special expenses incurred. There are also three steam launches belonging to the Glover Expedition. As to the disposal of these, and of the "Lady of the Lake" steamer, on my departure from this place, I have no instructions from your Excellency. I propose, therefore, to bring them to Cape Coast Castle and hand them over to the care of the Senior Naval Officer, unless your Excellency should direct differently.

7. I am expecting daily the return of a messenger whom I dispatched eight days ago to communicate with the Aquamoos.

I will report to your Excellency as soon as he returns.

I have, &c.

(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE, *Surgeon-Major.*

His Excellency the Acting Administrator of the Gold Coast
Cape Coast Castle.

Inclosure 6 in No. 35.

Sir, *Cape Coast Castle, April* 4, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 4th April, in which you refer to my having "made application that you would sanction the postponement of the disbandment of the remaining portion of the Glover Expedition."

I regret that our conversation should have left this impression on your mind, as I remember distinctly saying that I was particularly anxious to avoid doing so.

At the same time I felt it my duty to represent to you the injurious effects which it seemed to me the removal of the small camp at Addah would have at this moment on the negotiations contemplated by Colonel Maxwell's letter of the 20th March, and

to say that the funds at the disposal of the Glover Expedition do not permit of its continuance there.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE, *Surgeon-Major,*
Chief of Staff, Glover Expedition.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. W. W. Johnston,
Administrator of the Gold Coast.

Inclosure 7 in No. 35.

Sir, *Government House, Cape Coast, April 5,* 1874.

YOUR letter of yesterday's date, relative to the interview the day previous on the subject of your having postponed the disbandment of the forces composing the Glover Expedition, in consequence of instructions you received from Colonel Maxwell, and requiring my approval for continuing the force while so employed ; and further, my authorizing the necessary funds to be issued from the Colony, or through the Control Department, requires a reply from me.

I must now refer you to your letter, dated from Addah Fort, 28th March last, which only reached me yesterday afternoon. You having, however, informed me of its contents at the interview, confirms me in my impression that you requested my sanction for the postponement, and further, for authority to enable you to obtain funds, as the Control had positively declined to issue any further sums on account of the Glover Expedition. This, however, does not prevent you from being particularly anxious to avoid postponing the disbandment of the force in question.

With reference to your request for instructions as to the disposal of the three steam launches and the "Lady of the Lake" steamer, I here inclose a copy of the instructions given to Captain Glover by Sir Garnet Wolseley, dated 22nd February, 1874, which appear to me to be complete, and with which I cannot interfere.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WILLIAM W. W. JOHNSTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Administrator.

Dr. Rowe,
Staff Officer, Glover Force.

Inclosure 8 in No. 35.

Sir, *"Active," at Ascension, March* 29, 1874.

AN attack of fever, from the effects of which I have not yet recovered, having obliged me to postpone my return to Cape Coast till a later date than I originally intended, I have the honour to request you will be so good as to communicate to me the state of affairs now existing within the Protectorate under your administration, and whether the mission of Dr. Gouldsbury to the Chiefs inhabiting the coast to windward of Elmina has been productive of any satisfactory settlement of their differences.

2. Should the information I have received of a Treaty of Peace having been entered into with the King of Ashantee prove to be correct, I shall be glad if you will make me acquainted with its terms; and, in order to my making necessary arrangements for the redisposition of the squadron under my orders, I have the honour to request you will inform me whether you consider it any longer necessary to enforce the blockade at present established on the Gold Coast.

3. I am also anxious to learn what effect has been produced upon the tribes inhabiting the country in the vicinity of the River Volta by our recent operations against the Ashantees; and whether there are any signs to indicate what is to be expected from them in the future.

4. On the departure of Commander Herbert F. Crohan for England, Lieutenant W. E. Darwall, commanding Her Majesty's ship "Coquette," will undertake the duties of Senior Naval Officer on the Gold Coast, and he has been instructed by me to co-operate with you, so far as he may be able with the means at his disposal. in all matters for the benefit of the Queen's service.

I have, &c,
(Signed) W. N. W. HEWETT,
Commodore and Senior Officer of Her Majesty's ships on the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa Station.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Maxwell,
1st West India Regiment, Administrator of
Her Majesty's Government on the Gold Coast.

Inclosure 9 in No. 35.

Sir, *Government House, Cape Coast, April* 7, 1874.

YOUR letter from Ascension of the 29th March last, to Colonel Maxwell, was received by me yesterday.

Colonel Maxwell having been invalided to England by the mail steamer of the 29th ultimo, I have assumed the Administration of the Gold Coast Settlements by virtue of a Commission lately received. This I, however, believe, is only a temporary measure.

I regret to learn that you have been prevented from returning to Cape Coast from the effects of your late illness, and I shall be glad to be informed of your recovery.

Having so lately taken over the administration of the Government, I fear I shall not be able to give you as full information as you desire of the actual state of affairs here.

In reply to the latter part of paragraph 1 of your letter, I have had a copy of Dr. Gouldsbury's Report made for your information. This you will find most satisfactory.

The Treaty of Peace was signed at Government House on the 14th March, by the Chiefs from all the important towns of Ashantee, the King having agreed to the terms, and sent an Envoy with his son, Prince Coffee Jutin, accompanied by these Chiefs.

I send you a copy of the Treaty. The King has, however, applied to have the terms modified, and the subject has been referred to the Colonial Office.

The correspondence with the Senior Naval Officer here on the subject of the removal of the blockade at present established on the Gold Coast is forwarded for your information.

I can only reply to your third paragraph on the River Volta Question by sending you the correspondence I have had with Dr. Rowe, the officer at present in charge of the "Glover Expeditionary Force," and who has been requested to get the Ahwoonahs and Aquamoos to sign fresh Treaties of Peace, and which I have every reason to believe they will gladly do. I must refer you to the instructions given by Sir Garnet Wolseley to Captain Glover for the disbandment of this force, and the instructions to Mr. R. T. Goldsworthy. Both of these officers have, however, proceeded to England.

From what information I possess, I am of opinion that the recent operations against the Ashantees will tend to the establishment of a lasting peace, including the tribes in the vicinity of the Volta.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM W. W. JOHNSTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Administrator.

Commodore Hewett, V.C., R.N.,
Senior Officer of Her Majesty's ships on the Cape
of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa Station.

Inclosure 10 in No. 35.

Sir, *Government House, Cape Coast, March* 29, 1874.

REFERRING to Commodore Hewett's letter of the 25th February, and Sir Garnet Wolseley's reply of the 26th February, copies of which are inclosed, I have the honour to request that you will be so good as to remove the blockade to windward of Elmina. The blockade will thus be raised entirely.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. MAXWELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Administrator.

The Senior Naval Officer,
&c. &c. &c.
Her Majesty's ship "Merlin."

Inclosure 11 in No. 35.

Sir, "*Merlin,*" *at Cape Coast Castle, March* 30, 1874.

IN reply to your letter of the 29th instant, requesting that the blockade be removed from the ports to windward of Elmina, I have the honour to inform you

that the correspondence will be forwarded to Commodore Hewett, V.C., and until the blockade is officially raised there is no objection to vessels trading between this and Assinee.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT CROHAN,
Commander and Senior Officer.

The Acting Administrator,
&c. &c. &c.
Cape Coast Castle.

Inclosure 12 in No. 35.

Provisional Notice.

UNTIL the blockade is officially raised, vessels are permitted to trade between Cape Coast and Assinee.

By command,
(Signed) C. C. LEES, *Acting Collector.*

Cape Coast, March 31, 1874.

Inclosure 13 in No. 35.

Sir, *Government House, Cape Coast, April* 2, 1874.

WITH reference to your letter of the 30th ultimo, relative to raising the blockade to windward, I have the honour to forward copies of a notice I have caused to be issued, permitting vessels to trade between this and Assinee.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WILLIAM W. W. JOHNSTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Administrator.

The Senior Naval Officer,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 36.

Treasury to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Treasury Chambers, May* 4, 1874.

I HAVE laid before the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury your letter of the 22nd ultimo,* in which you state that, before closing the accounts of Captain Glover's Expedition, and of the advances made to the Government of the Gold Coast in connection with the Ashantee invasion, Lord Carnarvon wishes to bring under their Lordships' notice the expediency of including among the payments to be made from those funds the grant of a gratuity to Captain Glover and Mr. Goldsworthy, and certain other payments.

In reply, their Lordships desire me to state, for the information of Lord Carnarvon, that they fully concur in his recommendation, and that they will accordingly cause a sum of 5,000*l.* to be placed at his disposal for distribution in the way suggested, viz.:—

	£
Grant to Captain Glover	2,000
Grant to Mr. Goldsworthy	500
Presents to Kings and Chiefs, &c. Compensation to Special Service Officers, not more than (say) 200*l.* in any one case. Small gratuities to coloured employés, subordinate Officers, &c.	2,500
Total	5,000

Reserving for consideration hereafter whether the Colony shall be called upon to refund the whole or any portion of this advance.

I am, &c.
(Signed) WILLIAM LAW.

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* No. 18.

No. 37.

The Earl of Carnarvon to the Officer administering the Government.

Sir, *Downing Street, May* 8, 1874.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 3rd ultimo,* forwarding Dr. Gouldsbury's Report of the results of his mission to the tribes to the westward of Elmina.

2. I have read this clear and satisfactory report with much interest, and request you to convey to Dr. Gouldsbury my approval of the good sense and discrimination with which his proceedings were characterized.

3. I do not, however, think it desirable to carry out his recommendation that English flags should be presented to the Kings of the Western District, as it is impossible for the Government to insure that some improper use might not be made of them. A King possessing a flag might, for instance, without the knowledge of the Government, use it as a means for extorting money, or the return of runaway slaves. Or, again, in times of trouble or excitement, the natives might pull down the flag, or show some other mark of disrespect or contempt for it, which might involve Her Majesty's Government in unnecessary and petty quarrels.

4. I should much prefer to adopt the course of making small annual gratuities to the most influential Chiefs, as a reward for their keeping open the trade paths, preserving the peace of the country, and fostering the commerce, which, I believe, only needs proper development to attain considerable proportions. Such plans have been strongly recommended by persons experienced in dealing with natives, and have been largely followed at Sierra Leone and the Gambia.

But the question is one needing very careful consideration, and I shall, therefore, be glad to receive a report from you on it, stating the names of the Kings to whom you would recommend that gratuities should be paid, and the amount proposed in each case.

5. I observe, with satisfaction, the statement that the natives are desirous that schools should be opened in the larger towns for the education of the young. Every encouragement should be afforded to this desire, and I shall be glad to be informed if at any time the Kings and Chiefs should show a disposition to submit voluntarily to any kind or form of taxation for the promotion of educational objects.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 38.

The Earl of Carnarvon to the Officer administering the Government.

Sir, *Downing Street, May* 11, 1874.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 8th ultimo,† forwarding correspondence with Dr. Rowe respecting the conclusion of Treaties of Peace with the Ahwoonahs and Aquamoos, and the winding up of the affairs of the expeditionary force under Captain Glover, and also correspondence with Commodore Hewett on the state of affairs on the Gold Coast.

2. I have learnt with satisfaction that the Ahwoonahs have expressed a desire to terminate hostilities and enter into a Treaty, and I trust that every endeavour will have been made to give effect to their desire, and that positive orders have been given to the Accras and other native tribes of the Protectorate to cease from hostilities.

3. I am of opinion that Dr. Rowe acted rightly in detaining the Houssas who were about to return to Lagos, as their departure at that time might have led the Ahwoonahs and Aquamoos to withdraw from their offers to negotiate, or to hold out for better terms than those offered to them in the draft Treaties. Sir G. Wolseley's instructions to Captain Glover respecting the disbandment of his force were, of course, liable to be modified according to circumstances, and were not to be treated as final.

4. I shall await with interest the receipt of a further report upon the subject of the negotiations with the tribes to the east of the Volta.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

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* No. 29. † No. 35.

No. 39.

The Earl of Carnarvon to the Officer administering the Government.

Sir, *Downing Street, May* 14, 1874.

I HAVE received Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell's despatch of the 18th of March,* submitting for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government the message delivered by the Embassy from the King of Ashantee after the ratification of the Treaty of Fommanah on the 14th of March.

2. In reply to the King's first question, I have to instruct you to inform him that as misunderstandings have already occurred with regard to the precise nature and conditions of the "stipend" formerly paid to him by the Dutch Government, and confirmed (at twice the original amount) by Mr. Hennessy on the occasion of the transfer, I am not able to advise the Queen to consent to the continuance of this payment on its old footing. But in consideration of the re-establishment of peace between Her Majesty and the King, and of his solemn promises of good behaviour for the future, the Queen contemplates sending to Coomassie, at no distant date, a special Embassy or Mission, which, if the King shall have faithfully adhered to the Treaty will be charged with the delivery to him of some suitable presents as marks of Her Royal favour and good will. He will understand from this that Her Majesty is disposed to put aside all recollection of past hostilities, and for the future to treat him as a friend and ally, provided that his conduct is henceforward upright and straightforward and in accordance with the Treaty obligations which he has undertaken.

3. In answer to his second request, I have to desire that you will inform him that it is impossible for Her Majesty to direct the King of Adansi to return to his allegiance under the Kingdom of Ashantee, as he did not renounce that allegiance at the suggestion or under the influence of the British Government, but on the contrary, was informed that if he wished to join the Wassaws or Denkeras, it was an arrangement with which Her Majesty's Government could not interfere, and that the act must be understood to be purely voluntary on his part.

4. In regard to the third request, I have to instruct you to inform him that Her Majesty's Government have no knowledge of the King of Eastern Akim having forcibly taken hostages from Ashantee towns, but that inquiry will be made and justice shall, as far as practicable, be done. Unless force has been used by the King of Eastern Akim to compel subjects of the King of Ashantee to renounce their allegiance the Queen cannot interfere, nor can she direct the King of Akim to give up persons who have voluntarily thrown off their allegiance.

5. With regard to the King's fourth request, I have to instruct you to inform him that I am unable even to lay it before the Queen. Her Majesty cannot give any sanction, express or implied, to human sacrifices, and she trusts that the King will be able, by setting the matter plainly before his people, to make them understand that these sacrifices are abhorrent to the religion and customs of all Christian people, and cannot be sanctioned or recognized even in the slightest degree.

6. In reply to his fifth request, I am to state that the Queen has been graciously pleased to consent to the education of the King's son in this country. But before any definite arrangements are made, it is desirable that I should be informed what is the age of the Prince; whether he is to succeed to the throne; and the probable period for which the King is willing that he should pursue his studies in England.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 40.

Colonial Office to War Office.†

Sir, *Downing Street, May* 14, 1874.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to transmit to you, to be laid before the Secretary of State for War, copies of the report of Sir John Glover on the conduct of the officers and men composing the expedition under his command on the Gold Coast.‡

* No. 11.

† A similar letter was addressed to the Admiralty.

‡ *Vide* Command Paper [C.- 962] of April 1874.

Lord Carnarvon has every reason to believe that the praise bestowed by Sir J. Glover upon the officers of Her Majesty's army who served under his orders, has been most fully deserved, and that they have performed the duties assigned to them with great energy and success, in the face of considerable danger and difficulties.

His Lordship has, therefore, much pleasure in recommending these officers to the favourable notice of the Secretary of State for War.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

GOLD COAST.

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE respecting the Ashantee Invasion.

(In continuation of Papers presented 1st June, 1874. No. 8.)

No. 9.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty. 23*rd June*, 1874.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

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GOLD COAST.

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FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING THE

ASHANTEE INVASION.

(In continuation of Papers presented March 1874. No. 7.)

(No. 8.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty,
1st *June*, 1874.

LONDON:
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39	„ „	Feb. 20, 1874 (Rec. Mar. 16)	His telegram of the 16th instant on the subject of the payment by the King of Ashantee of 1,000 ounces of gold	47
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41	„ „	Feb. 21, 1874 (Rec. Mar. 16)	Forwarding letter from Mr. Goldsworthy, reporting that measures were taken to preserve the Bremen Mission-houses at Waya and Anyako	54
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43	„ „	Feb. 22, 1874 (Rec. Mar. 16)	Inclosing further despatches received from Captain Glover	58
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45	„ „	Feb. 22, 1874 (Rec. Mar. 16)	Transmits instructions he had issued to the Deputy Commissioner to proceed to the Volta with a view to concluding separate Treaties of Peace with the Ahwoonahs and Aquamoos	62
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Further Correspondence respecting the Ashantee Invasion.

No. 1.

War Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *War Office, March* 4, 1874.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to transmit, for the information of the Earl of Carnarvon, copies of despatches received from Sir G. J. Wolseley, dated Head-quarters, Camp Insarfu, 30th January, 1874.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. C. VIVIAN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 1.

Sir, *Head-Quarters, Camp, Insarfu, January* 30, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to lay before you the following further reports as to the progress of the four colums last-named in my despatch of 25th instant:—

Right Column.—Captain Glover has reported up to the 17th instant. He had crossed the Prah on the 15th with about 750 Houssas and Yorubas, and had advanced to Obogo, whence he dates his despatch. He had taken this village by assault, his troops having been fired upon as they were marching towards it. He had seven Houssas and one Yoruba wounded, the enemy's loss not being ascertained. Being in want of ammunition and supplies, he would be compelled to halt. His troops had behaved well except, in their "wild and unnecessary firing."

Second Column.—Captain Butler's last report is dated 24th instant. He writes from Yancoma, where he had arrived on the 22nd instant, about twenty miles north of the Prah; hence two paths branch off—one towards Lake Boosumeching, the other towards Dadiasoo in a westerly direction. He had proposed to follow the latter path, but the opposition of the Kings was such that he was forced to abandon the movement. He hoped to get his whole force to move on the 25th, but he thus describes his position:—"I can scarcely convey to you a true conception of the position in which I find myself. All information is studiously withheld from me. Carriers are constantly refused. Distances are grossly exaggerated. The most vexatious and trifling pretexts are put forward. Anything and everything is done to effect the one great object—delay."

Third, Main Column.—My advanced posts are to-day on the River Dunsaboo, about two and a quarter miles beyond this place, and within three-quarters of a mile of the enemy's forces at Egginassie. My entire force is concentrated here and at Ahkankuassie, two and three-quarter miles in rear, and it is probable that to-morrow I may have to fight whatever force the King has been able to collect to resist my advance. Further details of my position are given in the despatch which accompanies this.

Fourth Column.—The last report from Captain Dalrymple is dated 25th instant. from Xotakee. He had arrived there on the 24th instant, with King Apecoon, and about fifty men. King Aquasi-Bedoo was there with no men. Kroo, of Commendah, had gone home. Buarbin and Atrew were still at Damum, on pretence of collecting their men.

Captain Dalrymple, though he had used every effort to influence the Kings, was of opinion that he would be fortunate if he should succeed in crossing the frontier with 200 men.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY, *Major-General.*

The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for War,
War Office.

Inclosure 2 in No. 1.

Sir. *Head-Quarters, Camp, Insarfu, January* 30, 1874.

IN continuation of my despatch of 25th instant, I have the honour to inform you that the troops forming the column under my immediate command have advanced to the following positions:—

On the Dunsaboo River, about 2¼ miles beyond this place, is the advanced guard, under Colonel McLeod, consisting of Wood's and Russell's Regiments, and two Rocket detachments.

My own Head-quarters, the Brigade Staff, the 42nd Regiment, and 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, with Rait's Artillery, two seven-pounder rifled guns, and two Rocket detachments, are here at Insarfu.

Between this and Ahkankuassie, 2¾ miles in rear, are the Naval Brigade, Head-quarters and detachment 2nd Battalion 23rd Regiment, Head-quarters and detachment 2nd West India Regiment, the Small-arm Ammunition Reserve, and Field Hospitals.

At Fommanah, to move forward to-morrow, is a detachment of the 1st West India Regiment.

The following fortified posts have been established and garrisoned on my line of communications with Prahsu:—Essiaman Accrofoomu, Cross Roads north of Parakoom River, Moinsey, crest of Adansi Hills, Fommanah, Ahkankuassie and Insarfu.

Although I have used every possible effort, and neglected no means which I could devise to bring about a peaceable solution of the negotiations with the King of Ashantee, I regret that he appears to be determined to resist my further advance on Coomassie.

After I had, on 25th instant, given due warning to the King of Adansi, whom I knew to be on my left flank, that I could not allow his troop to collect there, I ordered a reconnaissance to be made on the 26th towards the village of Adubiassie, a little to the north west of Fommanah, which resulted in the capture of the village, two Ashantees being killed, and two captured, without casualty on our side, though the reconnoitering party was opposed by about 200 armed men.

Yesterday, having received information that a considerable body of the enemy was assembled at Borumassie (about six miles west of Kiang Boassu) I ordered a reconnaissance to be made to that village. This reconnaissance, which was commanded by Colonel McLeod, was entirely successful. A body of several hundreds of Ashantees was surprised and driven out of the village with considerable loss. Fifty-three stand of arms and twelve kegs of powder were destroyed, and several prisoners taken. I have received Colonel McLeod's report, and regret that he has to announce the loss of Captain James Nicol, Adjutant of the Hampshire Militia, who was killed while commanding a company of Russell's Regiment. Our casualties were few,* and I am glad to note that the expenditure of ammunition was small, which shows the steadiness of the troops.

The Intelligence Report, which I have the honour to forward in my despatch will inform you that the enemy are known to be in position near the villages of Amoaful and Becquah. I intend to attack them to-morrow.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY, *Major-General.*

The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for War,
War Office.

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*Naval Brigade.—Killed: 1 Fantee carrier. Wounded: 3 petty officers, 1 Royal Marine. Russell's Regiment.—Killed: 1 officer, 1 private. Wounded: 3 privates.

No. 2.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, March* 4, 1874.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, copies of two despatches of the 29th January and 2nd February respectively, from Commodore Hewett, reporting the proceedings of the Naval Brigade, in conjunction with the force under Sir Garnet Wolseley, serving on the Gold Coast, the defeat of the Ashantees on the 31st January, and the subsequent advance towards Coomassie.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

Inclosure 1 in No. 2.

Reporting Arrival at the Head-Quarters of the General and subsequent Proceedings.

Sir, *Head-Quarters, Detchiasu, January* 29, 1874.

REFERRING to paragraph 17 in my letter of the 16th January, 1874, wherein I expressed my intention to proceed to the front with the object of consulting Sir Garnet Wolseley on the position of our affairs in the River Volta, which, owing to the threatening attitude the Awoonahs settled on its east bank were reported to have assumed, demanded my serious attention. I have to request you will inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that, having first carefully instructed Captain George H. Parkin of Her Majesty's ship "Victor Emanuel" in all essential matters, I directed him to take charge of the port duties and left Cape Coast Castle on the morning of the 17th instant for Prahsu where I overtook the General on the 21st.

2. Finding that the King of Ashantee had been making overtures of peace and that it was the opinion of the General that his operations would soon be brought to a successful termination, I determined to continue on with the troops and Naval Brigade.

3. At Prahsu, where an hospital has been established, I found that thirty-nine of the Naval Brigade were more or less sick, so I gave directions for them to be sent back to Cape Coast, where those who are well enough will rejoin their own ships, and the remainder will be embarked in the "Encounter" for passage to the Cape of Good Hope, where they will receive hospital treatment, and, when convalescent, will be available on the station.

4. In my letter of yesterday, I reported to their Lordships the melancholy occurrence of Captain Blake's death. The information was communicated to me in a telegraphic message, and was received by all serving in the front with the deepest concern. This gallant and able officer had, during the time the brigade were halted on the Prah, exerted himself to the utmost in encouraging his men to carry out the heavy duties they, in common with the soldiers, were called upon to perform; and to his untiring energy may be attributed the successful result of their labour in clearing away the bush, &c., and their creditable appearance on parade.

Unmindful of an acute attack of diarrhœa, Captain Blake still worked on until he was eventually compelled to return to Cape Coast. On his way down he was attacked by a malarious fever which was followed by such extreme exhaustion that he afterwards died from its effects.

5. We moved on from Prahsu on the 22nd, and reached Moinsey at the foot of the Adansi Hill the same evening. The Naval Brigade were stationed here and mustered 19 officers and 204 seamen and marines with 320 kroomen, all of whom were effective.

6. On the 24th I sent orders to the Senior Naval Officer at Cape Coast to despatch the "Sarmatian" (No. 12 transport) to Gibraltar, with important cypher telegrams from Sir Garnet Wolseley to Her Majesty's Government, and to send Lieutenant G. L. Adair, of Her Majesty's ship "Active" in charge of them, with instructions that, in the event of telegraphic communication being interrupted between Gibraltar and England, he was to go on to Lisbon immediately, and send them on from there.

7. On the 25th January we advanced over the Adansi Hills to Fommanah near Dompoassie. In reply to a letter from the King of Ashantee asking for peace, and that

the army might be halted, the General informed him that until the Fantee prisoners are given up he cannot enter into any negotiations.

From Fommanah I telegraphed to Captain Parker, directing him to organize and send to the front 150 of the kroomen, brought to Cape Coast in the "Druid," under Lieutenant G. S. Smith of that ship.

These are the only natives who can be depended upon, all others, as I have on previous occasions informed their Lordships, deserting in hundreds.

8. A good deal of sickness, in a mild form, of fever has broken out amongst our troops, caused, it is believed, by all the regiments having been compelled to halt at Prahsu for want of supplies, or rather the means of transporting supplies to the front. I shall communicate to their Lordships in a separate letter, to accompany this, the arrangements I have made for the care of the sick and their removal from Cape Coast.

9. We fancy that the air on this side of the Adansi Hills is more healthy; the country, however, is much the same, nothing but a dense forest as far as Fommanah.

10. On the morning of the 27th, the Naval Brigade moved on to Essang Quantah, and the next day advanced to this place (Detchiasu) where head-quarters are now established. During the last two days the country has been much more open and better for travelling.

11. I request you will acquaint their Lordships that Captain Walter J. H. Grubbe, of Her Majesty's ship "Tamar," is now in command of the Naval Brigade, and that Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley has been pleased, with my approval, to appoint Lieutenant Ernest N. Rolfe, of Her Majesty's ship "Active," who is now serving in the front, to be his naval aide-de-camp.

12. In conclusion, I have much pleasure in informing their Lordships that everything appears to be going on as satisfactory as could be wished, and I trust that my next despatch will acquaint them of our efforts having been crowned with success.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. N. W. HEWETT.

The Secretary to tho Admiralty.

Inclosure 2 in No. 2.

Account of the Engagements with the Ashantees at Boboassi, Amoaful, and Bicquot.

Head-Quarters, Agiammum, 15 miles from Coomassie,
February 2, 1874, 10 P.M.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to request you will inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that since I dispatched my letter of the 29th of January, the Naval Brigade, in conjunction with the rest of the troops, has been hotly engaged with the enemy on three separate occasions,

2. On our arrival at Detchiasu on the morning of the 29th ultimo, Wood's and Russell's regiments, with the Naval Brigade, and 23rd Fusiliers, under the command of Colonel McLeod (42nd Highlanders), were ordered to advance four miles into the bush, to the village of Boboassi, and attack it, with the object of driving out the King of Adansi, who, with a large force, was occupying a strong position on our flank.

After a sharp engagement, the enemy were eventually dislodged, although not without some loss on our side, of which the only particulars I am able to give you are, that four men of the Naval Brigade were wounded, two severely, two slightly.

3. On the evening of the 30th January, our troops and carriers were massed at Insarfu; and early on the following morning they advanced in four columns to attack a strong force or the enemy who had established themselves a short distance south of Amoaful.

4. Without attempting to give the details of the General's plan of operations, I will endeavour to afford such particulars as will enable their Lordships to gain some idea of the position occupied by the Naval Brigade during the engagement.

5. The first encounter took place at 8 A.M., when the village of Egginnassie, about a mile from Amoaful, was carried by a rush of the scouts under Lord Gifford.

6. The Naval Brigade was divided into two wings, one under Captain Walter James H. Grubbe, of Her Majesty's ship "Tamar," being attached to the left column, and the other under Acting Captain Percy P. Luxmoore, of Her Majesty's ship "Druid," to the right.

7. On the advance being made, the right and left columns were ordered to cut paths at right angles to the main road for a distance of 300 yards into the bush, and then to form

upon the flanks of the 42nd Regiment, who, in the front column, were making their way through the thick bush on either side of the road.

8. The enemy's centre was at Amoaful, and throwing out two columns towards us in a diagonal direction, they formed as it were a broad arrow with the main path, in which order they received our attack.

9. After suffering very heavy losses, the 42nd Highlanders eventually captured the town at 1.43 P.M.

10. I have great pleasure in acquainting their Lordships with the steady behaviour of the Naval Brigade. During a very trying time they showed the greatest coolness, and advancing slowly under a continuous and heavy fire, steadily drove back the enemy until 3 o'clock, when they forced them to make a precipitate retreat, and the day was ours.

11. Although it is quite impossible to give even an approximate estimate of the strength of the enemy opposed to us, I should say that, from the number of Ashantee corpses that we have taken from the road-side and buried, there must have been several thousands of them.

12. On the baggage being moved up from Insarfu towards the evening, the guard protecting it was attacked, and some of the carriers, dropping their loads, ran away. Nearly all of it was, however, afterwards recovered, and Sir Garnet has since successfully established a line of communication with his rear.

13. On Sunday the Naval Brigade were sent on to a place called Becquah (Baquah ?), three miles from Amoaful, where they attacked a large number of Ashantees, and drove them back with considerable loss.

14. On Monday, 2nd February, we came in here, and to-morrow at daylight we are to advance ten miles further without baggage. This will take us within about five miles of Coomassie.

15. There has been some desultory fighting during to-day, in which the Naval Brigade were not engaged.

16. Inclosed is a return of casualties which does not include the losses suffered by the Regiments, which I regret to say, in the case of the 42nd, were very heavy.

17. Their Lordships will observe that a very stubborn resistance was offered to us.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. N. W. HEWETT, *Commodore.*

The Secretary to the Admiralty.

The Camp, Royal Naval Brigade, Amoaful, February 1, 1874.

A NOMINAL List of Killed and Wounded Officers, Petty Officers, Seamen and Marines, belonging to the Royal Naval Brigade at Boboassie, January 29; at Amoaful, January 31; at Becquah on February 1, 1874.

At Boboassie.

OFFICERS KILLED.

None.

PETTY OFFICERS, SEAMEN, AND MARINES KILLED.

None.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

None.

PETTY OFFICERS, SEAMEN, AND MARINES WOUNDED.

Ship.	Rating.	Names.	Wound.	Remarks.
Active ..	Leading seaman ..	Geo. Pewit (*sic*) ..	Left breast	Very severe.
„ ..	Gunner's mate ..	John Smith ..	Right temple.. ..	do.
Argus ..	Boatswains mate ..	Thos. Wilson ..	Left leg	Slight.
„ ..	Private	Wm. B. Trinclove ..	Right hand	do.

At Amoaful.

OFFICERS KILLED.

None.

PETTY OFFICERS, SEAMEN, AND MARINES KILLED.

None.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Ship.	Rank.	Name.	Wound.	Remarks.
Tamar ..	Captain	W. J. H. Grubbe ..	Left hand	Very severely.
Barracouta ..	Lieutenant.. ..	Angus McLeod ..	Abdomen	Slightly.
Active ..	Acting Lieutenant ..	G. R. Maltby ..	Chest	do.
„ ..	Sub-Lieutenant ..	Robt. L. Mundy ..	Head	Very dangerously.
„ ..	do. ..	Wyatt Rawson ..	Thigh	Severely.
Amethyst ..	Midshipman ..	Chas. G. May ..	Neck	Slightly.

PETTY OFFICERS, SEAMEN, AND MARINES WOUNDED.

Ship.	Rating.	Name.	Wound.	Remarks.
Active ..	Captain fore-top ..	Thomas Black ..	Left shoulder.. ..	Very severely.
„ ..	Captain main-top ..	William Elkes ..	Right thigh	do.
„ ..	Boatswain's mate ..	James Wilson ..	Face	Slightly.
„ ..	Commodore's domestic	Thomas Coleman ..	Right thigh	Severely.
Druid ..	Signalman	Fras. Watson ..	Chest, penetrating ..	Very dangerously.
„ ..	A.B.	John Murphy ..	Face	Slightly.
Encounter ..	Captain main-top ..	James Jones ..	Left thigh	Very severely.
„ ..	A.B.	J. F. Lemon ..	Left arm	do.
„ ..	do.	John Murphy ..	Two penetrating wounds of chest	Very dangerously.
„ ..	do.	Josiah Barnes ..	Right chest, penetrating	ditto.
„ ..	do.	Henry Darling ..	Right arm	Slightly.
Amethyst ..	do.	John Alford ..	Scrotum	Dangerously.
„ ..	Captain C ..	John Learce ..	Left arm	Severely.
„ ..	A.B.	Ed. Gilbert ..	Neck	Dangerously.
„ ..	do.	Danl. Driscoll ..	Head, right side ..	Severely.
„ ..	do.	Wm. Daw.. ..	Right side of face ..	do.
Argus ..	Leading seaman ..	Wm. Hart.. ..	Right thigh	Very severely.
„ ..	A.B.	Rd. Sykes	Right arm	do.
„ ..	Boatswain's mate ..	Wm. Bunt.. ..	Left arm	Severely.
„ ..	A.B.	Benjn. Vivian ..	Right arm	Slightly.
Active ..	Sergeant, R.M.L.I. ..	Jim Walters ..	Left leg	Very severely.
„ ..	Private	Wm. Avery ..	Face and neck ..	do.
„ ..	do.	Dom. Gavin ..	Face	Slightly.
„ ..	do.	Thos. Bavers ..	Left shoulder ..	Severely.
Druid ..	do.	John Bell	Face and neck ..	Dangerously.
„ ..	do.	Jas. Silseve ..	Left arm	Severely.

At Becquah (Baquah).

OFFICERS KILLED.

None.

PETTY OFFICERS, SEAMEN, AND MARINES KILLED.

Ship.	Rating.	Name.	Wound.	Remarks.
Active ..	A.B.	William Taylor ..	Heart	Killed.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

None.

PETTY OFFICERS, SEAMEN, AND MARINES WOUNDED.

Ship.	Rating.	Name.	Wound.	Remarks.
Active ..	Captain Q.D.M. ..	Wm. Albridge ..	Left arm	Very severely.
„ ..	A.B.	Jas. Milligan ..	Head and ear ..	Severely.
„ ..	Boatswain's mate ..	Jas. Wilson ..	Right forearm ..	Slightly.

(Signed) HENRY FEGAN, M.D.,
Staff Surgeon, 2nd Class, in Medical Charge.

Amoaful, February 1, 1874, *midnight.*

No. 3.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, March* 4, 1874.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, extracts from a general letter, dated 6th February, from the Senior Naval Officer at Cape Coast Castle, relative to the proceedings of Her Majesty's ships and the state of affairs on the West Coast of Africa.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

Inclosure in No. 3.

Captain Parkin to Admiralty.

(Extract.) *Cape Coast Castle, February* 6, 1874.

I REQUEST you will inform their Lordships that the remainder of the 23rd Regiment on board the "Tamar," were, on the 28th ultimo, transferred to Her Majesty's ship "Himalaya;" and that vessel proceeded with them to St. Vincent for the benefit of the sea cruize. The marines sent out in "Thames" and "Dromedary," who were transferred to Her Majesty's ship "Himalaya," remained on board her in consequence of there being no accommodation for them on board the ships present and their services not being required on shore.

* * * * * *

On the 29th January transport No. 8, "Finisterre," arrived from Sierra Leone with provisions for Control Department, and she is still here.

* * * * * *

On the 2nd February I ordered Lieutenant-Commander Hext to proceed to Jellah Coffee with letters for "Amethyst;" he returned last night bringing despatches from Captain Chatfield, from which I learn that all is quiet in the Volta and that nothing of importance has occurred.

Mr. Goldsworthy came to Cape Coast in "Decoy," having been badly wounded in conducting the operations of the Accra men against the Ahwoonahs. I have ordered him to be received on board Her Majesty's ship "Victor Emanuel."

No. 4.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, March* 5, 1874.

WITH reference to your letter of the 11th December last,* and to previous correspondence, in regard to the complaints made by Messrs. Swanzy of the mode in which they allege the blockade of the Gold Coast was conducted by Her Majesty's naval officers with reference to some of their trading vessels, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the perusal of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a despatch of the 27th January last from Commodore Hewett, inclosing a Report from Captain Fremantle, R.N., in reply to the charges preferred by Messrs. Swanzy in October last.

2. I am, further, to forward a draft of the answer their Lordships propose to send to Messrs. Swanzy on this subject if the Earl of Carnarvon sees no objection thereto.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

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* Not printed.

Inclosure 1 in No. 4

Gentlemen,

IN further reply to your letter of the 28th October last, complaining of the manner in which Captain Fremantle and some of the officers under his command carried out the blockade on the Gold Coast, and claiming compensation, more especially with reference to your vessel "Cromwell," I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to inform you that, having now received a Report from Captain Fremantle on this subject, they are satisfied that he and the officers under him, both in the case of the "Cromwell" and also generally, have performed their duties relative to the blockade in a proper and becoming spirit, and with as little vexation to traders as the circumstances admitted. Their Lordships, therefore, must decline to make you any compensation.

I am, &c.

Messrs. Swanzy and Co.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 4.

"*Barracouta*," *January* 12, 1874.

REPLY of Captain E. R. Fremantle to the charges brought against him by Messrs. Swanzy of his having, during the time he was acting as Senior Officer on the West Coast of Africa, conducted the blockade with undue harshness.

"*Active*," *at Cape Coast Castle, January* 27, 1874.

Forwarded for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty with reference to your letters of November 5 and December 17, 1873.

(Signed) W. N. W. HEWETT, *Commodore.*

The Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir, "*Barracouta*," *Cape Coast, January* 12, 1874

IN reply to the Admiralty letter of 5th November forwarded to me by you, in which complaints are made by Mr. Swanzy and his agents of my conduct, and that of the officers serving under my orders, with regard to the blockade of the Gold Coast. I must begin by regretting that my absence from Cape Coast has prevented my answering such grave charges sooner.

2. The charges are certainly grave ones, but, except in the case of the "Cromwell," they are of such a general nature as to be almost unworthy of notice.

3. As regards my own conduct in the case of the "Cromwell," with which Mr. Leighton in some way connects a difficulty in restraining his temper, I have only to state that, to my knowledge, I have only met Mr. Leighton once, when Mr. Lyall was with him, on which occasion they went down in the ward-room on board this ship, and before they left I had a short conversation with them on deck, which was entirely amicable; and if any allusion at all was made to the blockade, no official communications passed between us, nor was any difference of opinion exhibited.

4. The reported conversation between myself and the master of the "Cromwell," who is a rough old sailor, took place in my cabin, when I recollect endeavouring to impress upon him that I could look only to the captain as commanding the ship; and that though Mr. Swanzy and all his agents might be on board it did not alter his position. This was because the master had burst into tears, saying that they "took his ship into all sorts of places," that he did not know what they were going to do, and so on.

5. The "Bittern" is not here at present; but I would rather that Commander Stephens would give his own account of his alleged threats of "pains and penalties." But I am confident that any undue harshness is foreign to his nature. I inclose the whole of the correspondence in the case of the "Cromwell," by which their Lordships will be able to judge for themselves of the truth of the statement contained in M. Lyall's letter as to no cause being assigned for her detention. I have only to add that the "Cromwell" was not absolutely sent down to Cape Coast by Commander Stephens, but being on her way there, she was prohibited from calling in at the ports mentioned on her permit. The Captain was also informed that the infraction of the permit was reported to the authorities at Cape Coast, where his permit was to be given up or renewed.

6. All this was told me by our officers of the watch when he boarded the ship on her arrival at Cape Coast at 9 P.M. on the 2nd October. I was also informed that Mr. Swanzy's agent would probably call on me and complain of his detention. Much, therefore, was my surprise when, at 9.15 A.M. on the 3rd, a dark rainy day, no communication having passed between us before I had had time to communicate with the Administrator, and without the permit being given up, I saw the "Cromwell" just under weigh. I immediately made a signal to her that I wished to communicate, and fired two guns to enforce it; but she went off as fast as she could, so calling the Gold Coast steam-launch alongside. I dispatched Lieutenant Maxwell to bring her back to the anchorage.

7. The correspondence will show that she was allowed to proceed the following evening after I had communicated with Sir Garnet Wolseley, who had only arrived the day previous. This closes my explanation as to the "Cromwell."

8. With reference to the general charge of harshness in the conduct of the blockade, and the good intentions of Mr. Swanzy and his agents, I have only to remark that the "Bryn-y-Mor, a brig of Swanzy's, did land powder at Grand Bassam after being requested not to do so by both Her Majesty's ships "Bittern" and the "Merlin," and the French aviso "St. Prigent" having actually prohibited the landing of any munitions of war while she was there; that she afterwards came to this coast, and avoiding Cape Coast landed lead at Apam, thereby clearly laying herself open under the Munitious of War Act; but that both Sir Garnet and myself were reluctant to proceed to extreme measures; and that as with the "Cromwell" so with the "Bryn-y-Mor" a lenient view was taken; and it was only insisted that all contraband should be landed and placed in charge of the authorities while the ship remained on the Coast.

9. The following is a paragraph from the orders issued by me to all the blockading ships:—"You will be careful not to make prizes except on the clearest proof of their having supplied the enemy with munitions of war, or their persisting in illegal trading after caution."

10. In consequence of this order and my private views on the subject, though every endeavour was made, and I believe successfully, to stop a trade injurious to the interests of this country, and likely to lead to serious complications, no ship was seized as a prize during the ten weeks which followed before Commodore Hewett came out, though undoubtedly several ships laden with gunpowder and arms were detained legally at Cape Coast under the Munitions of War Act of the Colony, but only until they had appeared in Court and proved their destinations to be such as would not infringe the blockade or the Act under which they were detained.

11. I conclude by stating that I was fully aware at the time of the obloquy to which I should be exposed, and the misconception likely to arise about the blockade; but, as I firmly believe that it has had a highly beneficial effect, and my conscience acquits me of having carried it out with any harshness or asperity, I cannot regret it, and I can only assure their Lordships that I am ready to answer any special charges with reference to particular ships, though it is difficult to meet such vague and, I may add, libellous accusations as those made by Mr. Swanzy, acting on the information of his agents, Mr. Leighton and Mr. Lyall.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. R. FREMANTLE, *Captain.*

Commodore Wm. N. W. Hewett,
&c. &c. &c.

P.S.—The "Bittern" having returned to port, I have requested Commander Stephens to furnish me with an explanation of the charges made against him in particular. I forward his reply, and I venture to think that the documentary evidence which he incloses is conclusive as to the scrupulous courtesy with which he carried out a delicate task, while the charge of harshness alleged against him is only redeemed from ridicule by its gross injustice.

E. R. F.

Inclosure 3 in No. 4.

Sir, *Dixcove Fort, September* 29, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the steam-ship "Cromwell," now lying off Dixcove, has a special permit to ship produce at this place, but is forbidden to land goods.

This morning, about 11 A.M., my landing-waiter seized a package containing flannel shirts. This package was brought on shore by a steward, who informed me that he had received orders to take them on shore as samples, and if any of the natives wished to purchase them, to say that they must come off to the ship.

As, in my opinion, this trading is not warranted by the terms under which the special permit was granted, I consider it my duty to inform you of it, as Senior Naval Officer on this station, and to request that you will warn the captain of the "Cromwell" that he has acted improperly in endeavouring to dispose of the merchandize in his ship, in direct contravention to the permit.

I inclose you a copy of the special permit.

I have, &c.

(Signed) PERCIVAL HUGHES,
Civil Commandant of Dixcove.

Captain Stevens, R.N.
"Bittern."

Inclosure 4 in No. 4.

Sir, *Custom-House, Cape Coast, September* 12, 1873.

PERMIT the Captain of the steam-ship "Cromwell" to take on board produce from the undermentioned places, after filling up the usual Export Forms, but not to land goods, viz.:—Dixcove, Princes, Adjuah, and Aquidah.

(Signed) P. IRVING, *A. G.*
Collector of Customs.

To the Civil Commandant,
Divcove.

Inclosure 5 in No. 4.

Sir, *"Bittern," Dixcove, September* 30, 1873.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date reporting the irregularity committed by the master of the steamer "Cromwell," in having landed certain goods for sale to the natives contrary to the terms of the special permit under which the steamer is allowed to trade.

2. I have warned the master as you requested me to do, and also acquainted him that he has acted most improperly; and, as I have also forbidden him to call in at any port between this and Cape Coast Castle, I have to request you will erase the name of Adjuah from his permit. I have also acquainted him his conduct will be reported to the proper authorities at Cape Coast Castle.

I have, &c.

(Signed) P. W. STEPHENS, *Commander.*

Percival Hughes, Esq., Civil Commandant,
Dixcove.

Inclosure 6 in No. 4.

Sir, *"Barracouta," Cape Coast, October* 3, 1873.

WITH reference to a complaint made by the Civil Commandant at Dixcove against the ship "Cromwell" for landing goods for the purpose of trade, contrary to her permit, dated 12th September, 1873, and on account of which the said ship was sent to Cape Coast Castle by the Captain of Her Majesty's ship "Bittern," I am requested by his honour the Administrator to call upon you for such explanations on this subject as you may be able to afford.

The following is an extract from the Civil Commandant's letter:—

"This morning about 11 A.M. my landing waiter seized a package containing flannel

shirts. This package was brought on shore by a steward, who informed me that he had received orders to take them on shore as samples, and if any of the natives wished to purchase them that they must come off to the ship."

The "Cromwell" is detained until you receive further instructions.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. R. FREMANTLE,
Captain and Senior Officer.

To the Master of the steam-ship "Cromwell."

Inclosure 7 in No. 4.

Sir, *"Cromwell," Cape Coast Castle, October* 4, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowiedge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd requesting an answer to the following questions:—

As to the landing of certain goods at Dixcove?

As to the official letter read to me in which I was ordered to proceed to Cape Coast Castle?

Why I had not obeyed the directions given me, but left Cape Coast Castle without communication with the authorities?

In answer to the first question, I have the honour to inform you that the goods were not my property at the time they were seized. The man in whose possession they were found was the servant of the shipper of the cargo, Mr. Leighton, and I had no knowledge of their being taken on shore or out of the ship.

I fully understood and acted on the letter ordering me to Cape Coast Castle.

In answer to the final question, as I was not boarded on arrival, and received no orders to remain after twenty-four hours' stay, I considered I should not be wrong in proceeding to a part of the coast not under blockade.

I beg also to state that I never received a copy of the special permit, neither did I ever see the original, the shippers, Messrs. Lyall and Co., informing me that they had the permit, and that I did not require any other than that they had.

If any error has been committed, it has been through ignorance, and that unintentionally, and I trust you will take the case into consideration and look over the matter.

I have, &c.

(Signed) RICHARD WOOD, *Master.*

Inclosure 8 in No. 4.

Memorandum.

YOU will proceed on board the brig "Bryn-y-Mor" and deliver to her master the accompanying declaration of blockade.

2. You will ask permission to enter the same in the ship's official log.

3. Conduct this duty as courteously as you can.

(Signed) P. W. STEPHENS, *Commander.*

To Sub-Lieutenant Robert Gore.

Inclosure 9 in No. 4.

Sir, *"Barracouta," at Cape Coast, October* 4, 1873.

I BEG to inclose, for your information, papers relating to the steam-ship "Cromwell," which landed goods for sale at Dixcove contrary to her permit.

Commander Stephens, of Her Majesty's ship "Bittern," having in consequence sent her to Cape Coast, she arrived on the 2nd instant, the "Bittern" arriving the same evening, when, before I had had time to inquire into the matter and acquaint the Government with the circumstances of the case, the "Cromwell" attempted to sail but was intercepted by a steam-launch. The object of doing so was, I believe, to avoid any communication with the authorities of Cape Coast, which would have become necessary after twenty-four hours' stay.

The permit of the "Cromwell" I have now seen for the first time, and I would beg to make the following remarks upon it:—

1. This ship was chartered by the Messrs. Swanzy, whose conduct has not, at least,

been beyond suspicion of supplying munitions of war to the Ashantees, yet her permit allows her to go to Princes, Adjuah, and Aquidah, these three places being in open hostility to Her Majesty's Government.

I would strongly recommend no permits being granted allowing vessels to go to any such places, as I consider they cannot be visited by unarmed vessels without great danger to life and property.

The "Cromwell" has, I believe, no powder on board, but she went up to Grand Bassam, where she communicated with the "Bryn-y-Mor," a brig of Messrs. Swanzy's, that we know to have been laden with powder, part of which she landed there.

2. This permit appears to have been signed by the Assistant Collector of Customs and a legal permit, in accordance with the request of the late Administrator, should be signed by the Collector of Customs at Cape Coast.

3. The captain of the "Cromwell," although legally responsible for the conduct of his ship and the sole person alluded to in the special permit, appears by his statement never to have seen it. I would suggest that, in future, the Collector of Customs should insure that the permit is given to the master and to him only.

I do not wish to have this vessel detained, as I understand that she is now only required to go down to leeward, but I forward the case for your information, suggesting that the original permit should be cancelled, and that a warning should be given to the responsible parties, cautioning them as to the risk they run of seizure of ship and cargo if found infringing the permission of the Administrator in however slight a degree, and thus laying themselves open to the penalties of breaking the blockade.

(Signed) E. R. FREMANTLE, *Captain and Senior Naval Officer.*

Major-General Sir G. Wolseley, C.B., K.C.M.G.,
Commanding Troops and Administrator.

Inclosure 10 in No. 4.

Sir, *"Barracouta," Cape Coast, October* 4, 1873.

I AM requested by the Administrator to inform you that, as he understands you intend to trade at the leeward ports, you are at liberty to proceed to the leeward on your delivering to me the permit to trade on the windward coast, dated 12th September, 1873.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. R. FREMANTLE,
Captain and Senior Officer.

The Master of the steam-ship "Cromwell."

Inclosure 11 in No. 4.

Sir, *"Bittern," Cape Coast Castle, January* 14, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter of this day's date, forwarding me a letter from Mr. F. A. Swanzy, referring to the blockade established on this coast, and the manner in which the duties it entailed were executed by the officers carrying out the said blockade, and myself in particular, and calling on me for an explanation.

2. If I met statements made in that letter simply by making counter ones, Mr. Swanzy might say truly that "his word is as good as mine." I will, therefore, to be brief, simply inclose a copy of the letter I addressed to Mr. Solomon, Mr. Swanzy's agent, at Assini (a similar one having been also sent to Mr. Courtenay at Grand Bassam), and also a copy of a memorandum addressed by me to Sub-Lieutenant Robert Gore, of this ship, whom I ordered to board the "Bryn-y-Mor." These documents, I think, will conclusively show the spirit in which I carried out the orders of you, my superior officer; and of themselves furnish a sufficient refutation to the indiscriminate charges brought against me by Mr. Swanzy. I may add that I never had any communication at all at Grand Bassam with Mr. Courtenay. My letter was replied to by a clerk, and I was not off the place an hour altogether.

3. Having made no threats "under pains and penalties," I am unable to give the explanation you desire on that point. I did not see either of the agents, and the inclosed communication was the only official transaction that took place between us.

4. In conclusion, I cannot but think that the strong and erroneous language used by Mr. Swanzy in his letter could only have been penned under other than ordinary circum-

stances, and that he will, in his calmer moments, retract charges which are calculated to hurt the feelings of those who, in discharging a very unpleasant duty, performed the same conscientiously, courteously, and to the best of their ability.

I have, &c.

(Signed) P. W. STEPHENS, *Commander.*

Captain E. A. Fremantle,
"Barracouta."

Inclosure 12 in No. 4.

Sir, *"Bittern," off the River Assini, September* 3, 1873.

HEREWITH I beg to hand you a declaration of blockade that has been established from Cape Coast Castle to this river.

2. I shall feel obliged if you will acquaint me, as far as you know, whether there is any truth in the report of supplies of powder and arms being sent to the Ashantees through this port.

3. Will you also kindly acquaint me whether this place is under French protection; and, if so, whether the Government has an accredited agent here, and his name? I see a French flag flying, so conclude there is one.

(Signed) P. W. STEPHENS, *Commander, R.N.*

F. A. Solomon, Esq.,
Agent for Messrs. Swanzy and Co.

P.S.—His Excellency Colonel Harley has agreed with the Senior Naval Officer that, on any vessel showing a permit from the Collector of Customs at Cape Coast Castle, to land or embark specified goods (not contraband of war) in particular ports, such a pass is to be considered sufficient by the officers commanding Her Majesty's ships, should there be a Customs officer on board the vessel.

P. W. S.

No. 5.

Colonial Office to War Office.

Sir, *Downing Street, March* 5, 1874.

WITH reference to Sir G. Wolseley's despatch of the 29th January,* a copy of which was inclosed in the letter from this Department of the 3rd instant, I am directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to transmit to you, for the information of Mr. Secretary Hardy, a copy of a despatch which was addressed to Sir G. Wolseley on the 7th ultimo† respecting the arrangements for the administration of the Government of the Gold Coast on his departure, together with a copy of one to Governor Berkeley on the same subject.

I am, &c.

(Signed) H. T. HOLLAND.

No. 6.

Colonial Office to Admiralty and War Office.

[Last paragraph omitted in Letter to War Office.]

Sir, *Downing Street, March* 5, 1874.

IN reply to your letter of the 4th instant‡ I am directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to transmit to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, an extract from a letter which has been received in this Department from Mr. Goldsworthy, second in command with Captain Glover's Expedition, dated from Cape Coast on the 8th ultimo.

I am to add with reference to the statement in Captain Parkin's letter, inclosed in yours of the 4th instant, that Mr. Goldsworthy reports that he had received two wounds and was "getting all right again."

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

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* No. 11 of Command Paper No. 6. † Nos. 4 and 9 of Command Paper No. 7.
‡ No. 3.

Inclosure in No. 6.

Extract from a Letter from Mr. Goldsworthy, dated "Victor Emanuel," February 8th.

NEWS has reached us within the last half hour that Coomassie is taken and Koffee Kallicalli prisoner. This is authentic. This will only be a line, as the special steamer is getting up steam to take the news to Madeira..

No. 7.

Captain Helden to Colonial Office.

Sir, 180, *Cornwall Road, Notting Hill, March 5*, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to report to you, for the information of his Lordship, that I arrived here yesterday from Cape Coast Castle.

I was invalided on the 5th ultimo by a Medical Board, and, after a few days' rest, I hope to be able to report myself to you in person.

I have suffered greatly from my wounds, fever, and dysentery, and, consequently, am very weak and emaciated at present.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. W. T. HELDEN, *Captain and Civil Commandant, Elmina.*

No. 8.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Berkeley.

Sir, *Downing Street, March 6*, 1874.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 12th ultimo,* and, with reference to that portion of it in which you state that Sir G. Wolseley had requested your presence at Cape Coast by the 1st March, I have to refer you to my predecessor's despatch of the 9th ultimo,† in which you were informed that other arrangements having been made, you would not be required to proceed to the Gold Coast.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 9.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, March 6*, 1874.

WITH reference to my predecessor's despatch of the 29th January,‡ I transmit, for your information, a copy of a further letter from the Admiralty with its inclosures, on the subject of the alleged insufficient sanitary arrangements for the detachment of Royal Marines on board Her Majesty's ship "Barracouta."

Under the circumstances it seems to me right to send you these papers, but it will be for you to consider how far it is necessary to protract the correspondence on this subject.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 10.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received March 6.)

My Lord, *Head-Quarters Camp, Agimama, February 2*, 1874.

YOUR Lordship is aware that on the 23rd ultimo I received from the King of Ashantee a letter couched in terms of unconditional surrender. The King had, by great

* Not printed.

† No. 9 of Command Paper No. 7.

‡ No. 41 of Command Paper No. 5.

art and care, succeeded in impressing upon the white prisoners, whom he at the same time restored to liberty, a conviction of his entire inability to fight again, and of his entire determination not to do so.

I should trouble your Lordship unnecessarily if I detailed all the minute circumstances which were contrived for the deception of these gentlemen. I was resolved not, under any circumstances, to concede time, which might be used for hostile preparation against us, until I had substantial guarantees of the fidelity of the King in my hands.

But taking into consideration the restoration of the white prisoners and the evidence supplied by them, I made up my mind that, while it was obviously necessary not in any way to place myself in the King's power, I should not be justified in pressing him too closely or in assuming an intention of treachery on his part; I felt, therefore, that the news was of so much importance that your Lordship would wish to receive it by the most rapid means possible, and, as you are aware, I arranged with Commodore Hewett for the dispatch of the "Sarmatian," in order to communicate this intelligence. At the same time, as it happened that a few days were required for the accumulation of stores, I was able, without risking any delay in the general progress of operations, to make an effort to conciliate the King by promising to move slowly during that time.

I must frankly confess, my Lord, that in so far as I allowed myself for an instant to suppose that an Ashantee Monarch's most solemn promises had the smallest value I was hopelessly in error. I have had ample reason to congratulate myself that I did not allow my military movements to be affected by anything of the kind.

The whole negotiation was one treacherous plot, on the part of the King, intended to give him time to collect his army and to lure us to the destruction which he still firmly believed that he was able to inflict upon us.

He had ingeniously contrived to dismiss the captives before the army had fairly arrived at its destination, and he hoped to convince me by the distinct evidence which they were able to supply that no military force whatever lay between me and Coomassie. But whilst he was assuring the captives that, even if I entered Coomassie and stood in the market-place he would not resist me, he was preparing a place for his army from which he hoped to surprise me on the march. For this purpose he was gathering his army from all sides upon a position of considerable military strength near Amoaful, a village some eighteen miles from Coomassie.

Fortunately, my intelligence department, aided by the information obtained from Mr. Dawson's boy sent down with envoys, and the significant hint supplied by Mr. Dawson himself, furnished me with information as to the gathering of the army soon after it took place. I therefore, as stated in my letter to the Secretary of State for War accompanying this despatch, moved to attack Amoaful, and after a most severe contest, during which the resistance of the Ashantees, thanks largely to the impenetrable character of the bush, was of a kind altogether more serious than I could have believed possible, I drove them from all their positions and inflicted on them a complete defeat with very serious loss.

The King's plan, however, must have been long and most carefully prepared, for at the same time that the opposition to our advance became pronounced, a persistent series of guerilla attacks were directed upon a very considerable portion of our line of communications. This is still continued, though the strength of our posts and the arrangements which I have been able to make for the general security of our line have so reduced the effect as to render this merely inconvenient.

On the 1st I directed a force under the orders of Sir Archibald Alison to attack and destroy Baqua, a town of considerable size, a mile to the west of Amoaful. This was indispensable to the security of our advance, as we find that, unless we either hold or destroy a village which we have once attacked, the Ashantees believe that we have been unable to hold it, and return to threaten our movements.

The complete success of this operation enabled me to-day to follow with all my available force in rear of the retreating army.

A slight and very timid resistance has been opposed to the advancing troops. The enemy, though at some points in considerable numbers, has everywhere fled before us.

I to-morrow again advance, and unless the resistance is more considerable than any present indications lead me to expect I fully hope before nightfall to enter Coomassie.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,

Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

No. 11.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, March* 6, 1874.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 30th January,* forwarding copies of further correspondence with the King of Ashantee.

I have to express my approval of the answer which you returned on the 29th January to the King's letters of the 26th and 27th of that month.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 12.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, March* 6, 1874.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 2nd of February† reporting the end of your negotiations with the King of Ashantee, your victory over his forces at Amoaful on the 31st of January, and the successful attack made on Baqua on 1st of February by a force under Sir Archibald Alison.

I have observed with great satisfaction the caution manifested by you throughout all these proceedings, and I congratulate you on the brilliant success which attended your operations after further negotiations had become impossible.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 13.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received March* 7.)

My Lord, *Head-Quarters Camp, Agiamum, February* 7, 1874.

IN reply to your Lordship's despatch, I have the honour to inclose Judge Marshall's report. I regret that the document issued at Beulah should not have been earlier forwarded to your Lordship. I can only account for it by the fact that the meeting of the Chiefs took place whilst I was ill on board the "Simoom."

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

Inclosure 1 in No. 13.

Sir, *Cape Coast, January* 29, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt from the Colonial Secretary of Lord Kimberley's despatch with a request that I will report, for your Excellency's information upon the portion of it which inquires about the impressment of the population under the orders of the Judicial Assessor's Court, held in the camp at Beulah, on November 14.

As the proceedings of the Court on this occasion were quite out of the ordinary course, I made a few explanatory notes which are entered in the Records of the Court before the orders themselves. I do not think I can do better than supply your Excellency with a copy of these notes, as well as the orders, as they will furnish information as to the circumstances under which the Court was held. I am sure I need not remind your Excellency of the critical position the expedition was placed in at the time for want of transport.

These orders only affect the men under the jurisdiction of the Cape Coast Chiefs, and they have been carried out on what may be called a large scale twice. Chief Attah, the head Chief, came in to Cape Coast with some captains of companies, and early next morning, in conjunction with Chief Thompson who, being infirm, has been left to assist in

* No. 13 of Command Paper No. 6. † No. 10.

any way he can in Cape Coast, went through the town, assisted by a body of police under the superintendence of the Inspector-General Captain Thompson, and seized a large quantity of deserters from the camp, as well as from the control, together with all the able-bodied men who were doing nothing, and could plead no exemption. This was continued for, I think, three days, when I suspended the order, as a sufficient number was considered to have been obtained. The men arrested were taken to the Castle and handed over to the control, and Captain Thompson and myself were there to inquire into any appeals from service.

When the news arrived of the wholesale desertions which were taking place along the whole line, and which actually stopped the expedition and threatened to put an end to it altogether, I received a letter from your Excellency strongly approving of my again enforcing the order to its fullest extent. Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Alison, and Captain Healy, of the Control, also requested it might be done, and my own feelings were most cordially in assent with these requests. I immediately requested Captain Baker, who was then Inspector-General of the Police, to carry out the orders as soon as possible. The result was, that a large number of deserters and idlers were again brought into the Castle, where I was present to listen to all excuses and complaints. On this occasion the impressment was made on that day only.

I should mention that exemption tickets were given to private servants, merchants, labourers and such other persons as were considered entitled to them.

With regard to the punishment of flogging sanctioned by the Court for disobedience and insubordination, in no instance has that punishment been carried out by the Court. The people taken were handed over to the Control. It was more to let the people understand that their Chiefs fully concurred in the propriety and necessity of the punishment which they would receive by military discipline for those offences.

I have repeatedly made inquiries as to the flogging of these carriers which have taken place by the orders of military officers, and are convinced they have been very few and gentle in comparison with the offences which have deserved them. No one has been a greater advocate for the exercise of patience and kindness towards the natives than I have, but of this I am very certain, that if blame attaches in the carrying out of this expedition with regard to the treatment of the natives, it is on account of excessive leniency and not of severity.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JAMES MARSHALL,
Chief Magistrate and Judicial Assessor.

His Excellency Major-General Sir G. Wolseley, C.B., K.C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 13.

Judicial Assessor's Court, held in the Camp at Beulah, November 14, 1873.

THIS Court was held for the following reasons. On November 13 the Judicial Assessor received a request from Sir Garnet Wolseley to proceed early this morning to Beulah, in company with Staff Officer Captain Huyshe, 60th Rifles, in order to be present at the reading of a letter addressed by his Excellency to the Cape Coast Chiefs who were in camp there. In this letter the Governor upbraided them and their levies for the cowardice they had shown in the field, and said that, as they would not fight, they must assist in the transport service. He further said that he did not wish to disgrace them by disarming them all, but that, in order to escape this, 600 men must be presented at the Castle for the transport service by 12 o'clock the next day. Knowing how little real power these Chiefs have over their people, and how impossible it would be for them to collect this number unless backed by some strength and authority, the Judicial Assessor, after consultation with Captain Huyshe, resolved to hold a native Court there, in order to see if legal sanction could be given to the many deserters and lazy skulkers who were in Cape Coast and the neighbourhood, being seized and made to carry if they would not come forward and do so willingly. The necessity for transport was most urgent, and matters at this time had come to a crisis for want of carriers.

The Court assembled under the mango trees in front of the ruins of the Wesleyan Mission-house, when the Judicial Assessor asked the Chiefs whether, at a time like this, with an enemy invading their country, all able-bodied natives were not, by their own laws and customs, bound to assist in the defence of their country? Having fully assented to this, the Assessor further asked them whether, in the event of their shirking and refusing

to assist, such men ought not to be punished and compelled to do so. This they also cordially assented to. Each man belongs to a company, and is bound to obey the summons of his Chiefs and Captains, to go out and fight or serve in some capacity against an enemy.

Each of the following orders were separately proposed to the Chiefs, and they consulted over them together before giving their assent. After they were passed, and each Chief had signed his name to the document, the captains of companies who have no status in the Court, but who were present at the proceedings, requested the Assessor to be allowed also to sign it, to which he consented.

These orders were immediately published, and the next day Chiefs Attah and Thompson were supplied with a body of police, under the direction of the Inspector-General Captain Thompson, and impressed a large number of deserters and idlers.

Orders.

By the laws and customs of this land every person ought to assist in the defence of his country against its enemies, and if he does not do so willingly he ought to be compelled to do so. We, therefore, the Judicial Assessor and Chiefs of Cape Coast, in a Special Court held in the camp at Beulah, do issue the following orders:—

1. Every able-bodied man not already engaged in the service of his country is immediately to present himself for that service.

2. Every able-bodied man refusing to do so, without proper excuse, is to be arrested and compelled to work without any pay.

3. Any person engaged in the service of his country who shall be proved guilty of disobedience or insubordination, is to be subject to the punishment of flogging.

(Signed) JAMES MARSHALL, *Judicial Assessor.*
Chief QUASIE ATTAH, his ⋈ mark.
„ COFFEE AMOOAH, his ⋈ mark.
„ COFFEE YAMMIE, his ⋈ mark.
„ COFFEE SACKEY, his ⋈ mark.
„ CUDJOE ASAL, his ⋈ mark.
„ EKMO, his ⋈ mark.

And at their own request signed by—

Captain QUOW ARKOON, his ⋈ mark, No. 1.
„ QUASIE ETSIN, his ⋈ mark, No. 1.
„ QUOW ASSIMAH, his ⋈ mark, No. 2.
„ CUDJOE EKOOM, his ⋈ mark, No. 2.
„ COFFEE MOOASU, his ⋈ mark, No. 3.
„ CUDJOE TOMPOLU, his ⋈ mark, No. 3.
„ QUAMINA AMINAH, his ⋈ mark, No. 4.
„ QUOW KOOTAH, his ⋈ mark, No. 4.
„ QUASIE AMARAHIAH, his ⋈ mark, No. 5.
„ QUOW ESIRAH, his ⋈ mark, No. 5.
„ CUDJOE AFRIM, his ⋈ mark, No. 6.
„ QUAMINA SACKEY, his ⋈ mark, No. 6.
„ QUAMINA KARCOOM, his ⋈ mark, No. 7.
„ CUDJOE AKIN, his ⋈ mark, No. 7.
„ QUABINA QUAH AGIL, his ⋈ mark, No. 9.
„ QUACOE SANKAH, his ⋈ mark, No. 9.

Court House, Cape Coast, November 14, 1873.

We agree to the above.
(Signed) Chief JAMES ROBERT THOMPSON.
„ JOHN MAYAN, his ⋈ mark.

The above is a correct copy of the proceedings of the Judicial Assessor's Court held in the camp at Beulah on November 14, 1873, as entered in the Records of that Court.

(Signed) JAMES MARSHALL,
Chief Magistrate and Judicial Assessor.

Cape Coast, January 29, 1874.

No. 14.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received March 7.)

My Lord, *Camp Agiamum, February 7, 1874.*

I HAVE the honour to report that immediately after the despatch from this station of my last letter on the 3rd instant, I formed a flying column, taking with me five days' provisions, and marched upon Coomassie. The enemy's resistance on the 3rd was considerable, very large numbers being in our front. I halted on the river Ordah.

During the course of the day's march I received from the King a letter, of which I inclose a copy, with a letter from Mr. Dawson also inclosed, and returned at once the inclosed reply.

On the 4th I advanced again at daybreak. The enemy had occupied a position of considerable strength near the village of Ordasu. This they held against us from about 7 till a quarter to 2, when they yielded, and on my advance-guard, under Colonel McLeod, being pushed on against them, broke and fled in all directions, leaving behind, strewed along the road, the Chiefs' umbrellas and chairs, &c., and the food which had been carried with the army.

In the course of this day's march I received from Mr. Dawson two letters, of which I inclose copies. I ordered that the troops should be pushed on at once. No opposition was offered to our entry into the town.

We occupied the town. Mr. Dawson was met, at full liberty, walking in the streets.

I immediately issued stringent orders for the protection of the inhabitants and the safety of the town. But night fell almost immediately after our entry, and in the darkness it was impossible to prevent some of the numerous camp followers from pillaging. The Fantee prisoners had also been released, and in all probability, were largely engaged in the same pursuit. The result was the outbreak of many fires. Captain Baker, Inspector-General of the Police, and several officers, were engaged nearly all night in the suppression of the pillaging and in putting out the fires. One policeman taken in the act was hung.

I endeavoured immediately on my arrival to communicate with the King through Mr. Dawson, and through every channel that appeared to offer an opportunity. A Chief having come into Coomassie who was said to be sent by the King, I saw him myself, and impressed upon him my wish to spare the town, and my desire to impose on the King no severer conditions than those he had already accepted.

Moreover, I told this man that, now that I had shown the power of England, I was ready, if the King would make peace at once, to accept a small instalment of the indemnity, and not to exact the half I had previously required to be paid in ready money.

Other messengers were obtained who undertook to reach the King. To these I entrusted the letter dated Coomassie, 4th February, 1874.

All was, however, of no avail.

The men whom I endeavoured to employ as messengers, and who came avowedly as envoys of the King, were found treacherously removing powder and gold dust from the houses.

The whole scheme of Ashantee politics is so based upon treachery, that the King does not either understand any other form of negotiation, or believe it possible that others can have honest intentions.

Under these circumstances, my Lord, it became clear that a Treaty would be as valueless to us as it was difficult to obtain.

Nothing remained but to leave such a mark of our power to punish as should deter from future aggression a nation whom Treaties do not bind.

I had done all I could to avoid the necessity, but it was forced upon me. I gave orders for the destruction of the palace and the burning of the city; I had at one time also contemplated the destruction of the Bantoma, where the sacred ashes of former Kings are entombed, but this would have involved a delay of some hours. Very heavy rain had fallen. I feared that the streams might have risen in my rear sufficiently to seriously delay my march. I considered it better, therefore, not to risk further the health of the troops, the wet weather having already threatened seriously to affect it.

The demolition of the place was complete. From all that I can gather I believe that the result will be such a diminution in the prestige and military power of the Ashantee monarch as may result in the break-up of the kingdom altogether. This I had been anxious to avoid, because it seems impossible to foresee what Power can take this nation's place among the feeble races of this coast. But I certainly believe that your Lordship may be well convinced that no more utterly atrocious Government than that which has thus, perhaps, fallen ever existed on the face of the earth. Their capital was a charnel-house;

their religion a combination of cruelty and treachery; their policy the natural outcome of their religion. I cannot think, that whatever may be the final fate of the people of this country, the absolute annihilation of such a rule, should it occur, would be a subject for unmixed regret.

In any case, my Lord, I believe that the main object of my expedition has been perfectly secured. The territories of the Gold Coast will not again be troubled by the warlike ambition of this restless Power. I may add that the flag of England from this moment will be received throughout Western Africa with respectful awe, a treatment which has been of late years by no means its invariable fate among the savage tribes of this region.

The troops are now on their march homewards, and will embark for England immediately on reaching Cape Coast.

As the mission entrusted to me has now, I may say, been brought to an end, I avail myself of this opportunity for bringing to your Lordship's most favourable notice the valuable services rendered to me throughout the war by Lieutenant Maurice, R.A., my Private Secretary. I would also take the liberty of mentioning the name of Captain Lanyon, 2nd West India Regiment, who for some time performed the duties of Colonial Secretary, and whose knowledge of Colonial duties and regulations were of great service to me since my arrival in this country.

The police duties in connection with the recent military operations have been most effectively performed by Captain Baker, Inspector-General of Police. He has rendered the force under my command most valuable service, and his zeal and energy mark him out as peculiarly suited for the post he occupies.

My aide-de-camp, Lieutenant the Honourable J. L. Wood, 10th Hussars, who is the bearer of this despatch, I have the honour to recommend to your Lordship's favourable notice.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

Inclosure 1 in No. 14

My good Friend, *Coomassie, February* 4, 1874.

I BEG to write this to acquaint your Excellency that I am willing to meet your Excellency's demands, but only your Excellency's very rapid movement puts me into confusion. Regarding the hostages and the money, if your Excellency would allow me, I beg that you will let us do it in the same as late Governor Maclean did. Because my old mother and young brother are my both counsellors and helpers in every way. I acknowledge the wrong done by Ammankwatea, and he will surely be punished by making to pay the sum your Excellency demands. About the prisoners: fearing that some may be excited and hurt himself I have put them all in iron, and as soon as your Excellency stay to give the time I will send them all.

J. W. Dawson, your messenger, begs to add few words of his.

Your Excellency will to listen your humble servant's entreaty now to stay few days where your Excellency has reached with the forces, as our lives are now in danger. I was taken from iron to write this letter, and instead of being together we are placed in different places. I beg to say that they feel now the strong battle they have had, and the King now say he will withdraw his forces if your Excellency would promise to remain where you are to have the matters properly arranged. No doubt we will all be killed if your Excellency do not stay. I send now my cane-bearer instead of my servant.

The King is anxious to meet your demands, but he finds the money too heavy. He desires to hint your Excellency with his best respect.

We beg, &c.
(For His Majesty Kofi Kalkalee)
(Signed) YAW BUSUMMURUTINGES, his ⋈ mark,
KUEKU BUSUMUMMARUGWIRA, his ⋈ mark,
Kings's Private Counsellors.

His Excellency Major-General Sir G. Wolseley, C.B., K.C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 14.

(Verbatim.)

Sir, *Coomassie, February* 3, 1874.

AFTER the first letter dictated by the King, his Chiefs have also begged me to beg of your Excellency to stop your forces where you have reached, and that they will see that every demand is attended to amicably. The prisoners will be sent directly this messenger returns with your Excellency's promise to stay them. I humbly beg your Excellency on my knees to let the forces stop, and everything will be settled. I see now they have bend to do what is right, and trust your Excellency will not fight them again, as they intend to withdraw the forces. I am in haste.

Yours, &c.

(Signed) JOS. DAWSON.

His Excellency Major-General Sir G. Wolseley, C.B., K.C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

P.S.—The Chiefs desire me to ask your Excellency to stop the Court, if your Excellency agree to stay and send my cane-bearer to take the prisoners directly. I pray your Excellency to stop the forces from fighting, if his troops do not bring it to your Excellency. The King now that he will do your wishes.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) COFI BUAKI, his ⋈ mark, *Linguist.*

Inclosure 3 in No. 14.

King, *On the march, February* 3, 1874.

YOU have deceived me so before that I cannot halt until the hostages are in my possession; as time presses I will consent to accept for to-day your mother and Prince Mensah. Both shall be well treated by me.

You can trust my word. If you send them to me this evening I will halt my army this side of the River Ordah. Unless you send them at once, my army will march upon Coomassie.

I am, King, your true friend and well-wisher,

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,

Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

To His Majesty Coffee Kalcully,
King of Ashantee, Coomassie.

Inclosure 4 in No. 14.

Sir, *Coomassie, February* 4, 1874.

I FIND things have come to a crisis concerning the lives of us all here, that I am bound to run to your Honour to beg of you to plead with the Major-General for us all concerned.

Finding that my cane-bearer foolishly denied of the men, I mean the prisoners here, being put in irons ever since last Monday, and remaining in them to this day, I beg to be believed that I would not dare to write nonsense to the Major-General or my master. Both he, the cane man, and I were taken out yesterday morning about 3 o'clock to write the letters which he brought, and I have been since left at liberty, but every one else, except my cook, whom I have got released this morning, and two other servants, is in iron, and as soon as the Ashantees are driven very close to Coomassie we all shall be killed. My boy Robert comes now, and your Honour will see the marks of the beating he has had. It is true the King was not at Coomassie, he had gone to see some great fetish of his, and his chief Procurator and Privy Counsellor thought some bad fellows would hurt us, or some of us might, through the excitement in the country, commit suicide; but this ought to be without beating. As this Chief could not find room for all in his house, he shared us to some of his Captains under him, and it is only those who were kept in his house escaped the being beaten. May I beg to ask your Honour to plead with the Major-General to defer his personal coming, which frightens the people so much, and appoint an officer of rank, if he could not spare your Honour, and then the Major-General might demand two or three of his (King's) principal Captains; for instance, Essamuah Inkwanta, Busummarengwira, and Prince and Captain Berrempa, instead of giving the mother and brother, Royal lineage which is against their superstitions to give for hostages.

Then let him withdraw all his forces, and leave the path between entirely free for the time being in the hands of the Major-General, so that his forces are allowed no chance of doing any mischief.

Matters might be very well settled in this manner, and we may be saved, since the destruction of the whole blessed kingdom after we are killed would not bring us back.

I know now the Ashantees will yield to all the terms of the Major-General for peace, except the sending their Royal lineage out of the kingdom, which is against their superstitious notions, so much so that they would rather die or perish foolishly than doing it; I would not care a button if they could do it without us.

The Major-General might, after things being put straight in this manner, come for a day or two to see the King and then march to the coast.

The question about the money can be very soon arranged if the Governor, with security, allow them to pay it instalmently, on my knees I pray your honour to do all you can for us in this my petition.

As it regards Ashantee power now being broken is very evident; they now beg me, which they have never done before, to do all I can to save them. The King himself sent his step-father to tell me that he now acknowledges the superiority of the white men, and crave pardon that he may be allowed to treat for peace.

I pray your Honour, therefore, to do all you can to pacify the Major-General to halt at the river, that the prisoners may be sent at once and have everything settled, as the distance is only about three hours within Coomassie. May the Lord aid you in your endeavourings, is the Prayer of your Honour's humble and obedient servant,

(Signed) JOS. DAWSON.

Captain Buller,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 5 in No. 14.

Sir, *Coomassie, February* 4, 1874.

FOR Heaven's sake, I pray your Excellency to halt the forces for to-day and to-morrow. All the Ashantee forces are coming back home, and I think I will succeed in getting what I have written Captain Buller. If your Excellency do not halt, and do not hear from me about 12 to-morrow noon, then all is over with me.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JOS. DAWSON.

His Excellency Major-General Sir G. Wolseley, C.B., K.C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 6 in No. 14.

King, *Coomassie, February* 4, 1874.

YOU have deceived me, but I have kept my promise to you.

I am in Coomassie, and my only wish is to make a lasting peace with you. I have shown you the power of England, and now I will be merciful.

As you do not wish to give up your mother and Prince Mensah, send me some other hostages of rank, and I will make peace with you to-morrow on the terms originally agreed upon.

If either your Majesty, or your Royal mother, or Prince Mensah, will come to see me to-morrow morning early, I will treat you with all the honour due to your Royal dignity, and allow you to return in safety. You can trust my word.

I am, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

To His Majesty Coffee Kalcully, King of Ashantee,
Coomassie.

No. 15.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received March 7.)

My Lord, *Head-Quarters, Camp, Agiamum, February 7*, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of a report just received from Captain Butler. Your Lordship will perceive that it represents the complete collapse of the Expedition under his orders.

2. From Captain Glover I have received no report since that of the 17th from Opogo, the contents of which I forwarded to your Lordship from Fommanah, and which represented him as short of ammunition and awaiting its arrival, after the success which placed him in possession of the town.

From Captain Dalrymple I have received no official report, but I hear that the Chiefs under his orders have almost entirely deserted him.

Since the above was written, Captain Butler himself has arrived. I cannot express too strongly my sense of the efforts which he, and the officers under his orders, have made for the cause in hand. In so far as failure represents an additional trouble, which has to be undergone by a man of energy and resource, and an additional hardship from which he suffers, Captain Butler has had all the bitterness of it. He has failed to induce the miserable Chiefs of this district to do all that he, in his fine belief in native character fancied that he would be able to induce them to do. But so far as the interests of the Expedition under my orders are concerned, Captain Butler has not failed, but has most successfully achieved the very object which I had in view in detaching him for the work he so cheerfully and skilfully undertook. He has effected a most important diversion in favour of the main body, and has detained before him all the forces of one of the most powerful Ashantee Chiefs.

For any purpose for which energy, practical ability, high spirit, and much knowledge of character are required, I cannot too highly commend Captain Butler to your Lordship's attention. All these qualities have been, under the most trying circumstances, displayed by him upon the present occasion.

In speaking of Captain Dalrymple I must point out that his position has been in some respects a far more difficult one than even Captain Butler's. Captain Butler is not only a man well known to the world at large, but I have on a previous occasion had opportunities myself for recognizing his ability. He was known personally to all those officers who were with me in Canada, and of whom many are here. Captain Dalrymple came as a perfect stranger to most of us. The difference is very considerable in the situation of two men each in positions of somewhat painful isolation. Under these most difficult circumstances, Captain Dalrymple has worked with a heartiness and energy which I cannot too highly commend.

Captain Glover's position before the world is so conspicuous, and your Lordship's knowledge of his ability is so complete, that I scarcely think it would be suitable for me to report upon him as if he were one of the officers in an ordinary sense under my orders. In fact, since his military operations have been carried out under my orders I have received but one report from him, and know nothing of what has been the history of his force.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

Inclosure in No. 15.

Sir, *Tribee, February 2*, 1874.

AFTER the dispatch of my letter of the 29th and 30th ultimo, a rapid retreat commenced in the whole Akim force. So universal was the panic that during the greater portion of the night bodies of men continued to move south, and early on the morning of the 31st Yancoma was reached and left behind. No attempt was made on the part of the Kings to excuse or explain their gross treachery, and I could elicit nothing more tangible than that they were too far advanced into Ashantee territory, and that they must be cut off before assistance could reach them.

My belief is that the statements of a blind Ashantee prisoner taken at Nansuah, coupled with a verbal message sent by King Attah of East Akim, the purport of which I was not made aware of, did much to induce the disgraceful flight.

In the hasty postscript to my letter of the 30th ultimo I had only time to make you acquainted with the fact of the retreat.

No previous warning—no intimation whatever—had been given to me that it was the intention of the Kings and Chiefs to abandon Akina; indeed, up to the very moment that the retreat began I was moving through the camps endeavouring to get the Akims to move to Dadiasso, *en route* to Amoaful, and I had actually engaged a party of hunters to proceed through the bush to the main line near the latter place. Yet, so complete was the flight, that, within two hours, not a man was left in Akinee, and long before midnight every Akim was behind the Ennoou River, ten miles distant. All this without a reverse having taken place, and after a loss of only two killed and two wounded in the entire force.

I cannot express to you the feelings with which I beheld this total break up of the movement. Little by little, step by step, I had succeeded in leading these savages to within a very trifling distance of the point aimed at.

It is true that there were many indications of how utterly untrustworthy was the composition of the force under my command; but, nevertheless, at Akina I naturally looked at the task as all but accomplished, and my junction with the main body at Amoaful, within a few miles of Coomassie, as only a question of some hours. Encumbered with baggage without carriers, save those given me by the Kings, and with three of my officers sick from actual fever or its recent presence, I dare not await at Akinee the chance of communication from the main body. I had to abandon the fruits of no little labour at the moment success seemed most assured.

The Kings, with about a quarter of the original force, are now encamped close to the Prah at Embronen; they have refused to move to Prahsu. The remainder of the men are scattered or dispersed to their homes.

I will proceed to head-quarters with all speed, and afterwards be ready to undertake such punishment as the Major-General may determine to inflict upon the Akim Chiefs.

Captain Paget has had a relapse of fever. He proceeds with carriers to Prahsu.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. F. BUTLER, *Captain.*

To the Chief of the Staff.

No. 16.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received March 7.)

My Lord. *Head-Quarters, Camp Amoaful, February* 8, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copies of two reports which have just arrived from Captain Glover. Your Lordship will perceive that the last is dated January 28, eleven days ago, and that Captain Glover speaks of being then within 20 miles of Coomassie.

I am making every effort to send him news of our success, and orders to fall back behind the Prah. I have offered large rewards to messengers if they succeed in reaching him, and have sent to him by several different routes. In any case, in the utterly crushed state of the Ashantee forces, I have every hope that Captain Glover will be able to hold his own against any army they could bring against him, and, at the worst, he certainly will be able to secure his own retreat.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,

Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

Inclosure 1 in No. 16.

Sir, *Abogoo, January* 21, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's despatches dated 31st December, 1873, 8th January, 13th January, and your Excellency's communication of the 14th instant.

2. My entire force of Houssas and Yorubas, which are capable of being brought to the front, are now up as per state inclosed, and Mr. Ponsonby, R.N., joined head-quarters on 18th, and Dr. Rowe on afternoon of 19th instant.

3. Yesterday came up 23 boxes of Snider and 20 boxes of Enfield ammunition, 2 cases of rockets, and 1 trough.

4. This afternoon came in other loads, completing spare ammunition, 458 spare rounds Snider for 350 men, and 55 spare rounds Enfield for 500 men, one 7-pounder gun, and 15 charges for ditto, 4 troughs, and 72 rockets.

5. To-morrow I am expecting 2 boxes containing fuzes, friction-tubes, slow-match, &c., 4 cases of shot for 7-pounder guns, 16 cases of shell (common), 5 cases double shell, 17-pounder gun, and 7 cases of charges for 7-pounders.

6. I regret to have to report that I received yesterday the news of the death of Dr. Paule, R.N., who died at Assoom of fever and jaundice, followed by dysentery on the 19th instant. The loss of this officer is very much regretted by the officers of this Expedition, as well as by myself. His kindness and genial disposition had endeared him to all, and since the 27th ultimo, owing to the illness of Lieutenant Cameron, 19th Regiment, he had been in command of an advanced detachment of force until it reached Assoom on the 10th instant.

7. On the 19th instant came up the Chief of Assoom with 120 men. Yesterday the King of Eastern Akim came with 300 more, and to-day some 50 others have arrived.

8. On the 17th a broad road leading northwards was reconnoitered for three miles by Lieutenant Barnard, 19th Regiment, with 100 men, but was found to end in farms. On the 18th the same officer and force examined road to Conomo for 3 or 4 miles without seeing any one. Reconnaissances were pushed out 5 or 6 miles towards the villages of Bangsu and Ja-Ashi. On left flank and left rear nothing was seen, remainder of force being occupied in unroofing and loopholing houses and cutting patrol paths through forest around village.

9. To-day Captain Larcom, R.N., and Lieutenant Barnard, 19th Regiment, with 100 men, examined country 10 miles on left rear, burning two deserted villages, and King of East Akim drove out the enemy from Bangsu, a village 11 miles on left flank, which he burned, having four men wounded. To-morrow Lieutenant Barnard, in command of 160 Houssas and Yorubas, with Mr. Ponsonby, in charge of rocket party and 300 Akims, will occupy Bargens, and day after to-morrow move upon Jaashu for the purpose of dislodging the enemy from that place, and opening communication with Captain Butler, whose force cannot be more than four hours to the westward, in neighbourhood of Atcheyasswah.

10. Jaashi like this place is five hours distant from Conomo, which will be occupied by force not later than 25th or 26th, and is three from Coomassie or Daubin. I calculate approximately the position of this place to be in latitude 6° 30′ N. and 57° 30′ W.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER, *Special Commissioner.*

His Excellency Major-General Sir G. Wolseley, C.B., K.C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 16.

Sir, *January* 28, 1874.

SINCE date of my last despatch to your Excellency of the 21st instant, Lieutenant Barnard, having with him Mr. Ponsonby, R.N., who was in charge of rocket troughs and 160 Houssas and Yorubas, with 200 Akims, occupied Bangsu, and the next day drove out the enemy from Jaashu, ten miles south-west of this place; casualties, nil. 25th, 200 Akims more despatched to attack a small village to left rear were repulsed; loss of 2 killed and 4 wounded; 20 Akims only being engaged, the rest retreating Akims reporting that from loudness of the guns they believed the village to be occupied by Cobrah Fuah's army (Western Akim), and requested Lieutenant Barnard some Houssas; but fearing an attack from this place, which was known to be occupied by the enemy, Lieutenant Barnard sent only a bugler and 4 men with a red English flag. The men reported that the Akims could not be induced to proceed more than a mile, and on their return were only prevented from bolting to Abogos by a rocket being directed down the road to head them back. The next day Lieutenant Barnard was to have effected a junction with me at this place at 1 P.M., so was compelled to leave Assufoo. He left Jaashie at 10 A.M., but did not reach this place until 3·30 P.M., and carried it after fifteen minutes firing.

Mr. Ponsonby was hit by a spent ball which caused him to fall, also two Houssas hit, one seriously. The enemy held the bush or border of the village for about five minutes until dislodged by two rockets, when they retreated in direction of Coomassie or Juabin.

In the meantime I had left Abogo at 7 A.M., and forming junction with a 100 men under Captain Sartorius, who had left the day previous and encamped two and a-half hours in advance, I proceeded for Conomo, three miles due east of this place. It was quite dark when we arrived within a mile of this place, and I encamped intending to attack at

daybreak, but a reconnaissance made by the King of Eastern Akim and twenty men found it deserted and it was immediately occupied by his force, about 400 men.

On the 27th I moved to this place, leaving Dr. Rowe and 200 Houssas and Yorubas with King of Akim to prevent Akim force from going off in sudden panic. The King himself is brave, so is his General, and, perhaps, 100 out of 700 of the entire Akim force with me.

Captain Butler does not inform me of his line of march after crossing Prah, and the few Ashantee prisoners with me give no information. The slaves taken know nothing except the road from the farm they work on to the village in which they are taken. I cannot get the Akims to reconnoitre, so that unless Captain Sartorious should succeed in getting this despatch to Captain Butler, I do not know how I shall effect communication with your Excellency.

I am awaiting reinforcements of Aquapims with spare ammunition, also King of Crobo with a large force, all of whom are within three or four marches of not being in lat. 6° 38′ N. and long. 1¼ W. [*sic*] 15 or 20 miles from Coomassie or Juabin.

From such information as I can gather, the enemy will oppose my crossing the river. Assoom six hours from this.

Excepting "Abogoo," every place occupied has been found swept of sheep and fowls, consequently my force has been living on yam and plantains for the last seven days, and the officers have no preserved meat up of any description.

One of my messengers was robbed and flogged by some West India soldiers, consequently the Akims at Assoom refuse to convey letters, and I am too far in advance to influence them.

I shall endeavour to get duplicate of this and previous one of 21st instant, sent to your Excellency by route south of Prah.

Inclosed is a copy of Lieutenant Barnard's (19th Regiment) report of attack and occupation of this place, Odumassie.

It is with much pleasure that I bring to the notice of your Excellency the conduct of Lieutenant Barnard, 19th Regiment, a most promising and indefatigable young officer. Captain Sartorius, in command of the advanced force which carried Abogoo, brought to my notice his gallant bearing on that occasion; and he displayed great discretion and judgment while in command of the column which I found in possession of this place yesterday. I therefore hope your Excellency will remember Lieutenant Barnard's gallant conduct on this second occasion when this campaign is finished.

I take the opportunity of bringing to the notice of your Excellency the invaluable assistance which I have received from Captain Sartorius, 6th Bengal Cavalry. It was entirely owing to his indefatigable exertion and great personal influence that the Croboes and Aquapims were induced to move on the Volta when they did, thereby shaming the Accras and enabling me, with the assistance of Dr. Rowe on the seaboard, to cross a large force of 17,000 men over the Volta by 27th December, nor could any force have reached the Prah on 15th instant, but for the amount of pressure put upon the King and Chiefs of Eastern Akim by Captain Sartorius. I shall, on another occasion bring this officer's service more fully to the notice of your Excellency, trusting that you will forward them to the Secretary of State for India.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER, *Special Commissioner.*

His Excellency Major-General Sir G. Wolseley, K.C.M.G., C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 17.

Major-General Commanding Troops at Detchiasu to Secretary of State for War and Secretary of State for the Colonies.—(Received March 7.)

(Telegraphic.)
(Immediate.)

TELEGRAM to be conveyed from Cape Coast to Lisbon, by Lieutenant Wood, General's Aide-de-Camp, for transmission thence to England.

(*Message to be sent.*)

Head-Quarters, Detchiasu, February 9, 1874.

MESSENGER from the King just arrived in camp requesting peace. I halt with native troops north of Adansi hills until the 13th or 14th instant to allow time for negotiations. Enemy has not attempted to interfere with our troops returning.

No. 18.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, March 7*, 1874.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the following extract from a letter, of the 11th ultimo from Captain Parkin, the Senior Naval Officer at Cape Coast Castle :—

"The Naval Brigade and 23rd Regiment were 23 miles north of the River Prah on their way back to Cape Coast yesterday the 10th instant, and may be expected to arrive on the 20th instant, the sick and wounded about the 18th."

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

No. 19.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, March 7*, 1874.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of a despatch of the 2nd ultimo, from Commodore Hewett relative to the arrangements made for the care of the sick and wounded at Cape Coast Castle, and the conveyance of invalids to England *vid* St. Vincent.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

Inclosure in No. 19.

Sir, *Head-Quarters, Agemmamu (Ashantee), February 2*, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to request you will inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that the provision they have made for the care of the sick (in connection with the operations against the King of Ashantee), and the systems established for their removal from Cape Coast, have up to the present time, been found quite adequate to our wants.

2. The "Victor Emanuel" has as yet afforded ample accommodation for military patients, and at the present time the "Tamar" is appropriated for the reception of any naval sick who may require hospital treatment.

3. In compliance with their Lordship's instructions contained in your letter of the 21st November last, the "Simoon" is now stationed at Porto Grande, St. Vincent, as a depôt hospital ship, for the reception of such invalids who may arrive there from Cape Coast *en route* to England, and not find a homeward bound mail-steamer on the point of starting.

The "Adela" (transport 2) has also proceeded to St. Vincent to act as tender to the "Simoom" for procuring fresh supplies from the neighbouring islands, or for any other purpose Captain Peile may find it expedient to employ her on.

4. The packets of the British and African Steam Navigation Company are not available for the removal of the sick, on account of nearly all the places they touch at to leeward of this place on their homeward voyages, being more or less unhealthy from an infectious fever.

As I reported in my letter of the 2nd February, these vessels, in common with all others arriving here from the Bonny or the other rivers forming the Delta of the Niger, are immediately placed in quarantine, and I am glad to say that these precautions have been efficacious in preventing the introduction of yellow or other infectious fever amongst the Europeans at present stationed in such large numbers on the Gold Coast.

5. The arrangements made by their Lordship's for the conveyance of invalids to St. Vincent, and thence to England in the steamers of the Union Cape Mail and Royal Mail Companies, which were communicated to me in their letter of the 20th December last, are now in full operation, and have, up to the present, provided sufficient means of clearing out of the hospital ships, those who are able to be removed, and so afford accommodation for the influx of the sick men returning from the front.

6. In consequence of the obstinate resistance offered to us by the Ashantees in our advance on Coomassie, I feel assured that the extra accommodation which will be at my disposal on the arrival of the transport "Nebraska" will be found none too much, and I shall be glad when I hear of the arrival of this vessel at Cape Coast.

7. The steamers employed in conveying despatches and invalids are detailed to run in the following order, viz.:—

Her Majesty's ship "Dromedary" left on 17th January; transport 13 "Thames" left on 27th January; transport 11 "Sprite" to sail on 6th February; transport 14 "Elizabeth Martin" to sail on 16th February.

And as the "Ilione," No. 7 transport, is not suited for a fever ship, I have arranged that, in the event of yellow fever breaking out in the squadron, the transport last in turn to be dispatched to St. Vincent will be converted into a lazaret, and some other vessel put on to carry out her mail service.

8. In conclusion, I beg to assure the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that the sanitary arrangements of this expedition constantly occupy my attention, and it is my great object to carry out those plans which their Lordships have so carefully organized for the comfort of the sick and wounded.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. N. W. HEWETT, *Commodore.*

The Secretary to the Admiralty.

No. 20.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, March 7, 1874.*

WITH reference to my letter of the 4th instant* I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, copies of a further despatch of the 7th ultimo, and its inclosures, from Commodore Hewett, in regard to the proceedings of the Naval Brigade under the command of Captain W. Hunt Grubbe, R.N., during the three engagements with the Ashantees at Boboassie, Amoaful, and Becquah, and subsequently in an action on the 4th February, during the crossing of River Dah.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

Inclosure 1 in No. 20.

Sir, *"Active," Cape Coast, February 7, 1874.*

ADVERTING to my letter of the 2nd February, 1874, I have now the honour to forward, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, copies of letters I have received from Captain W. Hunt Grubbe, detailing the movements of the Naval Brigade, under his command, during the three engagements at Boboassie, Amoaful, and Becquah, which have already been reported by me.

In continuation of my despatch above referred to, I request you will lay before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty a further letter which has been addressed to me by Captain Grubbe, giving an account of the proceedings of the Naval Brigade at the engagement which took place on the 4th instant, during the crossing of the River Dah and subsequent movements.

The European troops having captured and burnt Coomassie are now on their way back to Cape Coast.

I have much pleasure in informing the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that the conduct of the Naval Brigade, during the whole time it has been disembarked, has been unexceptional; and, when in action, the men have behaved with great coolness and courage.

I cannot pass by the zeal and energy displayed by Dr. Henry Fegan, Staff Surgeon 2nd Class, of Her Majesty's ship "Active," in his arrangements for the care of the sick and wounded.

His kind attention to their wants has been unceasing, notwithstanding the great fatigue he must often have been suffering, during the trying time experienced since

* No. 2.

crossing the Prah; and I beg to call the attention of their Lordships to the paragraph in Captain Grubbe's letter wherein he mentions the gallant conduct of this officer, who, while the rearguard (to which he was attached) was being attacked, succeeded in bringing in a wounded Marine at great personal risk.

I inclose a list of casualties in the Naval Brigade during the engagement at the River Dah.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. N. W. HEWETT, *Commodore.*

The Secretary to the Admiralty.

Inclosure 2 in No. 20.

Sir, *Medowma, January* 29, 1874.

IN compliance with orders received last night from Colonel McLeod, C.B., covering the advanced guard, I this morning moved the Naval Brigade to take part in the reconnaissance of the village of Boboassie, situate about six miles south-west by west of Kiang Boassu.

Preceded by a company of Russell's Regiment, and supported by head-quarters of 23rd Welsh Fusiliers, we started at 8.15, and after traversing a very narrow bush-path, arrived at this village at 10.40, the brigade immediately coming into action with the Ashantees, who were in considerable force under a general of some note.

The village was soon cleared, the Ashantees retreating into the bush, but not until Captain Nicols had been killed and two seamen of the brigade and some men of Russell's Regiment wounded. Fourteen prisoners, eight and twenty muskets with accoutrements, and thirteen kegs of powder, a Chief's umbrella, &c., fell into our hands. The muskets and powder were destroyed before leaving.

On our return to our camp, which we reached at 3.30 P.M., the 23rd Regiment formed the advanced guard, and a brisk fire was kept up between them and the Ashantees, who were blowing their horns and shouting in all directions. A guide was killed close to the head of their column. The rear was brought up by the Naval Brigade and A Company, in charge of Lieutenant Pipon, of Her Majesty's ship "Active;" was much harassed in rear and both flanks for upwards of an hour. The men behaved very steadily, killing a considerable number of the enemy, with loss to themselves of one seaman only, badly wounded.

Colonel McLeod expressed himself pleased with the conduct of the Naval Brigade, and I have great pleasure in testifying to the good behaviour of the officers and men under somewhat trying circumstances. Dr. Fegan, as usual, was unremitting in his attention to sick and wounded.

I have the honour to inclose a list of the casualties to the Brigade. The loss of the enemy I should roughly estimate at fifty.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. HUNT GRUBBE,
Captain commanding Naval Brigade.

Commodore Hewett, V.C.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 3 in No. 20.

Sir, *Amoaful, February* 1, 1874.

IN compliance with orders I moved the Naval Brigade yesterday morning from Ahquonkuessie to Egginassie in two divisions, the left under the command of Acting Captain Luxmoore, and the right, which I accompanied myself, under that of Lieutenant Noel, of Her Majesty's ship "Active."

At 8 A.M. Colonel McLeod, C.B., who commanded the left flank, directed me to cut through the bush in a line parallel to the Coomassie road. A party of cutters under Captain Buckle, R.E., assisting, we had cut about 40 yards, when a heavy fire was opened by the enemy from the left and Captain Buckle was mortally wounded. I then commenced cutting to the hill from which the fire came, and succeeded in clearing a space on the top and turning their flank. Major Russell's regiment then came to our support, and leaving him to guard the flank, which still kept up a heavy fire, I recommenced, by Colonel McLeod's orders, cutting in a northerly direction, and after about two hours we

reached the main road; the same heavy fire was kept up the whole time, and the thickness of the bush was such that at no time during the day could I see our opponents. From 2 P.M. until 5 we lined the road in skirmishing order, occasionally replying to the fire of the Ashantees, who had closed in from the right flank after the splendid rush of the 42nd had cleared the centre and were endeavouring to gain the road to Bequoi. I have great pleasure in reporting that the brigade behaved extremely well.

I inclose, with Captain Luxmoore's report, a list of our casualties.

At 6.15 I marched to Amoaful and billeted the men.

Our entire strength was 200 officers and men.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. HUNT GRUBBE.

Commodore Hewett, V.C.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 4 in No. 20.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to give you the following information relative to the proceedings of the wing of the Naval Brigade under my command on 31st January :—

The wing with the other troops on the right flank of attack, under command of Colonel Wood, V.C., having cut a short distance into the bush, the enemy opened a very heavy fire, which was replied to. Colonel Wood was wounded shortly after the action commenced, and the command of the right flank devolved upon myself.

We had to remain in this one place for some hours, the enemy continuing to pour in a very heavy fire, at last their fire becoming slack the engineers cut into the bush and the enemy retreated. I then passed into the main road, and thence I again cut into the bush 300 yards east, and then due north 80 so as to reach Amoaful. In doing this we passed through a very large encampment in which the fire was still burning, and great quantities of provisions had been left. Having reached the road just below Amoaful, the Brigadier-General ordered me to go on to the village and billet the men.

I need hardly state that all the officers and men did their duty thoroughly. Dr. Fisher was unremitting in his attention to the wounded. My best thanks are due to Lieutenant Bell, R.E., and his men, for the manner in which they carried out their dangerous work of bush-cutting under the fire from the enemy.

I have, &c.
(Signed) PERCY P. LUXMOORE,
Acting Captain.

Captain Grubbe, R.N.

Inclosure 5 in No. 20.

Casualties of Royal Naval Brigade at the Battle of Amoaful.

Officers.

Captain Hunt Grubbe, very severely.
Lieutenant McLeod, slightly.
Acting Lieutenant Maltby, slightly.
Sub-Lieutenant Mundy, very dangerously.
Sub-Lieutenaet Rawson, very severely.
Midshipman May, slightly.

Men.

Wm. Havery (? Avery), private, R.M., very severely.
T. Jones, captain main-top, very severely.
T. Walters, sergeant, R.M., very severely.
G. Alford, A.B., dangerously.
J. Bell, private, R.M., dangerously.
T. Leane, captain forecastle, severely.
W. Hart, leading seaman, very severely.
T. Leamon (? J. P. Lemm), A.B., very severely.
J. Murphy, A.B., very dangerously.
J. Sellence, private, R.M., very dangerously.
E. Gilbert, A.B., severely.
R. Sykes, A.B., dangerously.
T. Black (? Blake), captain fore-top, very severely.
F. Watson, signalman, very severely.
D. Driscoll (? Driscoe), A.B., very severely.
W. Elkes, captain main-top, very severely.
J. Barnes, A.B., very dangerously.
J. Wilson, boatswain's mate, slightly.
J. Murphy, A.B., severely.
D. Gavein (? Gavan), private R.M., slightly.
T. Burnes, private, R.M., very severely.
T. Colman, Commodore's domestic, very dangerously.
W. Daw, A.B., severely.
W. Bunt, boatswain's mate, very severely.
H. Darling, A.B., slightly.
B. Vivian, A.B., slightly.

CASUALTIES of Royal Naval Brigade at the Battle of the Dah, February 4, 1874.

OFFICERS.

Lieutenant Crosbie, R.N., slightly.

MEN MORTALLY WOUNDED.

W. McDonald, R.M.A., head and side.

MEN WOUNDED.

T. Spain, A.B., very severely.
G. Taylor, sergeant, R.M., very severely.
J. Wells, private, R.M.A., very severely.

(Signed) W. HUNT GRUBBE.

Inclosure 6 in No. 20.

Sir, *February* 1, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to give you the following information relative to the Naval Brigade under my command on this afternoon:—

The brigade was under the orders of Colonel McLeod.

We left Amoaful about 1 P.M. to attack the town of Becquah. A Company being detached, and proceeding in advance with Lord Gifford's scouts and part of Major Russell's regiment, the enemy's pickets were soon driven in; the scouts and A Company followed them quickly into the town where the Ashantees opened fire from the houses. We then closed up and doubled in and the enemy ran. The brigade was then disposed around the town to repel any attack while it was being burnt. B Company on the north entrance was engaged for a short time, the enemy being in the bush close to. The destruction of the town being completed we returned to Amoaful.

I regret to say that our casualties were one man killed, one wounded. Lord Gifford informed me that A Company advanced into the town most gallantly. The whole brigade did their duty to my entire satisfaction.

I have, &c.

(Signed) PERCY P. LUXMOORE, *Acting Captain.*

Captain W. Grubbe, R.N.
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 7 in No. 20.

Sir, *Coomassie, February* 5, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to report that, yesterday, the Naval Brigade were ordered to form the rear-guard during the crossing of the River Dah, and subsequent movements.

The Rifles, 42nd, and native levies, were so obstinately opposed, that it was not until 12·35 P.M., that the rear-guard crossed. Our great object was to get the convoy of provisions and reserve ammunition into the village of Dahsu, held by the Rifles, but surrounded by the Ashantees, And we succeeded in doing this by 1·15, though heavily attacked. The Naval Brigade then relieved the Rifles, and for two hours held the village, whilst the Rifles followed the 42nd towards Coomassie. At 2·45 the Ashantees retreated; and at 8·30 we reached Coomassie without further opposition.

I beg to inclose a list of the casualties.

Though nothing could have exceeded the good behaviour of the Brigade, both officers and men, I must specially mention that of Dr. Henry Fegan, who, while the rear-guard was being attacked, succeeded in bringing in a wounded Marine at great personal risk.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. H. GRUBBE, *Captain.*

Inclosure 8 in No. 20.

A NOMINAL List of Killed and Wounded belonging to the Royal Naval Brigade in action at the Dah, February 4, 1874.

OFFICERS KILLED.

None.

PETTY OFFICERS, SEAMEN, AND MARINES KILLED.

None.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Ship.	Rank.	Name.	Wound.	Character.
Active ..	Lieutenant, R.M.L.I.	A. B. Crosbie ..	Left breast	Slightly.

PETTY OFFICERS, SEAMEN, AND MARINES WOUNDED.

Ship.	Rank.	Name.	Wound.	Character.
Argus ..	A.B.	Thos. Spain ..	Neck, left side ..	Very severely.
Active ..	Sergeant, M.A. ..	George Taylor ..	Right leg	do.
„ ..	Private, R.M. ..	John Wills ..	Right side of head ..	do.
Argus ..	Gunner, M.A. ..	Matthew McDonald ..	Right side of head ..	Mortal.

(Signed) H. FEGAN, M.D.,
Staff Surgeon 2nd Class, in Medical Charge.

Coomassie, February 5, 1874.

No. 21.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, March 7*, 1874.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, copy of a letter dated the 23rd ultimo, and its inclosures, from the Senior Naval Officer at St. Vincent, reporting that, at his request, the mail-steamer "Asiatic" would call at Madeira with Lieutenant the Honourable H. J. L. Wood (10th Hussars), Aide-de-camp to Sir Garnet Wolseley, conveying important despatches from the Gold Coast.

2. Captain Peile further incloses a copy of a letter addressed by him to the Senior Naval Officer at Madeira, with a view of expediting Lieutenant Wood's journey to England.

3. The "Asiatic" arrived at Southampton with Lieutenant Wood on board, at 10 P.M. last night.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

Inclosure 1 in No. 21.

Sir, *"Simoom," St. Vincent, February* 23, 1874.

HEREWITH I have the honour to forward to you for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the duplicate of a letter that I have written to the Master Commanding the mail-steamer "Asiatic," requesting him to call at Madeira, for the purpose of placing Lieutenant the Honourable H. J. L. Wood on board whichever of Her Majesty's dispatch-vessels may be at that island; also a duplicate of another letter to the Senior Naval Officer at Madeira, requesting him, in compliance with directions I have received from the Senior Naval Officer at Cape Coast Castle, to place either his vessel or any other dispatch-vessel at Madeira at the disposal of Lieutenant the Honourable H. J. L. Wood (10th Hussars), Aide-de-camp to Sir Garnet Wolseley, for his conveyance to England.

I have, &c.
(Signed) M. S. L. PEILE, *Captain.*

The Secretary to the Admiralty.

Inclosure 2 in No. 21.

Sir, *"Simoom," St. Vincent, February* 23, 1874.

I BEG leave to inform you that Lieutenant the Honourable H. J. L. Wood (10th Hussars), Aide-de-camp to Sir Garnet Wolseley, C.B., K.C.M.G., has just arrived in the Government transport "Finisterre" with despatches for Her Majesty's Government in connection with the war on the Gold Coast. It is of the utmost importance that these despatches should be delivered with the least possible delay. I therefore most urgently request that you will be so good as to proceed to Madeira *en route* to England, to place Lieutenant

Wood on board whichever of Her Majesty's dispatch-vessels should be there. I am convinced that the directors of your Company will approve of your complying with my request, as they will at once see how important it is that Her Majesty's Government should be quickly made acquainted with the contents of the despatches conveved bv Sir Garnet Wolseley's Aide-de-camp.

I have, &c.
(Signed) M. S. L. PEILE, *Captain.*

Charles D. Coxwell, Esq., Master,
Commanding mail-steamer "Asiatic."

Inclosure 3 in No. 21.

Sir, *"Simoom," St. Vincent, February* 23, 1874.

I HAVE to inform you that the bearer of this letter is Lieutenant the Honourable H. J. L. Wood (10th Hussars), Aide-de-camp to Sir Garnet Wolseley, K.C.M.G., C.B., *en route* to England with important despatches for Her Majesty's Government in connection with the war on the Gold Goast. I have received instructions from the Senior Naval Officer at Cape Coast Castle to request you to place either your vessel or one of the other dispatch-vessels under your orders at his disposal for his conveyance to England. I need scarcely remind you that dispatch in the performance of this service is of vast importance.

I have, &c.
(Signed) M. S. L. PEILE, *Captain.*

Charles D. Coxwell, Esq., Master,
Commanding mail-steamer "Asiatic."

Inclosure 4 in No. 21.

Sir, *"Simoon," St. Vincent, February* 23, 1874.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date informing me of your readiness to comply with my request to proceed to Madeira with the utmost dispatch. I may say that you are performing a great service to Her Majesty's Government, and I shall take an early opportunity of informing the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of the assistance you have rendered.

I have, &c.
(Signed) M. S. L. PEILE, *Capatin.*

Charles D. Coxwell, Esq., Master,
Commanding mail-steamer "Asiatic."

No. 22.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, March* 10, 1874.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, copy of a telegram received this morning from Commodore Hewett, *vid* Lisbon, containing a summary of news from the Gold Coast up to the 16th February.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

Inclosure in No. 22.

Commodore Hewett to Admiralty.

(Telegraphic.) *Lisbon, March* 9, 1874, 9.10 P.M.

KING COFFEE CALCALLI has sued for peace, and has paid part of the indemnity demanded. All the white troops have recrossed the Prah, and will be embarked by the 23rd (February). Sick and wounded are being carried down by easy stages, and are doing well. Hope to dispatch "Victor Emanuel" with the more serious fever and dysentery

cases to Gibraltar on the 25th. "Dromedary" takes thirty-nine invalids to St. Vincent to-day. The "Thames," "Sprite," and "Nebraska" will convey any others requiring to be sent immediately to England. When "Simoom" can be spared from St. Vincent she will proceed to Ascension for marines. Health of squadron very good. "Bittern" will leave for Gibraltar about 23rd.

No. 23.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, March* 10, 1874.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that, on the 20th October, 1873, a letter was received from the African Steam-Ship Company complaining of the detention of their steam-ship "Africa," on her homeward voyage by Her Majesty's ship "Argus."

2. My Lords, bearing in mind that the original blockade has been pronounced invalid by the Law Officers of the Crown, and that a fresh notice was issued by Commodore Hewett in December last, proposes sending the inclosed letter to the Directors of the African Steam-Ship Company, should Lord Carnarvon concur. Copy of the correspondence is inclosed.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ALGERNON EGERTON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 23.

African Steam-Ship Company, 14, *Leadenhall Street, London*,
Sir, *October* 20, 1873.

I AM instructed by the Directors of this Company to draw your attention to the inclosed copy of report received from Captain Davis of this Company's steam-ship "Africa," from which you will observe that, owing to the detention of that vessel by Her Majesty's ship "Argus," he lost 22½ hours on his homeward voyage.

As it was to comply with the wish of Commander Luxmoore that Captain Davis took the "Africa" so close to Elmina, the Directors do not understand on what grounds his vessel was detained, and as the detention has resulted in loss and inconvenience to the Company, they trust the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will deem fit to make some compensation to the Company.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES DORÉ, *Secretary.*

The Secretary to the Admiralty.

Inclosure 2 in No. 23.

Gentlemen, *Admiralty, March* , 1874.

IN further reply to your letter of the 20th October last, complaining of the detention of your vessel the "Africa" by Her Majesty's ship "Argus" at Elmina, and claiming compensation, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to inform you that my Lords having received a report from Commodore Hewett on the subject, and having considered all the circumstances, are of opinion that it is not a case for compensation; they must also express their surprise at such a claim having been made.

I am, &c.
(Signed)

The Directors of the African Steam-ship Company.

Inclosure 3 in No. 23.

Dear Sir, *"Argus," September* 6, 1873.

YOU will very much oblige me by passing near this ship on your way to the westward to pick up a boat with letters.

Yours, &c.

(Signed) PERCY P. LUXMOORE, *Commander, R.N.*

Inclosure 4 in No. 23.

Dear Sir, *Liverpool, October* 9, 1873.

I WAS at Cape Coast Castle when I received the inclosed note, and compliance with the request induced me to go to Elmina. As I came up, I observed a signal flying from Her Majesty's ship "Argus," "pick up my boat." I could not see any boat, but saw two canoes containing three barrels of palm oil, and as it is usual for all the Company's steamers to take cargo at Elmina when they go there, I hove it on board when the canoes come alongside.

The way was not off our ship, though the engines were stopped, and as we forged ahead of the "Argus," I observed her boat lying alongside, manned, and just as the oil was got on board the boat came alongside, and the Lieutenant commenced to read to me some clauses of a notice of blockade. To this I answered that that was the first intimation I had received of their being any blockade, and asked why notice had not been given me at Cape Coast, or mention made of it in the note requesting me to call off Elmina. I added, "This is a mail-steamer, and if you detain me, I shall come to an anchor and leave you to bear the responsibility."

I was detained 3½ hours at Elmina, in consequence of which I could not reach Cape Palmas during daylight, and so had to remain all night. It made me late also at Sierra Leone, and I thus lost fully 22½ hours. The Lieutenant requested me to give him a letter with my word of honour that I knew nothing about the blockade, and I wrote him accordingly.

Yours, &c.

(Signed) T. M. DAVIS.

Inclosure 5 in No. 23.

Sir, *"Active," Cape Coast Castle, January* 25, 1874.

WITH reference to your letter of the 3rd November, 1873, forwarding a complaint from the Directors of the African Steam-Ship Company that their homeward bound steamer "Africa" had been detained off Elmina, on the 6th September previous, by Her Majesty's ship "Argus," I request you will lay before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the explanation and statement of the circumstances I have received from Commander Luxmoore.

2. Having carefully considered the nature of the duty the "Argus" was engaged in, I would submit, for the consideration of their Lordships, that Commander Luxmoore, while within signal distance of his senior officer, could not well take upon himself the responsibility of overlooking so direct an infringement of the Blockade Regulations as the master of the "Africa," by his own showing, was guilty of.

3. The statement of Captain Davis that the intimation he received from the officer who boarded the "Africa" at Elmina was the first notice given to him of the blockade established by Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B., the then Administrator of Her Majesty's Government on the Gold Coast, and Captain E. R. Fremantle, the Acting Senior on the West Coast of Africa Station, on the 1st September, 1873, would appear, from Captain Fremantle's letter on the subject, to be substantially correct, inasmuch as the usual official notice was not presented by the officer of the guard who boarded the "Africa" during her stay at Cape Coast Castle; but it might be well assumed that he had a knowledge of occurrences which appear to have been the general topic of conversation on board the ship he commanded.

4. The copy of the log of Her Majesty's ship "Argus" for 6th September shows that the "Africa" was detained only two hours and ten minutes, instead of three hours and a-half, as stated by her master; and Commander Luxmoore acquaints me that, had Captain Davis complied with a request made to him, and sent earlier the letter he after-

wards forwarded (a copy of which is inclosed), wherein he denies all knowledge that a blockade at that time existed along the Gold Coast, he might have felt some justification in allowing the "Africa" to proceed.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. N. W. HEWETT, *Commodore.*

The Secretary to the Admiralty.

Inclosure 6 in No. 23.

Sir, *"Argus," Cape Coast, December* 8, 1873.

IN compliance with your order of the 4th instant, calling upon me to give explanations and a full statement of the circumstances relative to the detention of the mail-steamer "Africa" off Elmina on the 6th September, 1873, I have the honour to inclose a copy of a letter written to me by the boarding officer, also a copy of the master's letter, and to state as follows:—

The portion of the coast which was ordered to be blockaded by the "Argus" extended from Elmina to Secondee, and by Governor Harley's Proclamation, and the Senior Officer's order, the whole Coast from Cape Coast Castle to the River Assinee was to be entirely blockaded. Elmina was, therefore, in the line of coast blockaded by the "Argus." I had no orders to treat mail-steamers differently to other vessels.

The "Africa" having been at anchor for several hours at Cape Coast, I concluded she must have been warned of the blockade, and she broke it by taking in palm oil off Elmina. (See Article 231, page 46, "Naval Prize Law.") Had I not detained her until I communicated by signal with the Senior Officer at Cape Coast, I should have neglected my duty, and rendered the whole blockade null and void.

Before I received Captain Davis' letter (which I requested him to write to me, and which would have been sufficient evidence to justify my allowing him to proceed), declaring on his honour that he knew nothing of the existing blockade, I had made my signal to, and was receiving the answer from, the Senior Officer, directing him to proceed, which he did at 4 P.M.

The inclosed copy of this ship's log will point out the time he was actually detained, as I was very particular in having the times most carefully logged.

As to my request to the Captain of the mail-steamer to pass near the "Argus" on her way home, it was for the purpose of putting our letter bags on board, and was a private arrangement; but in any case she was not going much out of her way, as the "Congo," passing west about an hour previously, received the bags without any request being made to him, which shows that they pass at no great distance from the ships of war at anchor off Elmina—I should think from one to two miles.

I have, &c.

(Signed) PERCY P. LUXMOORE, *Commander.*

Commodore W. N. W. Hewett, V.C.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 7 in No. 23.

EXTRACT from the Log of Her Majesty's sloop "Argus" at Elmina, September 6, 1873, relative to delaying of Mail-Steamer "Africa."

	Wind.		Weather.	Deviation of Stand. Comp.	Height of		Temperature of the Sea.	Remarks.
	Direction.	Force.			Bar.	Ther.		
At single anchor ..	S.W. by S.	2	b. c. m.	..	30·17	76	..	A.M. Saturday. 4. 8. Loosed sails.
	W.	2	..	..	30·18	73	..	9·30. Observed two mail-steamers at Cape Coast Castle. Employed cleaning ship throughout.
	„	„	b. c.	..	30·19	79	..	Noon. Water remaining, 19 tons; escaped, 2 tons. 12·30. Communicated with homeward steamer "Congo."
	W.S.W.	3	„	..	30·13	77	..	1.45. Mail-steamer "Africa" arrived from Cape Coast. Observed her receive cargo from two canoes.
	W. by S.	„	„	..	30·17	72	..	2. Delayed her proceeding on her voyage west, she having committed a breach of blockade.
	Westerly	1	b. c. m.	..	30·20	71	..	4·10. Signalled to "Africa" to proceed on her voyage, by order of Senior Officer. Proceeded. Mustered at quarters. Exercised loosing and furling sails.

True copy,
(Signed) PERCY P. LUXMOORE, *Commander.*

Inclosure 8 in No. 23.

Sir, "*Argus*," *Elmina, September* 6, 1873.

IN accordance with your orders, I boarded the mail-steamer "Africa," of the African Steam-Ship Company, Captain Davis (last port she communicated or touched at was Cape Coast Castle) at about 2 P.M. of the 6th September, 1873.

On my arrival on board the vessel I asked the captain why and what authority he had breaking the regulations of blockade, seeing that he had received on board off this port of Elmina casks of palm oil. He informed me that no official notice had been given him (though he was at anchor at Cape Coast Castle about eight hours, and was boarded by a man-of-war's boat); that he was perfectly ignorant as to the existence of a blockade.

I then requested him to show me the ship's log, and found no entry in it for this day, either as regarded ship or blockade. I inserted in the log the fact of my having boarded her, also the extent of coast blockaded. He carried mails for England, and I saw them. On the grounds of his receiving palm oil from a blockaded port, besides no log written for the day, his admission of having been boarded by a man-of-war's boat previously, I delayed him, to await the disposal of his ship from yourself.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LESLIE BURR, *Lieutenant.*

Commander P. P. Luxmoore,
"Argus."

Inclosure 9 in No. 23.

Sir, *"Africa," off Elmina, September* 6, 1873.

I HEREBY give you my word of honour that I was not aware of the coast in this neighbourhood being blockaded, and that while I was at Cape Coast this morning I received no notice of the same, which I think I ought to have had.

Yours, &c.

(Signed) T. M. DAVIS.

(Signed) LESLIE BURR, *Lieutenant.*
H. H. ADAMSON, *Sub-Lieutenant.*

Commander Luxmore,
"Argus," at Elmina.

Inclosure 10 in No. 23.

Sir, *"Barracouta," Cape Coast, January* 13, 1874.

IN reply to your Memorandum of December 4, requesting to know how it was that the mail-steamer "Africa" was allowed to leave this anchorage on September 6 without notice having been given of the Gold Coast being in a state of blockade, I beg to state that it was the duty of the officer of the guard to give this notice, but that he did not do so, as I afterwards ascertained, in this instance.

2. Several excuses can be made for this,—I could get no printed notices for distribution although I had applied for some; by the conversation on board the steamer, the officer of the guard assumed that the blockade was the subject of the day best known; Cape Coast Castle is not included in the blockaded district; and the mail-steamers never touch at any place on the Gold Coast to the westward of Cape Coast.

3. I can state of my own knowledge that, with the exception of this case of the "Africa," I have never known, during an experience of six months on the Gold Coast, any of the mail-steamers to stop for trade at any place in this coast except Accra and Cape Coast Castle.

4. The "Africa" arrived here at 6 A.M. on the 6th September, and the master seemed in a great hurry to get home, stating that he would sail at 9·30, though he did not ultimately sail till 1 P.M. The detention of the steamer by Commander Luxmoore was a very short one, as I signalled to the "Argus" not to detain her, as no official notice of blockade had been given.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. R. FREMANTLE, *Captain.*

Commodore W. N. W. Hewett, V.C.
Senior Officer, "Active."

No. 24.

Colonial Office to Admiralty.

Sir, *Downing Street, March* 10, 1874.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant,* forwarding a Report from Captain Fremantle, R.N., in reply to the charges made by Messrs. Swanzy in regard to the mode in which the blockade on the Gold Coast was conducted; and I am to state, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that Lord Carnarvon concurs in the letter which their Lordships propose to address to Messrs. Swanzy on the subject.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 25.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Secretary of State.—(Received March 10.)

(Telegraphic.) *Prahsu, February* 16, 1874.

KING COFFEE having sent 1,000 ounces of gold as first instalment of indemnity with a request for peace, I received his envoy at Fommanah on the 13th instant, and sent draft Treaty to Coomassie for signature.

King of Adansi intends to leave Ashantee and live with the Wassaws and Denkeras in alliance with Her Majesty.

An officer left Captain Glover eighteen miles east of Coomassie on 10th instant and passed through Coomassie to Fommanah unmolested with escort of only twenty men. Captain Glover will retire immediately to Accra.

All my white troops are on their way to Cape Coast; the last detachment will embark 22nd instant. Sick and wounded doing well.

No. 26.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, March* 11, 1874.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of a despatch of the 2nd February last from the Commodore on the West Coast of Africa, in regard to the precautions taken by him for guarding against the introduction of yellow fever at Cape Coast Castle.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

Inclosure in No. 26.

Sir, "*Active*," *Cape Coast, February* 2, 1874.

WITH reference to your letter of the 3rd January last, in which you inclosed, for my information, a copy of a report from the Medical Director-General of the Army, in regard to the prevalence of yellow fever at the Bonny, and other rivers in its neighbourhood, I have to request you will inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that I have already taken all possible precautions to prevent the introduction of this fever amongst the Europeans at Cape Coast, by issuing positive instructions to the health officer (Dr. Walter Reid, of the Transport Service afloat), to place every vessel coming from the River Bonny, or any of the rivers forming the delta of the Niger, or from any other suspected place on the coast, in quarantine—the regulations respecting which are most stringent.

2. The ship having the guard, on the day a vessel arrives from leeward, is ordered to provide a boat to row around her during her stay at Cape Coast; and no communication is allowed to take place with the shore, other than that specially sanctioned by the Senior Naval Officer present.

3. I have also requested the different officers administering Her Majesty's Government on the West Coast of Africa station, to assist me, as far as may lie in their power, to prevent the introduction of this disease amongst the Europeans now serving on the Gold Coast.

4. As yet no case of yellow fever has made its appearance in this place.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. N. W. HEWETT, *Commodore.*

The Secretary to the Admiralty.

No. 27.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Captain Glover.

Sir, *Downing Street, March* 12, 1874.

IN a despatch which was addressed by my predecessor to Sir Garnet Wolseley on the 13th ultimo, instructions were given in regard to the disposal of the force under your orders, on the conclusion of the military operations against Ashantee, and I trust that you will lose no time in carrying out the orders which you will no doubt have already received.

2. As soon as Sir Garnet Wolseley shall be of opinion that the force which you have organized is no longer required, you will arrange, under his directions, to dismiss to their homes the irregular levies contributed by friendly tribes. As many of the disciplined Houssa and other Police as may be fit for service and willing to continue in the servic

of the Gold Coast Government, should be handed over by you, before your departure, to the local Government, with the exception, of course, of the Lagos Detachment, which should return to Lagos as soon as it can be spared from the Gold Coast.

3. It is obviously desirable that the arms which have been placed in the hands of the irregular native levies should, as far as possible, revert to the hands of the Government. Instructions on this point have been addressed to Sir Garnet Wolseley, and it will be your duty to carry out to the utmost such arrangements as he may make for this object.

4. A stop should be put, as soon as practicable, to all expenditure for the service which you have been conducting, and no time should be lost by you in closing your cash accounts and store accounts, and in rendering them to this Department in a complete state.

5. You will arrange with Sir Garnet Wolseley what measures should be taken for the safe custody and preservation of the "Lady of the Lake," and steam-launches which have been supplied for the use of your expedition, until such time as their final disposal can be determined on.

6. The services of the officers who have been specially attached to your Expedition should be terminated by you, after communicating with Sir Garnet Wolseley on the point, and the officers should, when necessary, be furnished with passages to this country.

7. It will be your duty to return to England as soon as possible after carrying out these instructions.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 28.

Colonial Office to Admiralty.

Sir, *Downing Street, March* 13, 1874.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to acknowledge your letter of the 10th instant,* inclosing a draft letter which the Lords Commissioners propose sending to the Directors of the African Steam Ship Company, in reply to a claim set up by that Company for the detention of their steam-ship "Africa" by Her Majesty's ship "Argus."

Looking to the facts stated in the correspondence which was forwarded in your letter, Lord Carnarvon sees no reason to doubt the correctness of the decision arrived at by their Lordships in this case.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. T. HOLLAND.

No. 29.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, March* 13, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you that Lieutenant Wood arrived in London early on the morning of the 7th instant, bearing your despatch of the 7th February,† and with it a telegraphic message dated Detchiasu, February 9,‡ which, on his arrival at Madeira, he had found no means of transmitting to Lisbon. I have since received your further telegram dated Prahsu, February 16.§ Immediately upon receiving them, I laid these important documents before the Queen, and Her Majesty has already signified to you her gracious approval of your proceedings and of the conduct of those under you.

2. Having before me nothing more than your necessarily incomplete telegraphic reports of what had occurred since the writing of your last despatch, I am not in a position to form any estimate of the political results which may have been, or may hereafter be, attained through your efforts, which have thus far been attended with such signal success. My first feeling, indeed, has been one of regret that, after the victory of Amoaful and the subsequent occupation of Coomassie, you should have found it impossible, without the destruction of that city, to exact the adequate reparation which you were entitled to demand, and to secure the signature of a satisfactory Treaty of Peace.

3. But I have not failed to observe in your despatches the evidence of your anxiety to conduct hostilities in a savage country, and against enemies who could not recognize

* No. 23. † No. 14. ‡ No. 17. § No. 25.

those laws of humanity by which Christianity has happily softened the horrors of war, in as considerate a spirit as circumstances might permit.

4. The destruction of the town is an act which, if possible, it would on all grounds have been desirable to avoid; but circumstanced as you were, I entertain no doubt that your decision was right, and that no other course was open to you.

5. If, as your latest telegram gives reason to hope, you shall have succeeded after all in obtaining from the King of Ashantee a satisfactory recognition of Her Majesty's power and authority, a proper reparation for past injuries and offences, and a clear understanding as to his future relations with the tribes south of the Prah, and with the British Settlements, your mission will have been attended with the fullest measure of success.

6. But even if, from any cause beyond your control, your hope of securing such a Treaty should yet be disappointed, the admiration and approval with which Her Majesty's Government and the people of this country have regarded the achievements of the small force under your energetic but cautious guidance will have been fully earned.

7. You have said little of the unceasing labour and anxiety which have devolved upon you in the discharge of your various and most responsible duties, or of the almost overpowering physical obstacles by which your difficulties have been enhanced. But those difficulties and the manner in which they have been surmounted have been fully appreciated in this country.

8. It will devolve upon the Secretary of State for War to address you upon the brilliant, and in some respects unprecedented, services of the combined forces under your command, and I have now only to convey in general terms, to you and to all those by whom you have been so loyally and ably seconded, the full and unqualified approval of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 30.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, March* 13, 1874.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 8th ultimo,* forwarding copies of Reports from Captain Glover of the proceedings of his Expedition up to the 28th January.

I have to request that you will convey to Captain Glover an expression of the high approval entertained by the Queen and by Her Majesty's Government of his indefatigable perseverance, and of their regret that he was not able to enter Coomassie with the forces under your command, a satisfaction which, as far as courage and ability could earn it, I do not doubt Captain Glover fully deserved to enjoy.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 31.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, March* 13, 1874.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 7th ultimo,† reporting the collapse of the Expedition under Captain Butler, and bearing testimony to the ability aud energy displayed by that officer and by Captain Dalrymple.

Captain Butler's high attainments and devotion to his duty are well known to the Queen and to Her Majesty's Government, and would have insured the success of his enterprise if it had been practicable to attain it.

Captain Dalrymple's zeal and energy also deserve the highest praise; and I grieve that English officers with so high a sense of duty should have found their labours in some measure sacrificed by the cowardice of the native forces, on whom they were compelled to depend.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

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* No. 16. † No. 15.

No. 32.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, March* 14, 1874.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to transmit herewith, for the information of the Earl of Carnarvon, copy of a telegram which has just been received from Lisbon, dated 14th instant, 1·15 A.M., reporting the re-embarkation of all the troops who have been engaged in the late campaign on the Gold Coast, with the exception of the 42nd Regiment, which was awaiting the arrival of the "Sarmatian;" also containing information respecting the condition of the sick and wounded.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

Inclosure in No. 32.

(Telegraphic.) *Lisbon, March* 14, 1874, 1·15 A.M.

"VIGILANT" arrived: met "Tamar," troop ship, at Madeira, March 11, having 23rd Regiment and Royal Marine Artillery and invalids on board. She left Cape Coast February 22, and St. Vincent, March 6.

"Himalaya" was at St. Vincent, with Rifles on board; would leave March 8 for England.

All European troops re-embarked, except 42nd, which awaits arrival of the "Sarmatian."

Sir Garnet Wolseley was at Cape Coast, awaiting the arrival of the "Barracouta," with Mr. Berkeley, to whom the government of the Coast will be confided. Sir Garnet will leave about March 7, in "Manitoban," for England.

Official despatches were sent on by "Danube," which left St. Vincent March 6, direct for Southampton.

Sub-Lieutenant Robert Mundy, Victor Bradshaw, and Tom Ficcing (*sic*), died between Coomassie and Cape Coast.

All troops left Coomassie February 6. Great difficulty experienced in crossing river, as heavy rains had fallen.

Captain Glover entered Coomassie two days after it had fallen, with 1,000 men.

Captain Grubbe, Naval Brigade, nearly well.

Major Baird, 42nd, doing well.

Lieutenant Hatton, 23rd, nearly well.

"Tamar" leaves Madeira March 11. Only twenty-five on sick list, all told.

Cable between Madeira and St. Vincent will be working about 14th March.

Await orders.

(Signed) ROBERT CLEVELAND.

No. 33.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, March* 15, 1874.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to send you herewith, for the information of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, the inclosed copy of a telegram which has been received this day from Captain A. B. Grant, commanding Her Majesty's troop-ship "Himalaya," dated from St. Vincent on the 7th instant.

I am, &c.

(Signed) VERNON LUSHINGTON.

Inclosure in No. 33.

THE Submarine Telegraph Company received the following telegram at Lisbon on the 14th March, 1874, 9 P.M., addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty:—

"From Captain A. B. Grant. Her Majesty's ship "Himalaya," St. Vincent, March 7. Sail this afternoon. Shall probably call at Gibraltar to land invalids. "Tamar" left here for Spithead on the 5th."

(Signed) BRACKENBURY, *Consul.*

No. 34.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received March 16.)

My Lord, *Head-Quarters, Camp, Fommanah, February 12, 1874.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 31st of December last.* In reply I have the honour to report that as the military power of the Ashantees is now too completely broken to render any possible action of theirs in the Elmina district dangerous, I have given directions to the Acting Colonial Secretary to proclaim the cessation of martial law in that district

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,

Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

No. 35.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received March 16.)

My Lord, *Head-Quarters Camp, Fommanah, February 13, 1874.*

I HAVE the honour to report that the King of Adansi has applied to me for permission to transfer his whole tribe to the Wassaw country, the Wassaws being willing to receive him and all his people. I told him that there was not land for him in the place he asked first to be allowed to enter, I assured him that I could give him no protection, that he must fight his own battles, and that I could guarantee nothing as to what course Her Majesty might think fit to pursue in the future.

2. But when he declared that he feared the vengeance of the King of Ashantee if he remained here after he had negotiated with me, and when he declared that he and all his people detested the Ashantee rule and were anxious to escape anywhere from it, I did not think I should be justified in interfering with an arrangement which will, at all events, have the advantage that it will to some further extent render the Ashantees less able to invade the Fantee territory.

3. I feared lest, if I refused, I should be simply handing over the Adansi people to massacre.

4. I have, therefore, allowed the King to migrate, as he proposes, but on the express understanding that it is an arrangement between himself and the Wassaw people, with which Her Majesty does not interfere.

4. The whole subject has caused me very great embarrassment. I have been influenced in the decision I have arrived at by the consideration that the Adansi people, who formerly formed a part of the same tribe as the Wassaws, are now only imitating the example which was set them some years ago by that portion which now passes under the Wassaw name; and, moreover, before the question had to be decided by me the Adansi and Wassaw people had arranged the matter together, and I should have had to exercise an authority I did not feel myself altogether entitled to employ in forbidding a tribe always so vaguely under our influence as the Wassaws to enter into such an arrangement calculated as it is to contribute to their national safety. Moreover, at the time the application was first made to me, the King of Ashantee had not given any trustworthy indications of a wish for peace. To refuse, therefore, an important accession of strength would have been, on military grounds, an action scarcely defensible.

5. I very much regret that the point should have arisen at all, because it seems to me surrounded with difficulty. But under the conditions of time and place at which I had to decide, I do not think I could have arrived at any other solution.

6. I hear that the powerful Becqua tribe is anxious to follow the example of the Adansi; but I intend, now that the preliminary negotiations as to the Treaty have been completed, to evade, at least for a time, these embarrassing questions by returning to the coast.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,

Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

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* No. 62 of Command Paper No. 4.

No. 36.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received March 16.)

My Lord, *Head-Quarters, Camp, Fommanah, February 13, 1874.*

I HAVE the honour to report the arrival in this camp of Captain Sartorious with a letter from Captain Glover of which I inclose a copy. Captain Sartorius left Captain Glover's forces eighteen miles to the eastward of Coomassie. He took with him only twenty armed men and had no occasion to fire a shot during the entire journey, though he rode through Coomassie and followed the road by which we returned.

2. This is the most striking illustration I have yet received of the effect that our recent victories have had upon the Ashantee Kingdom.

3. Your Lordship will see that Captain Glover fancied that he was only seven miles from Coomassie at the time he wrote,

4. From Captain Sartorius' report, it appears that Captain Glover spent ten days at Obogo, after the capture of that village, waiting for stores; that he then advanced to Conomanga, and thence to Odomassie, where he appears to have halted his main body until he, on the 8th instant, received intelligence of the capture of Coomassie. Then advancing for two days he dispatched Captain Sartorius on the 10th. I have sent Captain Glover a letter in French, informing him of what has taken place.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,

Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

Inclosure in No. 36.

Sir, *Essienampon, February 10, 1874, 12·30 P.M.*

I HAVE the honour to report my arrival at this place with 700 Houssas and Yorubas, three 7-pounder guns, three rocket troughs, 204 spare rounds ammunition per man. Last engagement with enemy was on 2nd instant, when they were driven from line of Amoom River. King of Danbin has sent in his submission. I sent his messenger back ordering King to go to your Excellency at Coomassie.

I have with me some 1,600 allies and 5,000 over River Prah coming up; I suppose myself to be seven miles from Coomassie, and shall halt at Atrirea, the next village, until I receive orders from your Excellency.

My men have had only one ounce of salt meat per man since 18th January, and that once, four days since.

Captain Sartorius, 6th Bengal Cavalry, who takes this has done excellent and hard services.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. H. GLOVER, *R.N.*

Major-General Sir G. Wolseley, C.B., K.C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 37.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received March 16.)

My Lord, *Head-Quarters, Camp, Fommanah, February 13, 1874.*

I HAVE the honour to report that, on the 9th instant, at Detchiasu, I received from the King of Ashantee a fresh messenger, who assured me that the King was most anxious now to accede to all my terms and to make peace.

2. I told him at once that I was quite as desirous of peace myself, and that as the Ashantee Kingdom had been already so severely punished I would waive the question of the hostages, who were no longer necessary, and if the King would send to me 5,000 ozs. of gold dust, as an earnest of his sincerity and as a first instalment of the indemnity, I should be willing to arrange the terms of a Treaty of peace with any envoy of sufficient authority whom the King would send to Fommanah, where I would wait till the evening of the 12th, to allow sufficient time for him to communicate with the King, and collect the money.

3. Last night I was informed that envoys from the King had arrived at a point about two miles from my outposts, and that they desired permission to treat with me, saying at the same time that they would not have come had they not fulfilled all the conditions I had demanded.

4. This morning I received the messengers here, but found that they had only brought with them 1,000 ounces of gold. They declared, however, that the King could not at the moment produce more, that 1,000 ounces was more than had ever been demanded of them before, Governor M'Clean having only required them to deposit 600 ounces as a temporary security, to be subsequently given back to them. I thought it exceedingly probable that additional pressure might have induced them to produce the larger sum; but I considered that the main point was to obtain the Treaty of Peace, and that the money being important chiefly as a proof of complete submission, the quantity actually now paid was a matter of comparatively secondary importance.

5. I therefore allowed the Envoys to go into the question of the Treaty, the nature of which was carefully explained to them. They made objection to two clauses only.

6. 1st, they professed not to have understood that the sum of money demanded was so large as 50,000 ozs. When, however, I informed them that the King had already expressly agreed to this sum, they withdrew the objection. I fancy that it is very doubtful whether the whole of the money will ever be obtained by Her Majesty's Government; but as the payment of a few thousand pounds cannot be a matter of relatively so great importance as the maintenance of peace, I have caused the wording of this clause to be carefully framed, so as to make it clear that the money is only to be paid in such instalments and at such times as Her Majesty may direct. The whole question of the money will thus be open for solution in any way Her Majesty's Government may think fit.

7. The second point to which objection was raised is one which has caused me much more anxiety. As I have already explained in my despatch of this same date,* I have not felt myself justified in refusing absolutely to allow the King of Adansi and his people on their earnest petition to join with the Wassaw people and occupy their lands together.

8. I considered, therefore, that it was indispensable, in order to avoid future trouble, that the King of Ashantee should distinctly acknowledge the independence of the Adansi people.

9. I carefully explained to the Envoys at the same time that I had taken no steps whatever myself in this matter, that the action on the part of the Adansi people was purely voluntary, and that it was one with which it was impossible for me to interfere.

10. It has been agreed that within a fortnight the King shall send to Cape Coast the Treaty signed by himself. I incline to believe that the danger of breaking up to which his kingdom is exposed, unless we are on friendly terms with him, will induce him to fulfil with as much punctuality as he is capable of the conditions of the Treaty.

11. For not only have the Adansi people begged to be allowed to migrate, but I have heard through the King of Adansi that the much more powerful Becwa tribe is quite as anxious to do the same, and only awaits my decision on the case of the King of Adansi before declaring its intention to join some tribe nearer to the Coast.

12. These and other indications that only very slight action on our part is required to cause the complete dissolution of his Kingdom, will, I believe, be for the fulfilment of the engagements he has now entered into better securities than any others we could ha[redacted]

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold[redacted]

Inclosure in No. 37.

Treaty of Peace between Major-General Sir Garnet Joseph Wolseley, C.B., K.C.M.G., acting on behalf of Her Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and Saibee Enquie, acting on behalf of His Majesty Koffee Kalkalli, King of Ashantee.

ARTICLE I.

THERE shall be hereafter perpetual peace between the Queen of England and her allies on the Coast on the one part, and the King of Ashantee and all his people on the other part.

ARTICLE II.

The King of Ashantee promises to pay the sum of 50,000 ounces of approved gold as indemnity for the expenses he has occasioned to Her Majesty the Queen of England by the late war; and undertakes to pay 1,000 ounces of gold forthwith, and the

* No. 35.

remainder by such instalments as Her Majesty's Government may from time to time demand.

ARTICLE III.

The King of Ashantee, on the part of himself and his successors, renounces all right or title to any tribute or homage from the Kings of Denkera, Assin, Akim, Adansi, and the other allies of Her Majesty formerly subject to the Kingdom of Ashantee.

ARTICLE IV.

The King, on the part of himself and of his heirs and successors, does hereby further renounce for ever all pretensions of supremacy over Elmina, or over any of the tribes formerly connected with the Dutch Government, and to any tribute or homage from such tribes, as well as to any payment or acknowledgment of any kind by the British Government in respect of Elmina or any other of the British forts and possessions on the coast.

ARTICLE V.

The King will at once withdraw all his troops from Appolonia and its vicinity, and from the neighbourhood of Dixcove, Secondee, and the adjoining coast-line.

ARTICLE VI.

There shall be freedom of trade between Ashantee and Her Majesty's forts on the coast, all persons being at liberty to carry their merchandize from the coast to Coomassie, or from that place to any of Her Majesty's possessions on the coast.

ARTICLE VII.

The King of Ashantee guarantees that the road from Coomassie to the River Prah shall always be kept open and free from bush to a width of 15 feet.

ARTICLE VIII.

As Her Majesty's subjects and the people of Ashantee are henceforth to be friends for ever, the King, in order to prove the sincerity of his friendship for Queen Victoria, promises to use his best endeavours to check the practice of human sacrifice, with a view to hereafter putting an end to it altogether, as the practice is repugnant to the feelings of all Christian nations.

ARTICLE IX.

One copy of this Treaty shall be signed by the King of Ashantee and sent to the Administrator of Her Majesty's Government at Cape Coast Castle within fourteen days [redacted]his date.

ARTICLE X.

[redacted]s Treaty shall be known as the Treaty of Fommanah.

[redacted]ated at Fommanah this 13th day of February, 1874.

No. 38.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received March* 16.)

My Lord, *Camp, Prahsu, February* 15, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to report that, as the war with the King of Ashantee has now been brought to a satisfactory termination, I have not considered it necessary to maintain any longer the state of martial law, which has been in force in the town of Elmina and the surrounding districts since the 12th day of June, 1873.

By a Proclamation, therefore, dated 12th of February, 1874, published by my command, the state of martial law in Elmina and the surrounding districts has been declared at an end.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,

Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

No. 39.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.—(*Received March* 16.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, February* 20, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that, on the 16th instant, I telegraphed from Prahsu to the Senior Naval Officer at Cape Coast, requesting him to write, by the mail leaving on that day, to Her Majesty's Consul at Lisbon, asking him to forward the following message by telegraph to your Lordship:—

"*Sir G. Wolseley to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.*

"*Prahsu, February* 16, 1874.

"King Koffee having sent 1,000 ounces of gold as first instalment of indemnity, with a request for peace, I received his envoy at Fommanah on the 13th instant, and sent draft Treaty to Coomassie for signature.

"King of Adansi intends to leave Ashantee, and live with Wassaws and Denkeras, in alliance with Her Majesty.

"An officer left Captain Glover eighteen miles east of Coomassie, 10th instant, and rode through Coomassie to Fommanah unmolested, with escort of only twenty men. Captain Glover will retire immediately to Accra.

"All my white troops are on their road to Cape Coast. The last detachment will embark 22nd instant.

"Sick and wounded doing well.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

No. 40.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received March* 16.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, February* 20, 1874.

I HAVE the honour herewith to inclose, for your Lordship's information, copies letters received from Mr. Goldsworthy and Staff-Surgeon Parke relative to certain enga ments between the native levies under the command of the former and the Ahwoonah tribe on the 23rd and 25th ultimo.

2. On receipt of these letters, as I could not communicate with Captain Glover, then in Ashantee, I directed the Colonial Secretary to write to Mr. Goldsworthy requesting him to inform me what was the cause of war with the Ahwoonahs, and to give me the further information required in Inclosure No. 10. No answer has as yet been received to this communication.

3. During my absence and that of Commodore Hewett, Mr. Goldsworthy repa[redacted] Cape Coast, and as shown by the inclosed copy of a report from the officer comma[redacted] this garrison, obtained the services, on the 7th instant, of Lieutenants Gardner and Le Marchant (of the Militia), officers who had found their own way to this coast as volunteers, and who had not been taken on the strength of this command, and also of Lieutenant Hewitt, Adjutant of the hospital ship "Victor Emanuel."

4. On the 8th instant the officer commanding the garrison sent to recall these officers, but Mr. Goldsworthy only sent back Lieutenants Gardner and Le Marchant, retaining Lieutenant Hewitt, and stating that if this officer were recalled, he should be compelled to throw up his command. (See Inclosure No. 12, dated 12th instant.)

5. On the receipt of this last letter from Captain Goldsworthy, the Assistant Adjutant-General, who had now arrived at Cape Coast, telegraphed to me for instructions, and I immediately ordered Mr. Goldsworthy's operations to be stopped at once, and directed that he should do nothing further without orders from me.

6. On 16th instant these instructions were communicated to Mr. Goldsworthy, who was ordered to send back Lieutenant Hewitt in Her Majesty's ship "Argus," by which the Commodore forwarded the instructions. Lieutenants Gardner and Le Marchant were allowed to proceed by the same opportunity to join Mr. Goldsworthy. (See Inclosure No. 13).

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

Inclosure 1 in No. 40.

Sir, *Camp Chiboni, North of Aweno, January* 24, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to report that yesterday at 9 A.M., whilst encamped at Melabi, I received information from King Takie, who had proceeded with 300 men to reconnoitre, that the enemy's encampment was in sight.

Directing that 1,000 men, Crepees and Accras, should be left to guard the baggage, and sending to my left a force of Crepees under Cudjoe Dhe to reinforce Chief Akrimah in that direction, I at once proceeded to join King Takie with 700 men, who alone of the large force with me were prepared to move, the remainder being engaged cooking, &c.

Proceeding southward for about three miles I met King Takie, and forming line immediately advanced to the front till we reached a rising piece of ground, from whence a good view of the enemy's encampment, about 1,500 yards distant, could be obtained.

The ground between us was covered with long grass, 7 feet high, with here and there a belt of bush, whilst stretching away on the right from north to south was a forest of trees. To the left, however, the country was more open, the ground undulating and covered with palm-trees.

In this direction the enemy were evidently making a move, with the view of getting by our left flank to the rear. At the same time a strong force, descending the brow of the hill on which the encampment was situated, were seen steadily advancing towards us.

Strengthening and throwing back my left, I desired an immediate advance to be made on that flank; meanwhile, having thrown the advancing force into some confusion, by the discharge of a few rockets, I gave the order for my centre and right to move forward.

The advance was covered by the fire of some rockets under the superintendence of Dr. Parke, who, acting as a combatant officer when not required in his professional capacity, ably assisted me.

With one or two exceptions the advance was steadily made, though there was, as is customary with natives, an useless expenditure of ammunition. The firing soon became general along the line and the enemy fought better than I deemed them capable of, holding their ground though distant only some thirty or forty yards from us. At length they gave way, still, however, keeping up their fire as they retired through their encampment and some outlying villages which we burnt.

Some few of the enemy were overtaken and cut down, and, I regret to say, cruelly mangled, the rest managing to get away, the country affording great facilities for escape owing to the bush and long grass.

The left had at one time been somewhat hard pressed, but the opportune arrival of Cudjoe Dhe, and he whom I had dispatched prior to leaving Melabi to Chief Akrimah's support compelled the enemy to fall back.

The Ahwoonahs could hardly have been prepared for our advance, as our men coming up enjoyed the soup their enemies had been preparing. An old man, a prisoner, reports [redacted]uao-Daddy was in command, assisted by the Chiefs of Anyako, Atiave, Chianie, and [redacted]eno villages, with some Melamfis, the force numbering in all about 4,000 men.

[redacted]r casualties, a list of which is herewith forwarded, were, I am happy to say, few. [redacted]e loss of the enemy was more severe. Several of their dead were found on the field, and as it is the custom, whenever practicable, to carry away the killed, I imagine their loss not to have been inconsiderable.

Though my force was constantly reinforced by those remaining behind at Malabi, I estimate that less than 2,000 were actually under fire.

I was desirous of continuing the pursuit to Aveno, but the heavy rain rather damped the ardour of the men. I therefore halted at Chiboni, and shall, if I can induce the Accras and others to move, march on Aveno at daybreak to-morrow.

King Takie of Accra led his men in a spirited manner, and I have much pleasure in bringing his conduct to the notice of his Excellency.

I shall be glad if you will move his Excellency to send me full instructions as to the disposal of the Ahwoonahs when they have submitted. I need scarcely remind his Excellency of their treacherous nature, and the trouble they have caused on the portion of the Coast for a long period.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ROGER TUCKFIELD GOLDSWORTHY,
Deputy Commissioner.

The Chief of the Staff to His Excellency
Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Inclosure 2 in No. 40.

January 24, 1874.

LIST of Killed and Wounded and those who have since Died on January 23, at Chaboni. (Natives only).

KILLED ON THE FIELD.

James Town and Ussher Town	6
Ningua	3
Labardy and Teshi	5
Poni	1
Since died:—Ussher Town	1

WOUNDED.

Christiansburge	6
Labardy and Teshi	5
Ningua	2
Poni	9
James Town and Ussher Town	47

TOTALS.

Killed on the field	15
Since died	1
Wounded dangerously	10
less severely	59

(Signed) D. PARKE, *Staff Surgeon.*

Inclosure 3 in No. 40.

Sir, *Camp, Chiboni, January* 24, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to forward an approximate numerical state of the force under my command.

As I am the only European officer with the force, Staff Surgeon Parke excepted, I trust his Excellency Sir Garnet Wolseley will make every allowance for my not reporting my movements more frequently; indeed, lately I could not have done so, as for eleven days I was down with fever.

All my former reports were addressed to Her Majesty's Special Commissioner.

You will observe that my force has been decreased by the departure of the Aquapims (2,000) under Chiefs Abebeo and Buafoo Ansah to join Captain Glover, and by my having detached 400 men (Creepee) under Chief Yaku to Adalokroo on special service, after performing which he will post his force at Norputti to intercept any Ahwoonahs who may endeavour to get away and join the Aquamoos.

The Kings of Addah and Crobo are likewise on the right bank of the Tadschie, parallel to Aveno, with a similar object. The King of Addah will, however, detach a portion of his force to act against Aveno on the west.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ROGER TUCKFIELD GOLDSWORTHY,
Deputy Commissioner.

The Chief of the Staff to His Excellency
Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, K.C.M.G., C.B.

P.S.—The numerical state, I find, I cannot forward by this opportunity, the force being so scattered.

R. T. G.

Inclosure 4 in No. 40.

Sir, *Camp, Chiboni, January* 24, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to report that, owing to the hostile attitude assumed by the Addah-Kloos towards my force, and from the fact of their giving protection, as I have recently discovered, to the Melamfis and others who opposed Captain Glover's landing, I deemed it necessary to take security for their good behaviour by holding their leading men as hostages.

They agreed also to give up all their arms, but as they did not carry out this stipula-

tion in its integrity, I destroyed their two chief towns—Keligbi and Abuadi. I afterwards discovered that the Addah Kroos were still intriguing, so finally settled to destroy the rest of their towns on the mountains, leaving those in the plain untouched.

The order, through some misapprehension, was not obeyed, so I have detailed Chief Yacu to see it carried into effect.

The mountain towns, besides those already specified, are Toko, Korabe, Achloeve, Aghleve, Geieve, and Dsireve.

The King of Agotim I have directed to place a force at Ative, to stop any Awoonahs proceeding to Darpa, recently friendly to the latter, though an Ahwoonah prisoner informed me to-day that both Eve and Darpa refused very lately to join with the Ahwoonahs.

The King of Ho, whose country lies north of Addah Kloo, has gone to assist the Crepees against the Aquamoos, who threaten Akrosu; when I have finished with the Ahwoonahs I hope to be able to detach some 3,000 or 4,000 men to cover Captain Glover's rear; and with the remainder (for many, I believe, will return to Accra when once the Ahwoonah business is completed) to settle with the Aquamoos and the doubtful tribes to the north and west, though my experience leads me to judge that when the Ahwoonahs have passed Sut-jugo, the rest will not give any trouble.

I trust I shall have some definite instructions from his Excellency with reference to Ahwoonah; the sooner the country is taken over the better; and I trust, if his Excellency's views and my own accord, that he will give me such powers as will enable me to adjust matters in his name, as I may deem best for the future welfare and prosperity of the country.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ROGER TUCKFIELD GOLDSWORTHY,
Deputy Commissioner.

The Chief of the Staff to his Excellency
Major-General Sir G. Wolseley, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Inclosure 5 in No. 40.

Sir, *Blappah, February* 3, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Excellency another engagement with the enemy (Avenos and Ahwoonahs), which took place on the 25th ultimo, about two miles south of the town of Aveno itself.

There was apparently on the part of the enemy an attempt to take us by surprise, as they permitted Dr. Parke and myself, whilst reconnoitring, to proceed some few hundred yards past the bush occupied by them, without firing on us, and it was only when we had discovered a considerable body of the enemy concealed in the high grass to our left front and had fired upon them, that we were opened upon from the bush, and had to run the gauntlet under a pretty smart fusilade.

The arrival of some 250 Accras speedily changed the aspect of affairs, and a few rockets judiciously thrown in under Dr. Parke's superintendence soon rendered the enemy's fire less continuous. I now proceeded with a small detachment to dislodge the enemy from the high grass, and had partially succeeded in doing so when I discovered that the men were running short of powder (this could not possibly have occurred had King Taki and his Chiefs carried out the order issued on the day previous), and were going to the rear for fresh supplies. Almost simultaneously it was reported that a body of the enemy were advancing under cover of the high grass towards the Aveno road in our front. Such proved to be the case, the enemy coming on with shouts and firing their guns to within a few yards of us.

Owing to so many men having returned to the rear, I could only get together ten to oppose them, and I was, whilst attempting to stay their further progress, myself shot in the side. Fortunately some supports coming up at this juncture, I was enabled to retire and have my wound examined by Dr. Parke, who also kindly undertook, at my request, to proceed with reinforcements, now rapidly arriving, against the enemy.

The further report I leave to Dr. Parke, who took charge for the rest of the day, and who will likewise forward the list of casualties.

This is only one of the many instances where I have found myself, after three or four miles, unattended except by 300 or 400 men, notwithstanding that a force of some 1,000 or 2,000 had left camp prior to my own departure. The greater portion of these gradually dropped off during the march, and would perhaps turn up hours after my arrival at the next halting ground.

I will here bring prominently to your Excellency's notice that Dr. Parke and myself

are the only officers with a force numbering between 9,000 and 10,000 men, without any means at our disposal to enforce obedience beyond the influence we may personally exert over them.

Your Excellency can well understand how very limited our power then must be over so large a body of natives, so little amenable to reason as they are, and with whom the word discipline is unknown.

Leaving this matter for your Excellency's consideration, I have, &c.

(Signed) ROGER TUCKFIELD GOLDSWORTHY,
Deputy Commissioner.

His Excellency Major-General Sir G. Wolseley, K.C.M.G., C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 6 in No. 40.

Blappah, February 3, 1874.

List of Killed and Wounded, and of those who have since Died, on January 25, near Aveno.

KILLED.

Natives only:—	
James Town	4
Ussher Town	3
Since dead	2
Total	9

WOUNDED.

Officers.—R. T. Goldsworthy, Deputy Commissioner, severely.

Natives only:—	
James Town	34
Ussher Town	7
Total	51

Of these 10 were dangerously, and 20 more or less severely.

TOTAL KILLED.

Natives	9

TOTAL WOUNDED.

Officers	1
Natives	51
	52

(Signed) D. PARKE, *Staff Surgeon.*

Inclosure 7 in No. 40.

Sir, *Blappah, February 3*, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to forward a continuation of Mr. Goldsworthy's Report for the information of his Excellency Sir G. Wolseley.

After being fired upon from the bush, Mr. Goldsworthy went forward with the few men then available to oppose the main body of the enemy. I remained with those who had been detailed to line the bush and fire into it if necessary.

From the first, the firing in front was continuous; that in the bush intermittent, but increasing gradually. For fully three-quarters of an hour our strength could not have exceeded 200 men, placed at a front disadvantage; and our holding out so long can only be attributed to the determined manner in which Mr. Goldsworthy acted, at times riding forward and charging the enemy, by his example in every way giving encouragement and spirit to those with him.

On his return wounded, he passed the bush when I still remained and where the firing still continued. My worst fears were realized, for I knew the others would follow, but at this critical moment reinforcements began to arrive, whom we, as we passed the rear, encouraged forward. After dressing his wound and urging upon him the necessity of keeping quiet (for his wish was again to return to the front), I, at his request, took command; reinforcements were now rapidly arriving, and I had the satisfaction of seeing, after half-an-hour more fighting, the enemy give way. We pursued them through some

thick bush, where most of them (the enemy) got away from us, to the open plains beyond, burning those towns and halting only when the darkness had increased.

King Takie and myself encamped near the burning ruins of Salame, one of their chief towns, within a few miles of the lagoon separating the mainland from the sea.

I have, &c.

(Signed) D. PARKE, *Staff Surgeon.*

Chief of the Staff, Cape Coast Castle, for
Sir G. Wolseley, Major-General.

Inclosure 8 in No. 40.

Sir, *Addah Camp, February* 3, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that I returned from the Ahwoonah camp to Blappah yesterday, in consequence of the state of my health, and on the recommendation of Dr. Parke.

As I was unwilling to leave that officer alone with the natives he has returned with me, and I leave here to-night in the "Lady of the Lake" for Quitta, to endeavour to obtain from the Captain of Her Majesty's ship "Amethyst" the assistance of one or two officers to return to the camp, and try to induce the Accras and other forces to complete the work.

The forces are now at Anyako, where I think they will remain for a time; and I have sent a message to King Tackie of Accra to wait until I send officers to his assistance.

Trusting these proceedings will meet with your Excellency's approval, I have, &c.

(Signed) ROGER TUCKFIELD GOLDSWORTHY,
Deputy-Commissioner.

His Excellency Major-General Sir G. Wolseley, C.B., K.C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 9 in No. 40.

Dear Sir, *Anyako, 28th.*

I AM requested by Mr. Goldsworthy to write you, semi-officially, to inform you, for the information of Major-General Sir G. Wolseley, that on the 6th, at 2 P.M., after passing Aveno we met the enemy, who were strongly posted in the bush to our front and left, completely commanding the road by which we must necessarily pass. For some time the fighting was severe. On this, as on the former occasion, the greater number of the troops delayed behind. Reinforcements having at length arrived, the enemy were driven through various towns, which were subsequently destroyed. Having burnt the lagoon towns, we proceed to-day round the lagoon to Adena, where we hope to communicate with a man-of-war. With the official report a list of casualties will be forwarded.

Mr. Goldsworthy, who led the attack, after determined by keeping the men at the front, though at first greatly outnumbered by the enemy, got wounded in two places; though somewhat severely, I am happy to say not dangerously. His horse was also shot in two places. Returning to the rear, I paid him what small attentions the circumstances would afford, and at his request took command of the troops; reinforcements now arriving, we drove them, as already stated, for several miles before us. I have reason to believe the enemy are now completely crushed.

I remain, &c.

(Signed) D. PARKE, *Staff Surgeon.*

Chief of the Staff, Head-Quarters.

Inclosure 10 in No. 40.

Sir, *Cape Coast, February* 12, 1874.

I HAVE have the honour, by direction of his Excellency Sir Garnet Wolseley, to request that you will report for his information—

1. What have been the motives of the recent military operations against the Ahwoonlahs?

2. What have been the circumstances which have made it necessary to destroy their villages and to drive off their cattle?

3. What, from your knowledge of all the circumstances of the case, you would

suggest as a satisfactory settlement of the question, his Excellency being most anxious to stop any further bloodshed and destruction of villages in that quarter?

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. C. LEES,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

R. T. Goldsworthy, Esq., Deputy Commissioner.

Inclosure 11 in No. 40.

Sir, *Cape Coast Castle, February* 14, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, for the Major-General's Commanding information, of the following circumstances that took place during the time Colonel Maxwell was commanding the garrison, and which has this day been brought to my knowledge:—

On the 7th February Colonel Maxwell was on board Her Majesty's ship "Active" and met Mr. Goldsworthy, who made urgent application for the services of some officers for Captain Glover's force.

Captain Parkins, the Senior Naval Officer on the station, proposed to send Lieutenant Hewitt, Adjutant on the hospital ship "Victor Emanuel," should Colonel Maxwell have no objection, along with two volunteer officers fresh from England. Colonel Maxwell stated he had no objection to offer, provided Major Heywood concurred and would be responsible for the duties of Adjutant.

Colonel Maxwell, when he came ashore, issued Order No. 1 and sent it on board the "Active." Next day the news of the fall of Coomassie reached this garrison, when the Colonel considered that there was no urgent need for three officers' services, and issued Order No. 2, but it was too late to have effect the "Decoy" having sailed. The Order was, however, sent on next day, and, in due course, Mr. Goldsworthy's reply No. 3 was received, from which it will be seen that Lieutenant Hewitt is still with the force at Camp Addah.

I have now the honour to request the Major-General's wishes and orders as to whether Lieutenant Hewitt is to remain with the detached force, or is to be directed to rejoin the garrison.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. P. BAINBRIDGE, *Major Royal Artillery,*
Commanding the Garrison.

To the Chief of the Staff,
Army Head-Quarters.

Inclosure 12 in No. 40.

Sir, *Camp, Addah Forh, February* 12, 1874.

IN reply to your memorandum of the 8th instant, I have the honour to inform you that I have instructed Lieutenants Le Marchant and Gardner to return this day to Cape Coast in Her Majesty's ship "Amethyst."

Finding the services of Lieutenant Hewitt indispensable, I have taken the responsibility of detaining him, for should his services be so urgently needed at Cape Coast, where so many officers are available to the one or two here, and his recall be necessary after this explanation, I shall be compelled to throw up the command with which I have been entrusted by Her Majesty's Special Commissioner, owing to the difficulty in obtaining assistance from those alone able to afford it.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ROGER TUCKFIELD GOLDSWORTHY,
Deputy Commissioner.

Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell,
&c. &c. &c.
Commanding Troops, Cape Coast.

Inclosure 13 in No. 40.

Sir, *Cape Coast, February* 13, 1874.

I HAVE the honour, by direction of his Excellency the Major-General Commanding, to inform you that you will immediately on receipt of this letter, stop all operations on or in the vicinity of the River Volta, and that you will do nothing further without orders from the Major-General.

You will accordingly report the present state of affairs in your command.

As, apparently, you are in want of officers, Lieutenants Gardner and LeMarchant, of the militia, will proceed by this opportunity with instructions to report themselves to you on arrival.

Her Majesty's ship "Victor Emanuel," being about to proceed to England during the course of the next week, Lieutenant Hewitt of the 21st Fusiliers, Adjutant on board the above-named vessel, will accordingly return in Her Majesty's ship "Argus" to this station.

I have, &c.

R. Goldsworthy, Esq.,
Chief Commissioner.

(Signed) J. D. BAKER, *Major.*

No. 41.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received March 16.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, February* 21, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of a letter from Mr. Goldsworthy dated 29th ultimo, reporting that measures were taken to preserve the Bremen Mission-houses at Waya and Anyako.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

Inclosure in No. 41.

Sir, *Camp near Apaewgha, January* 29, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 16th January, 1874, with inclosure of the 20th December, 1873, and in reply have the honour to inform your Excellency that I took measures to preserve the Bremen Mission-house and station at Waya; that at Anyako, likewise the Mission-house, was untouched by my people, though the town itself a large one, which can be reached without much difficulty, was burnt to the ground. It would have been most unwise to have allowed it to remain and be reoccupied by the enemy.

Prior to the receipt of your Excellency's letter, I assured the head of the Bremen Mission at Anyako that, should it be found necessary to bombard Quittah, everything should be done to preserve the Bremen Mission-house, as also the premises of M. Rothmann, a German subject there resident.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ROGER TUCKFIELD GOLDSWORTHY,
Deputy-Commissioner.

His Excellency Major-General Sir G. Wolseley, C.B., K.C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 42.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received March 16.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, February* 21, 1874.

IN continuation of my despatch, I have the honour to forward copies of further reports from Mr. Goldsworthy as to the movements of the natives on the Volta.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

Inclosure 1 in No. 42.

Sir, *Addah Forh, February* 16, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to give a report of my proceedings since the date of my last letter.

Having first directed Messrs. Blissett and Adamson to take charge of the native levies, and leaving Lieutenant Hardinge, senior lieutenant of the "Amethyst," who was lent me by Captain Chatfield, in charge of Addah Forh, I left with Dr. Parke (since invalided) in the "Decoy" for Cape Coast Castle, where on arrival I went on board the "Victor Emanuel," as my wound would not permit of my crossing the surf. I, however, privately wrote to Captain Lees, Colonial Secretary, asking him to come on board, and to consult with me on matters connected with the Awoonahs; this, however, he seems to have been unable to do, or to give me the information asked respecting your Excellency's wishes; I succeeded, however, in obtaining, by personal application to Captain Parkin, R.N., in naval charge, and through Colonel Maxwell, in command of troops at Cape Coast, the services of the officers named in the margin,* and having waited the arrival of the mail from England, left on the 8th in company with these officers for Addah Forh in Her Majesty's ship "Decoy." On arrival I heard that the whole of the native levies on the left bank of the Volta had recrossed and were proceeding back to their respective countries with the exception of the Crepees, who, by the advice of Mr. Blissett, had marched in the north-westerly direction to join a portion of their people stationed between Hingputh and Addah Kloo. Your Excellency will perceive from the reports of Messrs. Blissett and Adamson, copies of which are herewith forwarded, that these officers used their best endeavours to prevent the Accras and others recrossing, and that there was nothing left for them but to return to their own duties.

I have since made every exertion to get the Addahs, Sofis, Tiflies, &c., to recross, but up to time of writing without effect.

I have also visited Porto Seguio, whose King, Mensah, has promised to assist with men, and have further sent letters by Mr. Bannerman, a resident of those parts, to the Cabooceers and Chiefs of Ahguay, and Little Popo, asking them to co-operate, and occupy the Awoonah country, which is, I understand, deserted, though information has reached me that large parties of Awoonahs are at Elmina, Chika, and other towns belonging to the King of Agbosomi, who has not therefore kept his promise, given to me in November last, not to allow any Awoonah to pass through his territory. Considering, however, the desertion of the Awoonah country by the Accras and others, to whom he would naturally look for assistance, I think some allowance must be made for him. I hope shortly to look into this matter. At present I am completely at a stand-still. The Accras on duty at Addah Forh, as a guard to that place, have really all returned to their country, and the force of natives for the protection of Blappah has been so weakened by sickness, some 61 being ill with small-pox, fever, &c., of 120 left to guard the depôt there, that I am placed in very embarrassing circumstances, should either place be attacked, as I apparently cannot look for aid to Cape Coast, the officers even that were sent me having been recalled, and were it not that I took upon myself to detain one of them, I should now be without assistance.

I have deemed it necessary to destroy the town of Agravie, on the right bank of the Volta, first giving notice to the inhabitants to remove, as their conduct throughout has been more than doubtful, and I trust the lesson given them may insure more trustworthiness on the part of the towns on that bank, they being all more or less connected with, and, I fear, in communication with the Awoonahs. Portions of the missionary property plundered at Anyako was found at Agravie.

I shall carefully watch the course events may take and endeavour to get the King of Awoonah into my power, for which purpose I have dispatched up the river a trustworthy messenger, one of the late Domprey's people, to secure me the services of some natives who have not as yet taken part in the war, and who, I trust may, by co-operating with the Crepees, succeed in preventing any re-occupation of the country by the Awoonahs; but the success of my plan is, of course, very problematical, as your Excellency will understand from your recent experience of native character.

The "Decoy" remains at Addah Forh to render me any assistance, but otherwise there is little protection. I hope, however, by sending the steamer "Lady of the Lake" and the steam-launches constantly up and down the river, to keep the right bank and the river itself free from interruption, but there is a probability that the Awoonahs may re-occupy the country or make a diversion favourable to the Ashantees by operating on Captain Glover's line of communication with his department at Blappah, and there would

* Lieutenant Hewitt, 21st Fusiliers; Lieutenant Le Marchant, Lieutenant Gardner, Militia; Surgeon Turner, 82nd Regiment.

only be the Crepees under Cudjoe Dhe and Tacu (if they could in any way hinder such movement), besides their hands, I imagine, would be fully occupied if the Aquamo o joined the Awoonahs in resisting the attacks of the former alone.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ROGER TUCKFIELD GOLDSWORTHY.

Deputy Commissioner.

P.S.—I have obtained the assistance of 200 men for the defence of Addah Forh, in place of the Accras, who have run away, and shall give them the customary allowance of 3*d.* per diem.

The King of Addah promises with the other towns on this bank to re-cross the river. This will enable me to re-occupy the Awoonah territory, and I hope without further fighting to prevent the Awoonahs' return till peace be assured. A move from the eastward by the Porto Segurians, Little Popo, &c., would greatly assist us.

I hear by report that the Aquamoos are desirous of peace; if this is the case I shall offer terms, and submit the same for your Excellency's consideration.

R. T. G.

Inclosure 2 in No. 42.

Sir, *Blappah, February* 9, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that, in accordance with the instructions from you, dated 4th February, I proceeded, in company with Lieutenant Adamson, to the Accra camp at Cerami in the plains, six miles from Anyaku.

From the letter I attach from King Tackie, of Accra, you will learn that another engagement with the Awoonahs took place after your departure, when it would appear that they came down, numbering from 4,000 to 5,000, into the plain, under the impression that our forces had left.

From what I could gather in camp, the Crepees were, with the exception of a small body of Accras, the only people engaged, and the enemy must have sustained a severe defeat, as I am credibly informed that from 176 to 180 heads were brought into the camp after the action, as well as many guns which the enemy had thrown away in their flight.

On our arrival in camp on the 7th instant, a meeting of the Kings and Chiefs was called, when I explained to them, according to your wishes, the object of our visit, viz., to try and assist them; and that you had gone to Cape Coast, to endeavour to obtain the assistance of other officers for them. At the same time, I pointed out to them that you would be glad if they would follow up their victory and re-occupy Weta, so that the raids of the enemy on their camp might be prevented. To this plan they said they would not consent, as there was nothing to eat there.

My next endeavours were turned to trying to induce them to keep together, as I had heard that many of their people were leaving the camp; and on this point they said they would answer and let me know what would be done next morning at 8 A.M.

On the morning of the 8th, at about half-past 7 A.M., I was told that the people were leaving camp. At 8 A.M. Lieutenant Adamson and myself went to meet the Chiefs, as arranged the day before, to hear what they would do, but no answer was given, owing to the confusion which had arisen from the fighting men leaving the camp. I hear over 1,000 left on the night of the 7th, and that a steady stream of people had been leaving all the morning of the 8th.

I asked them if the movement of their men was to be my answer, and their reply was it must, they had used every endeavour to persuade them to remain to no effect. From this time I can only describe their proceedings as a regular stampede, indeed an hour afterwards, when we started on our homeward journey, we had much difficulty in getting our horses through the Accra Camp, owing to their having set fire to it on leaving.

The King of Addah, on our arrival in his camp, told us he had remonstrated with the people the day before about their leaving the camp, but without any effect, and that, as the Accras and Beach people were leaving, his men would not remain.

I am now informed that ever since your leaving the camps there has been a continuous stream of people returning to their towns, from 50 to 100 per diem, and I feel convinced that they had freely made up their minds to return home for some days before our arrival, so spontaneous was the movement on all sides; I am bound, however, to state that, from all I could gather, the movement commenced with Mr. Cleland's people, the Teshies, Labadys, Pramprams, and Accras. Whilst I am sure you will understand, Sir,

how much I regret the turn of affairs, after all the trouble that has been undergone in the matter, I feel sure that after what I have said as to the Kings, Chiefs, and Captains stating they were powerless to prevent the movement, you will attach no blame to us, as you are well aware that the last campaign terminated in a similar manner. At the same time I think I should be doing an injustice to the Kings and Chiefs as a rule, were I to omit to mention that I think this disgraceful retreat was contrary to their wishes, and that they had done their best to prevent it.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. F. BLISSETT,
Deputy-Commissary

R. T. Goldsworthy, Esq., Deputy-Commissioner.

Inclosure 3 in No. 42.

Sir, *Blappah, February* 9, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that, in accordance with your instructions, and in company with Deputy Commissary Blissett, I proceed to the Accra camp at Cerami on the 5th instant, arriving there on the 7th instant.

A meeting of the Kings and Chiefs having been called, Mr. Blissett told them we had come to help them in any way we could, and also, that you had gone to Cape Coast Castle to try and get more officers to assist them.

He also told them that you still wished them not to retreat from the position they held when you left, and that you regretted to hear they had already done so.

They, however, positively refused to go back to Vetta, as they said provisions could not be obtained there.

To his next request, that they would not allow their forces to separate until he had further information from you, they gave no reply, but said they would talk the matter over, and let us know at 8 A.M. the 8th instant.

Before the meeting came off, however, we found that a general homeward movement was being made, and on our going to the Chiefs and Kings, they said they were powerless to prevent it. On this we went back to our quarters, and an hour afterwards the camp being deserted, started for Blappah.

So thoughtless of us were the Accras, that the men set their camp, through which we had to pass, on fire, and we had much difficulty in getting our horses through it.

Everything that could be, was done, but with no effect, I feel convinced from the manner in which the movement was carried out that it had been arranged days before.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. H. ADAMSON, *Sub-Lieutenant, R.N.*

R. T. Goldsworthy, Esq.,
Deputy Commissioner, Cape Coast Castle.

Inclosure 4 in No. 42.

Sir, *Blappah, February* 10, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the report made to you by the missionary at Quittah, that our native forces had plundered the Mission-house at Auyacu, is correct. The day I was leaving for the Accra camp information was brought that some of the property had been brought down to Sopey, and this I seized and sent by the "Lady of the Lake" to Addah Forh, to be handed over to the agent for the Bremen mission at that place. On my way up I also rescued a box of cotton material, shawls, &c., and several other small articles, which I placed in charge of King Dosoo, of Addah, whom I held responsible for their safe delivery to me here. This course I was obliged to adopt, as I had no carriers, but should I not receive the things in a day or two I shall send to him for them.

As far as I could understand, the place was plundered the day after you left the camp, notwithstanding your strict orders that the mission-houses were not to be interfered with, and I have warned King Dosoo, whose people, with the Tefleys, Soquays, and Cobrina Bottoh's men, sacked the place, that it is by no means improbable they

will be called upon by the Government to indemnify the missionaries for any loss they may sustain.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. F. BLISSETT,
Deputy-Commissary.

To R. T. Goldsworthy, Esq., Deputy-Commissioner.

Inclosure 5 in No. 42.

Sir, *Cape Coast Castle, February* 21, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to report that, on the 14th February, I burnt the town of Agravie on the right bank of the Volta, having first given the inhabitants notice to leave.

I deemed this necessary from the manner in which the people of that town have behaved ever since the commencement of the war, aiding and abetting the Awoonahs by every means in their power.

The Addahs, under whom the Agravies are, considered the punishment not unmerited, and admitted that the Agravies had not faithfully served the British Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ROGER TUCKFIELD GOLDSWORTHY,
Deputy Commissioner.

The Military Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.
Cape Coast.

No. 43.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received March 16.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, February* 22, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copies of despatches received from Captain Glover on the 18th instant.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

Inclosure 1 in No. 43.

Sir, *Odumassie, February* 3, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to report that, after leaving this place on February 1st, on way to Apinamapu, according to your order, and reached the Anoom River, running east and west, at 11 o'clock noon, after five hours' march, and cross the river without seeing anything of the enemy, about a quarter of a mile on the other side I surprised a spy village of about fifteen spies. They evidently had no idea of any force being so near: for they left their guns, as also some venison they were cooking at the time of the attack.

From this place I continued my march in a westerly direction, and after about two miles came upon the enemy, who were in force; in a short time they fled, having wounded Sergeant-Major Alli and one Houssa (neither of them severely).

I still continued my march west for about a mile, and came upon an empty village of some ten houses. No one could have occupied this place for some time; I therefore did not expect any more fighting, and sent back a sergeant, with twenty Houssas and twenty Yorubas, to you with my report so far.

After sending off this party I continued my march still west, and again came upon a large camp of the enemy, having had a morning fire for the last two miles from village. I forced my way on about three miles; the road all this time was along bank of River Anoom. My guide then reported that he had lost his way, so we had to return nearly three miles, and struck a path leading north north-west. This we followed for some five miles, till we turned. I therefore found the guide was again at fault, and as it was getting late, and the troops had had a very hard day's work, I returned to bank of river, three-quarters of a mile from the last Ashantee camp; this being the most open, and with river on right flank, and therefore easiest held against any attack, and encamped for the night.

Next morning I sent out a patrol of 40 men, Houssas and Yorubas, with order to

patrol the road leading north from enemies' camp for one hour, meaning to follow myself a little later and find out where the path lead to. I had no idea at the time that they would find the camp re-occupied by the enemy so close to me, the serjeant in charge had the usual orders in case he met the enemy in any force he was to return. About fifteen or twenty minutes after they left, I heard heavy firing in their direction, and immediately fell in my detachment and followed them. Just as I was starting a corporal came from the patrol to report the enemy were in great force. I had not got more than half a mile when I met some Yorubas who said the enemy were too strong and that the patrol were retreating; my detachment got into confusion and I halted them. Directly the rest of the patrol came in.

I had intended retreating to last night's camp as it was a much stronger position, but Captain Larcom, R.N., who was with me, thought that this would cause a panic, so I took his advice and threw out a line of sentries front and rear. Captain Larcom placed his rocket trough on pathway leading to enemies' camp. While this was going on the Ashantees came down to attack singing their war song, but were within sixty yards. One of the Houssas shot a man, and I sounded the advance at the same time. The enemy bolted at once, and fearing an attack on my rear as all my men were in disorder, I returned to my position.

It was then reported to me that fifteen men were missing, and that they had crossed the river and were coming down the other bank to rejoin me; one Houssa reported killed.

I then made up my mind to remain where I was till 12 P.M. (four hours), that being the time when the return party, sent to you the day before, was expected by me, and also to give the missing men time to rejoin.

At 12 my intention was to force my way through the enemy back to head-quarters, or, if I found them too strong, to cross the river in the night and return by the south bank. This would have been difficult on account of the depth and breadth of the river, and, therefore, only to have been done as an extreme measure.

Whilst waiting till 12 A.M. to advance, two Houssas and Yorubas came across from the other side.

At 9 or half-past heavy firing was heard from the other side of the enemy's camp. We at once advanced and came up in time to meet Lieutenant Barnard's force, who had had a running fight for some distance before reaching the Ashantee camp near us.

I again halted till a quarter to 1 P.M., so as to give the missing men time to return, which they did, with the exception, I am sorry to say, of four Houssas killed, and seven Yorubas, who had crossed the river and made their way back to head-quarters.

The Ashantees had cut off the heads of the three Houssas, but had left them behind on the advance of Lieutenant Barnard's force. These heads were pluckily recovered by Mr. Phillips, a missionary teacher, acting as my interpreter, and were sunk in the river by the sergeant-major of my detachment before we left. The enemy were in large force—I should say about 800 or 1,000—and attacked us in a very determined manner. Their loss must have been considerable, for they left traces of blood as also some stretchers.

I have, &c.

(Signed) REGINALD SARTORIUS, *Captain,*
6th Bengal Cavalry.

To Captain Glover, R.N.,
Special Commissioner.

Inclosure 2 in No. 43.

Sir, *Odumassie, February* 4, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's despatches dated Prahsu, 19th, and Moinsey, 23rd January, 1874.

2. Since my despatch from this place dated 28th ultimo, reporting the occupation of this place and that of Conomo on 26th, I have been endeavouring to open communication with Captain Butler in the neighbourhood of Lake Borsumaque, which I estimate to be not more than nine hours south-west of this.

3. Captain Sartorius went to the south-west on 29th and 30th, returning on 31st, finding no road leading westward from Jaahsi, and left again on 1st instant. See Report.

4. The River Anoom, three hours in my front, is occupied in force by the enemy. The Akims from Conomo have felt the enemy three hours in their front on the Daubin road, and on this side of the River Anoom, while Captain Sartorius, crossing the Anoom six miles to the west, drove them from two camps on north side of that river, with loss on our side of four killed, eleven wounded, and one missing.

5. Yesterday, more ammunition came up, making 145 spare rounds per man for 350 Houssas, and 126 spare rounds for 400 Yorubas armed with Enfields, together with 195 rockets, and 72 rounds of shell and case for one 7-pounder gun.

6. I am waiting for reinforcements to come up, having only in camp fit for duty 262 rank and file Houssas, and 262 rank and file Yorubas, total 524.

I am obliged to keep 200 Houssas and Yorubas at Abogo, in consequence of the unreliableness of the Akims, who withdraw their men without leave or warning, and the road from that place to the Prah has been interrupted because I cannot get the Akims to patrol. Fortunately, it was the Akims who suffered losing three of their men by a surprise, and being unarmed.

7. The sick list to-day shows 27 Houssas and 21 Yorubas, besides 9 Houssas and 3 Yorubas wounded, total 60.

8. Until reinforcements arrive, I cannot move from this without cutting off all communication with my rear, and I have not sufficient ammunition up to run such risk.

9. Captain Butler, writing on 26th from Emoomfer, would appear to be on the Anoom or Enoom River, "Su" meaning in Ashantee upon or on.

10. Lieutenant Barnard patroled road leading north-west to-day, three miles towards Anoom River, and observed traces of party who had been foraging. I am expecting Lieutenant Moore to-morrow with some 1,000 Aquapims and Croboes, who, he reports, are very loth to move forward. He also reports 2,000 more coming up from south of Prah. As soon as reinforcements and ammunition come up, I shall close in on the main body.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER.

His Excellency Major-General Sir G. Wolseley, C.B., K.C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 3 in No. 43.

King Quahbira Fuah, *Head-Quarters, Adoomassie, February* 7, 1874.

NEWS reached me this morning that you recrossed the River Prah eight days ago, and that Captain Butler had left you to join the General.

I shall endeavour to open communication with you from Joahsi and Prahsu, both of which places I destroyed ten days ago.

I have with me 660 soldiers, guns and rockets, and 3,000 Akims, Croboes, and Aquapims; and 2,000 more expected in a day or two.

You should immediately recross the Prah, and endeavour to meet me either at Adoomassie or nearer on road to Prahsue.

It is quite impossible that King Calcalli can leave the General and come down to surround you.

Do not spoil the good name you have gained by your previous bravery, but join your force to mine and go on with me to the General, upon whose line of advance I am ordered to close.

Captain Butler has not communicated with me; but in the event of your receiving any orders from the General counter to my request, you will at once comply with the General's order.

You may expect to hear of my force being in your front before you receive this.

Faithfully, &c.

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER, *Special Commissioner.*

To King Quabira Fuah.

Inclosure 4 in No. 43.

Sir, *Head-Quarters, Adoomassie, February* 7, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to inclose for the information of your Excellency copy of letter I have addressed to chief Quahbira Fuah of Western Akim, on receiving information this morning that his force had recrossed the River Prah.

My latest communication from your Excellency was dated, Moinsey, 23rd ultimo.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER, *Special Commissioner.*

To His Excellency Major-General Sir G. Wolseley, C.B., K.C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 5 in No. 43.

Sir, *Koraman (Quaramar), February* 14, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 13th instant, acquainting me "that the King of Ashantee has paid the first part of the indemnity demanded, and that the Major-General is going to sign the Treaty of Peace."

In compliance with the orders of His Excellency the Major-General Commanding, I shall leave this pleace to-morrow *en route* for Prahsue on my way to Accra.

I regret that your letter of the 9th instant, to which you refer, has not reached me up to the present time.

I shall require to-morrow for the provisioning of my force: 1,000 lbs. salt beef, 2,000 lbs. bread, 500 lbs. tobacco, and 25 gallons rum.

I have the honour further to request that you will be good enough to cause seven days' provisions for 1,000 men, and a ration of rum for the same number for the same time, to be detained for me at the depôt on the River Prah.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER, *Special Commissioner.*

Colonel E. R. Greaves,
Chief of the Staff.

No. 44.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received March 16.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, February* 22, 1874.

UPON receipt of your Lordship's despatch of 29th December,* I immediately communicated with the Governor-in-chief, and have now the honour to forward, for your Lordship's information, copies of the letters I addressed to his Excellency on the subject, together with his answer thereto received yesterday.

2. Having submitted Mr. Berkeley's letter to the Commodore, Her Majesty's ship "Barracouta" was dispatched by him yesterday evening to Sierra Leone for the purpose of conveying his Excellency the Governor-in-chief to this place in accordance with the wish expressed in his letter.

3. I have the honour to inclose a copy of the letter I addressed to Mr. Berkeley by that opportunity, and to inform your Lordship that I intend, with all my military Staff, embarking for England on the 7th March.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

Inclosure 1 in No. 44.

Sir, *Head-Quarters, Camp Fommanah, January* 27, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that I have received a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in which he states that he has arranged, that on my departure from the Coast, I shall hand over the Government of the Gold Coast into your hands. I have the honour, therefore, to state that I hope to be able to leave this Settlement not later than March 1st.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator.

His Excellency the Governor-in-chief,
Sierra Leone.

Inclosure 2 in No. 44.

Sir, *Government House, Sierra Leone, February* 12, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's despatch of the 27th January, informing me that my presence would be required at Cape Coast not later than the 1st proximo, to relieve you of the civil administration of the Government.

* Not printed.

As, however, some uncertainty may exist, even up to the last moment, as to the precise date on which you may feel yourself in a position to relinquish your present appointment, and as there are various subjects calling for my immediate attention here, I would feel obliged by your requesting that a ship of war may be sent to convey me to Cape Coast as soon as you are prepared to hand over the Government to me.

I will communicate myself with the Commodore upon this particular subject.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE BERKELEY, *Governor-in-chief.*

Sir G. Wolseley, K.C.M.G., C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 3 in No. 44.

Sir, *Government House, Cape Coast, February* 21, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 12th instant; and I regret extremely that your Excellency cannot be here on the 1st proximo, the day named in my letter of 27th ultimo, as being the date when, at latest, I hoped to be able to leave this Settlement.

Upon receipt of your Excellency's letter, I immediately communicated its contents to Commodore Hewett, V.C., who at once complied with your request by sending Her Majesty's ship "Barracouta" to Sierra Leone, for the conveyance of your Excellency to this place.

The military operations have now been brought to a satisfactory termination, and the King of Ashantee, having sued for peace, has sent to me the first instalment of the indemnity which he agreed to pay. His envoy promised to come to Cape Coast on the 28th instant, with the draft Treaty that I sent by him to Coomassie for the King's signature.

I consider it to be very desirable that your Excellency should come here with all possible speed, as, in my opinion, it is most important that the arrangements to be made with the native Kings and Chiefs of the Fantee tribes, and others in alliance with Her Majesty, should be carried out by an officer whose relations with this country are of a more permanent character than mine.

The hard work and the exposure of many months have told seriously upon the officers of my staff, and they require immediate change of climate. Should it not be possible for your Excellency to be here at latest by the 6th proximo, I shall then, as a temporary measure, hand over the Government to Captain Lees, Acting Colonial Secretary, as I shall start for England on the 7th proximo, the latest date to which, taking all things into consideration, I consider it advisable that I should remain here.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

To His Excellency the Governor-in-chief,
Sierra Leone.

No. 45.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received March 16.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, February* 22, 1874.

WITH reference to the previous correspondence on the Ahwoonah question, and the relations between that tribe and the forces under Captain Glover, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship a copy of instructions I have issued to the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Goldsworthy, to proceed to the Volta and place himself in communication with the Ahwoonahs and Aquamoos, with a view to concluding separate Treaties of Peace with each of these tribes, and thereby to endeavour to bring to an end the present troubles in that quarter, and establish permanent and satisfactory relations.

2. I beg also to inclose drafts of the two Treaties I have directed Mr. Goldsworthy to make, which I hope will meet with your Lordship's approval.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator.

Inclosure 1 in No. 45.

Instructions for Mr. Goldsworthy, Deputy Commissioner, &c.

YOU will proceed in the steam-transport "Gertrude" to the River Volta, and there enter into communication with the Ahwoonahs and Aquamoos, with a view to making a new Treaty of Peace with each nation, the former Treaty having been abrogated by war. Separate Draft Treaties for the Ahwoonahs and Aquamoos are inclosed for your guidance.

By command of his Excellency Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, Administrator.

(Signed) H. BRACKENBURY, *Captain,*
Assistant Military Secretary.

Government House, Cape Coast, February 22, 1874.

Inclosure 2 in No. 45.

For Ahwoonahs.

Treaty of Peace entered into at , this day of February, One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-four, between Roger Tuckfield Goldsworthy, Deputy-Commissioner, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the Undersigned, Representatives of the Ahwoonah nation.

THE following Articles, being fully discussed and understood, are agreed to:—

ARTICLE I.

That there shall be peace and friendship henceforth and for ever between the British and Ahwoonah nations

ARTICLE II.

That the River Volta shall be kept open for all lawful traders, and both Parties to this Treaty shall use their best efforts to discourage any dishonest or unlawful interference with legimate traders, of whatever country or nation.

ARTICLE III.

It is hereby further agreed that, if it seem fit to Her Majesty's Government, they shall occupy, for and on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen of England, either or both the ports of Quittah and Jella Coffee, together with such other ports as may be deemed necessary, in order to place the strip of land lying between the Lagoon and the sea from the River Volta to Quittah under the same jurisdiction as is exercised by Her Majesty over the other portions of the Gold Coast.

In proof of our truth and sincerity, we subscribe our names to this Treaty, a copy of which to be retained by each Party.

Inclosure 3 in No. 45.

For Aquamoos.

Treaty of Peace entered into at this day of February One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-four, between Roger Tuckfield Goldsworthy, Deputy-Commissioner, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the Undersigned, representatives of the Aquamoo Nation.

THE following Articles, being fully discussed and understood, and agreed to:—

ARTICLE I.

That there shall be peace and friendship henceforth and for ever between the British and Aquamoo nations.

ARTICLE II.

That the River Volta shall be kept open for all lawful traders; and both parties to this Treaty shall use their best efforts to discourage any dishonest or unlawful interference with legitimate traders of whatever country or nation.

In proof of our truth and sincerity, we subscribe our names to this Treaty, a copy of which to be retained by each party.

No. 46.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received March 16.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, February 22, 1874.*

I HAVE the honour to forward a copy of a despatch dated 20th instant, from Captain Glover, R.N., describing the concluding phase of the operations carried out by the force under his immediate command in accordance with the instructions originally conveyed to him by me on the 31st December, as reported to your Lordship in my despatch of 1st ultimo.*

2. Captain Glover has conducted these operations with great skill and ability, having overcome all the numerous difficulties that he had to encounter with the zeal and energy for which he is well known.

3. Captain Glover reports to me that the Eastern Akims who accompanied him, proved to be utterly worthless, having evinced the greatest cowardice throughout the campaign. The fact that he was not able to bring the large native force into the field north of the River Prah that he had at one time reckoned on, is, therefore, in my opinion, a fortunate circumstance, as useless and cowardly allies are always a serious clog upon all military operations.

4. The diversion effected by Captain Glover's force in favour of the main army operating direct upon Coomassie under my own immediate orders, contributed materially to the success that has been achieved in this war, and I have great pleasure in recommending Captain Glover and the officers serving under him to your Lordship's most favourable consideration.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

Inclosure in No. 46.

Sir, *Mansu, February 20, 1874.*

AMMUNITION having come up during the two previous days, completing spare ammunition to 200 rounds per man, I left Odumassie on the morning of 8th instant, and bivouacked for the night in Ashantee camp on north side of River Anoom, from which the enemy had been driven by the two detachments commanded by Captain Sartorius, 6th Bengal Cavalry and Lieutenant Barnard's 19th Regiment, on 2nd instant, as reported in previous despatch; here we found corn and corn flour, which had been left by the enemy. The next day we halted to breakfast in a large camp capable of containing 4,000 to 5,000 men, where I was joined by Lieutenant Moore, R.N., and some 4,000 Akims, Aquapims, and Croboes. Here it was evident the enemy had left in hot haste, and for miles along the road we found stools, calabashes, corn and corn flour, which the enemy had thrown away in their flight. A wounded straggler from Captain Sartorius' force, who only came in the day before I left Odumassie, had approached the enemy's camp during the night, and had heard them discussing the hopelessness of fighting Europeans and Houssas, as it was evident that it was not a force of Akims with whom they had been engaged. After a march of 10 miles, principally northwards, along a hunter's path with much bog and fallen timber, I bivouacked for the night on left bank of a river (name unknown); the next morning I marched north-west about 5 miles, to a village on the south of Essianimpon, from which at noon I dispatched Captain Sartorius with escort of twenty men to open communication with your Excellency, supposed to be at Coomassie, and at 2 P.M., finding myself one mile distant from River Dah, I halted at Akinna, until I should either receive orders or hear from Captain Sartorius. At 3 P.M. next day I crossed River Dah, and halted for the night at Apraymassie, and at 2 P.M. on 12th instant entered Coomassie. I

* No. 47 of Command Paper No. 5.

then learned that messengers had passed down from the King accepting your Excellency's terms, and carrying a first instalment of indemnity. I have since come up by easy marches to this camp, where I arrived at 9 A.M. this morning, *en route* for Anamaboe and Accra.

At Moisee, at the foot of the Adansi Hill, on the 15th instant, a messenger from the King of Coomassie arrived, bringing with him fourteen ounces of gold, and a gold dish, as a present to me, and requesting that I would order the King of Eastern Akim (who, they said, had gone to Juabin to attempt to detach the King of that place from his alliance with the King of Ashantee) to return at once to his own country.

I returned the money and dish to the King of Coomassie and sent the King of Akim a copy of Colonel Greaves' letter to me of the 14th instant, and directed him at once to recross the Prah and return to his country with all his people. I took the opportunity of sending by this messenger also a letter to Mr. Bannerman directing him also at once to break up the camp at Abogoo and march to Accra with the detachment of Houssas and Yorubas left at Abogoo, taking with him the sick which had been left at the various stations on the march up.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. H. GLOVER, *Special Commissioner.*

His Excellency Major-General Sir G. Wolseley, C.B., K.C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 47.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received March* 16.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, February* 23, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of the instructions which I have given to Captain Glover relative to winding up his mission.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

Inclosure in No. 47.

Instructions to Captain Glover, R.N.

CAPTAIN GLOVER, Special Commissioner, will be good enough to pay off and disband all native levies that may be serving under his orders with the least possible delay.

As it is possible that the Governor-in-chief upon his arrival here may wish to retain the services of 350 Houssas for police duties on this Coast, Captain Glover will be good enough to select that number from the Houssa force now at Anamaboe under his command, to pay them up to the end of this month, and to leave them at Anamaboe under the care of Major Brownell (the Commandant of that place) to await Mr. Berkeley's decision on this point. The remainder of Captain Glover's Houssa force, together with the disciplined Yorubas, to be discharged with the least possible delay.

Inclosed are instructions for Mr. Goldsworthy, that it is requested may be handed to that officer. Upon completing the duties therein specified, Mr. Goldsworthy will return to Cape Coast and report himself to the Governor-in-chief.

Captain Glover will at once take measures for shipping to England all the military and other stores now in his charge.

He will be good enough to confer with the Commodore as to the way in which the steamers and steam launches together with all the naval stores in his charge can best be disposed of.

Taking into due consideration the duties to be performed in carrying out these instructions, Captain Glover will lose no time in dispensing with the services of all the officers and other officials employed by him, with a view to putting an end as soon as possible to all further expenditure of public money.

When Captain Glover has taken the necessary steps for carrying out these instructions, and when he feels that the interests of the public service do not require his presence here any longer, he will be good enough to proceed to England and report himself to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Commodore has been good enough to place the steam-ship "Gertrude" at the disposal of Captain Glover with a view of his proceeding thence to Accra and thence to the Volta, for the purpose of carrying out the instructions above detailed.

By order,
(Signed) G. R. GREAVES, *Colonel*,
Chief of Staff.

Head-Quarters, Cape Coast, February 22, 1874.

No. 48.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received March 16.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, February* 23, 1874.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of 29th December, 1873,* informing me that the Governor-in-chief had been ordered to come here to assume the Government of the Gold Coast in the event of my having to go home before my successor could be nominated by Her Majesty.

2. I presume that this is only intended as a temporary arrangement, I trust, therefore, I may be pardoned for taking the liberty of recommending Captain Lees, now acting as Collector of Customs to your Lordship for the post of Administrator to the Gold Coast. During the eight weeks that I was absent from Cape Coast, whilst I was engaged in active military operations against the enemy, I confided the administration of affairs here to Captan Lees, and I have every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which he carried on his duties at a time when much tact and knowledge of the native character was required by the officer representing me here.

3. His extensive knowledge of affairs on this coast, especially during the recent war, and his experience in the politics of Western Africa generally mark him out, in my opinion, as well qualified to be the Administrator of the Gold Coast.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

No. 49.

War Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Pall Mall, March* 16, 1874.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to transmit, for the information of the Earl of Carnarvon, the accompanying copies of despatches received from Major-General Sir G. J. Wolseley, K.C.M.G., C.B., commanding Her Majesty's forces on the Gold Coast.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. C. VIVIAN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 49.

Sir, *Head-Quarters, Amoaful, February* 1, 1874.

ACCORDING to the intention expressed in my despatch of the 30th ultimo, I yesterday attacked the enemy to the south of this town, and drove them with heavy loss from the position they had selected to fight upon, and where I now find that the King of Ashantee had been for some time collecting his army.

My whole force, divided into four columns, as per margin,† advanced along the main road, preceded by the scouts, until the enemy were met at the village of Egginassie, which was carried by a rush of the scouts at about 8 A.M. The front column then extended into

* Not printed.

† Front Column: Brigadier-General Sir A. Alison, Bart., C.B., 42nd Highlanders; Head-Quarters and Detachment 2nd Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Rait's Artillery, two 7-pounder gun Detachments; Royal Engineer Detachment. Left Column: Colonel J. C. McLeod, C.B., Naval Brigade, Right Wing; Russell's Regiment; Rait's Artillery, two Rocket Detachments; Royal Engineer Detachment. Right Column: Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Wood, V.C., Naval Brigade, Left Wing; Wood's Regiment; Rait's Artillery, two Rocket Detachments; Royal Engineer Detachment. Rear Column: Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Warren, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade.

the thick bush on each side of the road, which was cut and widened by labourers under the Royal Engineers, so as to admit of the advance of the guns.

As the leading column advanced northward, the left column, according to orders previously issued, cut a path diagonally to the left front, with a view of protecting the left flank of the front column; and as it moved along this path, the right column closing up, cut a path diagonally to the right to protect the right flank, while the rear column extended, so as to gain touch of the right and left columns which were designed to follow the flanks of the front column, and should it be out-flanked, to face east and west outwards. My intention was to fight in the form of a square, and so oppose the invariable flanking tactics of the enemy, which their superior numbers would probably allow them to carry out against any line which I could form.

The front column under Sir A. Alison, found the enemy in great force beyond a swampy stream to the north of Egginassie (see sketch*), and suffered heavily in dislodging them. They were driven out by the steady advance of the infantry, aided by the fire of Rait's guns. The large numbers of dead Ashantees at this part of the field, and the numbers of the 42nd Highlanders here wounded, showed the stubborn resistance made by the enemy. The 42nd Highlanders finally advanced and captured the town of Amoaful about noon, after being more than four hours in action.

Meanwhile the left column advancing under a heavy fire by which Captain Buckle, R.E., was killed while urging on his labourers, occupied the crest of a hill where a clearing was made, and the enemy driven away from this portion of their camp by an advance of the Naval Brigade and Russell's Regiment. Colonel McLeod having cleared his front, and having lost touch of the left of the front column, now cut his way in a north-easterly direction, and came into the main road in rear of the Highlanders, about the same hour that the advance occupied Amoaful. I protected his left rear by a detachment of the Rifle Brigade; our left flank was now apparently clear of the enemy.

On the right, Lieutenant-Colonel Wood was met by a fire which prevented the advance of his column for more than a very short distance into the bush, consequently when the front column took Amoaful it would have become detached from the right column, but that communication was kept up along the main road by two companies of the 42nd, the head-quarters and detachment 23rd, and a company of the Rifle Brigade. Long after Amoaful was taken, the Ashantees kept up a heavy fire on the right of the main road, and these troops laid down and replied to it, repelling the enemy, but not without loss.

Up to 1·30 P.M. the enemy kept up a very heavy fire on Lieutenant-Colonel Wood's column, whose right was extended into the bush east of the village of Egginassie. But they made no progress, and soon after half-past one, an advance of the Kossoos and Bonny men of Wood's Regiment drove them away, clearing the flank of the Naval Brigade, and enabling them to complete the discomfiture of the enemy on this flank. By 1·45 P.M. firing had ceased.

At this time heavy firing was heard in rear, and I learnt that another body of the enemy had attacked my entrenched post at Quarman. I sent back part of the Rifle Brigade; but the attack was continued till nightfall, though of course repulsed. Shortly before dark, a large convoy of baggage, which had been parked at Insarfu during the action, and was now ordered on, was fired upon, though accompanied by a large escort. A number of carriers threw down their loads and ran away, and had it not been for the great exertions of Lieutenant-Colonel Colley, whom I have placed in charge of my line of communications, and who recovered much of the baggage during the night, more serious consequences might have ensued than the loss of a few loads which occurred. On learning of this affair, I took immediate steps for clearing my line of communications, and brought in large convoys this morning in perfect safety to Amoaful. The officers commanding the columns as above-named performed their difficult tasks most excellently, and were efficiently aided by their staff; Lieutenant-Colonel Evelyn Wood, V.C., was wounded while at the head of his troops.

Nothing could have exceeded the admirable conduct of the 42nd Highlanders, on whom fell the hardest share of the work. As Colonel McLeod was in command of the left column, this regiment was led by Major Macpherson, who was twice wounded. The two wings of the Naval Brigade, under command of Captain Grubbe, R.N. (severely wounded), and Commander Luxmoore, R.N.; the head-quarters and detachment of the 2nd Battalion 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Mostyn; the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, under Lieutenant-Colonel Warren; Wood's Regiment, under

* The sketch to accompany this despatch will be forwarded as soon as possible. It would have been sent with this, but the officer who surveyed the ground has been incessantly on active duty since the action, and it has been impossible for him to complete the sketch.

Captain Furse, 42nd Highlanders; Russell's Regiment, under Major Russell, 13th Hussars; and the scouts under Lieutenant Lord Gifford, 24th Regiment, all behaved steadily and coolly under the trying conditions of a fight in dense bush. Sir A. Alison has brought the valuable services of Captain Rait and his Artillery specially to my notice; and Major Home, commanding Royal Engineers, led the advanced working party of the front column, being slightly wounded in so doing.

Commodore Hewett, V.C., R.N., was present with me during the action, and placed his services at my disposal. I received every possible assistance from him, and from the following officers of my staff:—Colonel Greaves, Chief of the Staff; Major Baker, 18th Regiment, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain H. Brackenbury, R.A., Assistant Military Secretary; Captain Buller, 60th Rifles, D.A.Q.M.G.; Lieutenant Rolfe, R.N., Naval A.D.C.; Lieutenant the Honourable H. Wood, 10th Hussars, A.D.C.; Lieutenant Maurice, R.A., Private Secretary.

The arrangements for the wounded by Surgeon-Major McKinnon, C.B., Principal Medical Officer, were excellent, and I regret that the inclosed return of casualties shows that his duties were not light.

It is difficult to estimate the numbers of an enemy in thick bush, still more difficult to estimate their loss, but the Ashantees opposed to us must have numbered many thousands; and, as we have buried about 150 corpses beside the main road only, and as the enemy ran great risks to carry off their dead, their loss in killed and wounded must have been very heavy.

I intend to-day to attack Becquah, which the scouts report occupied by the enemy.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY, *Major-General.*

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for War,
War Office.

Inclosure 2 in No. 49.

Sir G. Wolseley to War Office.

(Telegraphic.) *Coomassie, February* 5, 1874.

REACHED this place yesterday after five days' hard fighting. Troops behaved admirably. Officers killed:—Captain Buckle, R.E.; Captain Nicol, Hants Militia; Lieutenant Eyre, 19th Foot. All other casualties under 300. The King has left the town, but is close by, and says he will pay me a visit to-day to sign the Treaty of Peace. I hope to commence my march to the coast to-morrow. All wounded doing well. Health generally good. Despatches follow by special fast steamer.

Inclosure 3 in No. 49.

Sir, *Coomassie, February* 5, 1874.

ACCORDING to the intention expressed in my despatch, which I had the honour of addressing to you on the 1st instant, I on that day attacked Becquah, about a mile to the west of Amoaful. The operation was successfully carried out under the command of Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., C.B. The forces engaged were as per margin,* and the casualties are shown in the inclosed statement.

On the day following I moved forward to Agemmum, the enemy disputing every mile of ground. There I established a fortified post, where I left all my tents and baggage.

On the 3rd instant I moved forward again, the enemy in great force opposing our advance, and hanging round our flanks. Whilst on the march I received a letter from the King, begging me to halt, and saying he would consent to my terms. I replied that he had so deceived me before that I could not trust him, but to prove to him how anxious I was for peace, I would halt for the night on the Ordah River, and would not advance beyond it with all my force until the following morning, if he would send to me at once his mother and brother as hostages.

During the night I had a bridge constructed over the river, and gave the enemy nearly two hours of daylight the following morning (4th) before I crossed the river.

* Royal Naval Brigade; Head-Quarters and Detachment 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers; 42nd Highlanders; Russell's Regiment; Rait's Artillery, one 7-pounder gun, and one Rocket Detachment; Royal Engineer Detachment.

The advanced guard, under the command of Colonel McLeod, 42nd Highlanders, was brought to a stand-still shortly after the advance began; and a general action soon developed itself, la-ting for more than six hours. The enemy did not, however, fight with the same courage as at Amoaful, for, although their resistance was most determined, their fire was wild, and they did not generally attack us at such close quarters as in the former action.

The village of Ordahsu having been carried by the Rifle Brigade at 9 o'clock, I massed all my force there, having previously passed all the reserve ammunition, field hospitals, and supplies through the troops, who held the road between the river and the village, a distance of about a mile. The enemy then attacked the village with large numbers from all side, and for some hours we could make no progress, but steadily held our ground. The 42nd Highlanders being then sent to the front, advanced with pipes playing, and carried the enemy's position to the north of the village in the most gallant style, Captain Rait's Artillery doing most effective service in covering the attack, which was led by Colonel McLeod.

After some further fighting on the front line, a panic seems to have seized the enemy, who fled along the road to Coomassie in complete rout. Although the columns they had detailed to assault our flanks and rear continued for some time afterwards to make partial attacks upon the village, we followed close upon the enemy's heels into Coomassie. The town was still occupied by large numbers of armed men, who did not attempt to resist. The King had fled no one knew whither. Our troops had undergone a most fatiguing day's work, no water fit for drinking having been obtained during the action or the subsequent advance, and the previous night's rest having been broken by a tornado, which drenched our bivouac. It was nearly six o'clock when the troops formed up in the main street of Coomassie and gave three cheers for the Queen.

Since my arrival here last night, I have sent several messengers to the King, and used every possible effort to induce him to come in and make peace. Should he refuse my offers, I shall destroy his palace and his capital, and march without a day's delay to the Coast.

I avail myself of this halt in Coomassie, the goal of our military enterprise, to bring before you the names of those officers who have rendered signal service in the operations so far concluded.

It has seldom been a General's good fortune to be assisted by a staff so thoroughly efficient in all branches, as has been that body of carefully selected officers forming the Staff of this expedition.

To my personal Staff I am deeply indebted for the manner in which they have performed their duties. Captain H. Brackenbury, my Assistant Military Secretary, a highly-educated Officer, has shown much practical ability in the field, and only requires opportunity for the development of great military talents.

Lieutenant Maurice, R.A., my Private Secretary, has carried on my correspondence with the Colonial Office, and I have brought his name to the notice of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Both Captain Brackenbury and Lieutenant Maurice have been with me from the first, and have worked indefatigably.

Of Colonel McNeil, who was my Chief of the Staff at the beginning of the war, I have already given my opinion in a previous despatch. His severe wound received in our first fight deprived me of his valuable services. His soldierlike qualities, his powers of mind and body render him an invaluable assistant to any General commanding a force. From the date of his being wounded in October until the 17th December, the duties of Chief of the Staff were ably carried out to my entire satisfaction by Major Baker, the Assistant Adjutant-General, to whose untiring energy I owe much of the success that has attended all our operations. In my opinion he possesses every quality that is valuable in a Staff Officer.

Colonel Greaves assumed the duties of Chief of the Staff on 17th December. His great knowledge of the Army, his experience as a Staff Officer, the zeal and ability he brings to bear upon his work, mark him out as eminently qualified for the post he occupied. He has rendered me the most valuable service.

The topographical work was well carried out under Captain Huyshe, D.A.Q.M.G., whose death at Prahsu, on the 19th December, deprived Her Majesty of a gallant soldier. The surveys were made by him, assisted by Captain Buller, 60th Rifles, Lieutenant A. F. Hart, 31st Regiment, and other officers. Lieutenant Hart made nearly all the surveys north of the River Prah.

The duties of the Intelligence Department were most efficiently performed by Captain Buller, D.A.Q.M.G. He is an excellent Staff Officer, and I am much indebted to him for the information of the enemy's doings that he supplied me with throughout the war. The

extensive knowledge he acquired of the native tribes both in Ashantee, and in the territories allied to us, was invaluable to me in my dealings with the Kings and Chiefs.

The medical arrangements for the war were made by Deputy Surgeon-General Home, V.C., C.B. I have in a previous despatch recorded my high appreciation of the ability and energy with which he carried out his duty up to the date of his being invalided, and of the efficient manner in which he prepared for the medical requirements of the troops in the advance upon Coomassie. The organization planned by him was well carried out by Surgeon-Major Mackinnon, C.B., who joined me on the march at Acrofoomu, and who has since continued to perform the duties of Principal Medical Officer to my entire satisfaction. Of the Medical Officers employed, I wish specially to bring to your notice the services of Surgeons-Major Woolfreys, Mosse, Waters, Jackson, and Turton, and Staff-Surgeon Irwin, R.N., also of Surgeon G. W. M'Nalty, who has had charge of the Head-Quarter Staff since we left Cape Coast Castle on our march to Coomassie.

The Control arrangements have been energetically carried out by Deputy-Controller Irvine, C.M.G., with his usual zeal. I cannot award him higher praise than by saying that the men were well fed, and their wants carefully provided for throughout the campaign. The transport, that at one time caused me serious anxiety, was effectually organized by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Colley, 2nd Queen's Regiment. He was assisted by twenty-two Special Service Officers, and six officers of the Control Department. It was a happy circumstance that placed at my disposal the services of an officer of such well-known ability as Lieutenant-Colonel Colley. His great talent for organization soon placed the transport upon a satisfactory footing. To him I confided sole charge of the line of communications. In a war like this it is absolutely necessary that the officer in command of the transport should also have charge of the line of communications. It was, therefore, necessary that these two most important duties should be discharged by a combatant officer.

Among the Officers of the Control Department, all of whom have worked with much energy, I would wish especially to mention Commissary O'Connor and Deputy-Commissary Ravenscroft.

Throughout the second phase of the war I have received every possible assistance from Commodore Hewett, V.C., commanding the squadron on the African Station, who accompanied me on the march to Coomassie. I have had to make incessant calls upon him for naval services, and in every instance my request has been complied with. He kindly placed at my disposal a Naval Brigade, consisting of 17 officers and 265 selected men, whose services have been of the greatest value, and who all have fought throughout the campaign, with the dashing courage for which Her Majesty's seamen and marines are so celebrated. When my transport difficulties were greatest, Coommodore Hewett helped me most materially by supplying Kroomen to act as carriers, and he allowed no regulations to stand in the way of his exertions to secure the ultimate success of this war, in which he and those under his command have played a prominent part.

Captain Rait has been the officer commanding the Royal Artillery throughout both phases of this war. He organized a Houssa battery in a most able manner. The officers, English non-commissioned officers, and gunners attached to it worked indefatigably. In all the actions and skirmishes the gun and rocket fire has been most effective, notwithstanding the difficulties of the ground on which we fought. I consider Captain Rait to be one of the best soldiers I have ever served with.

In this force, where every white man has had hard work, and where especially previous to the arrival of the English troops, all the selected officers that I brought out with me, were untiring in their exertions, Major Home, the Commanding Royal Engineer, has had his full share of hard work, and most admirably has he performed it. Hutting the troops, constructing fortified posts, making a road practicable for all arms up to within a few hundred yards of the position where the enemy fought their first battle in their own territory, bridging the River Prah, an obstacle of considerable magnitude, and subsequently the River Ordah also, besides a large number of smaller streams and rivers—the Royal Engineers, under Major Home, R.E., have worked with the zeal for which their corps has always been conspicuous, and I cannot sufficiently thank him for the manner in which he has carried out the numerous and arduous duties that have devolved upon him.

Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., C.B., commanding the European Brigade, has rendered me every possible assistance, and has carried out his orders to my entire satisfaction. He has brought to my notice the valuable assistance he has received from his Brigade-Major, Captain Robinson, Rifle Brigade, and his Aides-de-camp, Captain Russell, 12th Lancers, and Lieutenant Fitzgerald, Rifle Brigade.

Colonel McLeod, C.B., 42nd Highlanders, commanded the advanced guard during

the march from the Adansi Hills to Coomassie, conducting his operations with cool gallantry in the most skilful manner. The forcing of all positions occupied by the enemy in our front devolved upon him, and I consider myself most fortunate in having had so able an officer to select for that very trying duty.

Colonel McLeod has brought specially to my notice the names of his Acting Staff Officers, Captain Farquharson, V.C., and Lieutenant Wauchope, both of the 42nd Highlanders, the latter of whom was, I regret to say, twice wounded.

The officers commanding English Corps were Captain Grubbe, R.N.; Lieutenant-Colonel Mostyn, 2nd Battalion 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Major Macpherson, 42nd Highlanders, and, subsequently, when that officer was wounded, Major Scott, of the same Regiment; and Lieutenant-Colonel Warren, 2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, to all of whom my best thanks are due.

The two Native Regiments raised on the coast were commanded throughout the war by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Wood, V.C., 90th Light Infantry, and by Brevet Major B. C. Russell, 13th Hussars. Both these officers have upon many occasions been placed in very difficult positions, requiring the exercise of high military qualities, and have invariably carried out their very arduous and trying duties most efficiently. I take the liberty of bringing to your especial notice, as those upon whom the brunt of this war has fallen, these and the other combatant officers named below who originally came out with me, or followed by the first mail-steamer.

Personal Staff.

Captain H. Brackenbury, Royal Artillery, Assistant Military Secretary.

General Staff.

Colonel McNeil, V.C., C.M.G., Colonel on the Staff, severely wounded.
Major T. D. Baker, 18th Royal Irish, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Captain R. H. Buller, 60th Rifles, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, wounded.
Major R. Home, Royal Engineers, Commanding Royal Engineers, wounded.
Captain A. J. Rait, Royal Artillery, Commanding Royal Artillery.

Special Service.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Wood, V.C., 90th Light Infantry, wounded.
Brevet Major B. C. Russell, 13th Hussars.
Captain G. A. Furse, 42nd Highlanders.
Captain A. A. Godwin, 103rd Royal Bombay Fusiliers, severely wounded.
Captain C. J. Bromhead, 24th Regiment.
Captain R. Gordon, 93rd Highlanders (invalided).
Lieutenant A. Saunders, Royal Artillery.
Lieutenant R. O. Richmond, 50th Queen's Own.
Lieutenant H. F. S. Bolton, 1st West India Regiment.
Lieutenant J. F. Maurice, Royal Artillery.
Lieutenant E. R. P. Woodgate, 4th King's Own.
Lieutenant E. F. Lord Gifford, 24th Regiment, wounded.
Lieutenant W. T. Dooner, 8th King's.
Lieutenant A. F. Hart, 31st Regiment, wounded.
Lieutenant J. W. Graves, 18th Royal Irish.
Lieutenant M. S. Bell, Royal Engineers.
Lieutenant G. F. Mann, Royal Engineers; also
Captain Gordon, 84th Regiment, who was on this coast before my arrival.

Of the original party of thirty—four officers, named in the margin,* have been killed in action, three have died from the effects of climate, and seven of the remainder have been wounded.

It is difficult to select from among such men any one as particularly deserving of favour, but I cannot refrain from singling out Lieutenant Lord Gifford, 24th Regiment, with a view to his name being laid before Her Majesty for the distinction of the Victoria Cross. He has been in charge of the Scouts since the army crossed the Prah, and it is no exaggeration to say that since we passed the Adansi Hills he has daily carried his life

* Killed in action: Lieutenant E. Wilmot, Royal Artillery; Lieutenant Eyre, 90th Light Infantry; Captain Nicol, Hants Militia; Captain Buckle, Royal Engineers. Died of effects of climate: Lieutenant Hon. A. Charteris, Aide-de-camp; Captain Huyshe, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General; Lieutenant E. H. Townsend, 16th Regiment.

in his hand in the performance of his most dangerous duties. He has hung upon the rear of the enemy, discovering their position, and ferreting out their intentions. With no other white man with him, and only a few natives to protect him, he has captured numerous prisoners; but I would bring him forward for this mark of Royal favour most especially for his conduct at the taking of Becquah, into which place he penetrated with his scouts before the troops carried it, when his gallantry and courage were most conspicuous.

On the recommendation of Colonel McLeod, who commanded the advanced guard in the actions of Amoaful and Ordahsu, I have also great pleasure in recommendiug for the distinction of the Victoria Cross, for their gallant conduct in those actions, the following Officer, Non-Commissioned Officer, and men of the 42nd Highlanders:—Captain A. F. Kidston, Serjeant Samuel McGow, Privates George Cameron and George Ritchie.

I beg to bring to your especial notice the bearer of this despatch, Lieutenant Honorable H. Wood, 10th Hussars, my Aide-de-camp. who has rendered me valuable services throughout this campaign.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY. *Maior-General.*

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for War,
War Office.

Inclosure 4 in No 49.

Sir, *Agemmum, February* 7, 1874.

ON the 5th instant I had the honour to address you from Coomassie, and to inform you that if the King refused to come in, I should destroy his capital. I now regret to have to report that all my efforts to induce him to come himself, or send a prince of the royal blood to treat with me, failed; and that the King only continued that policy of falsehood and deception which have marked all his dealings with me. Messengers who arrived throughout the 5th were abusing the liberty which I allowed them by carrying off arms and ammunition from the town; and on the evening of that day I decided upon withdrawing my troops and destroying Coomassie.

My decision to withdraw immediately was strengthened by the fact that tornadoes appeared to have set in, and that the passage of the rivers in my rear might be rendered more difficult by delay.

I had in the morning sent off all the wounded who were unable to march, under escort of Wood's and Russell's Regiments and a Company of the Rifle Brigade, and I now issued orders for an advance, on the morning of the 6th, of all the remaining troops beyond Coomassie, the dispositions being such that, on the facing about of the column, all would be in order for the homeward march. Prize agents were appointed, and the most valuable articles left in the palace packed up, the King having, evidently, removed or concealed his treasure. A party of the Royal Engineers was engaged during the night mining the palace.

Early on the 6th our homeward movements commenced, headed by the Naval Brigade, and covered by a rear guard of the 42nd Highlanders, which did not retire till the town had been set on fire in every quarter, and the mines in the palace fired. A tornado had raged during the previous day and night, but the destruction of the town by fire was complete.

In the despatch which I addressed to you on the 13th October last, asking for English troops to be sent out to enable me to accomplish my mission, I stated that that mission—to insure a lasting peace with the Ashantee kingdom—could only be fulfilled in one way, by defeating the Ashantee army, by pursuing it, if necessary, to the capital of the Ashantee kingdom, and by so showing to the King and all those Chiefs who urged him on to war, that the arm of Her Majesty is powerful to punish her enemies, even in the very heart of their own country.

That mission I conceive I have now fulfilled by the aid of the troops which Her Majesty's Government confided to me for its accomplishment. Yet I can truly state that no means were left untried by me to bring about a peaceable solution of the campaign. Up to the last hour I left the King's palace untouched, in hopes that he would return. The troops refrained with the most admirable self-control from spoliation or plunder: and they left the capital of this kingdom, so famed for its gold, without carrying away as plunder one article of value.

All the troops have now reached or passed this point. The return march was not made without difficulty. The streams and rivers had become so swollen from the effect of the tornadoes of the last few days, that the shallow swamps had become waist deep,

and the water in the River Ordah had yesterday submerged the bridge constructed on the night of the 3rd instant, and was still rising when the troops passed the river. But the convoys were all taken over in safety, and the men of the Rifle Brigade and 42nd Regiment, before whose arrival the bridge had commenced to give way, undressed, passed their clothes over the heads of natives, and themselves forded the stream, in one part fully five feet deep.

I shall continue my homeward march to-morrow by as rapid stages as the nature of the country will allow, and with every military precaution.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY, *Major-General.*

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for War,
War Office.

Inclosure 5 in No. 49.

Sir, *Agemmum, February* 7, 1874.

IN my despatch of this day's date, I have given you the latest information as to the movements of the column under my immediate command.

As regards the three other columns last mentioned in my despatch of the 30th ultimo, I have the honour to inform you that I have no news of Captain Glover since that date. All Captain Butler's force of Akims deserted him without warning or reason, and he has returned south of the River Prah; while Captain Moore has arrived in this camp, stating that Captain Dalrymple has utterly failed to induce any men to cross the Ashantee frontier, and is himself on the road to my head-quarters.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY, *Major-General.*

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for War,
War Office.

Inclosure 6 in No. 49.

Sir, *Agemmum, February* 7, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that on the 2nd instant the enemy attacked my fortified post at Fommanah, and were repulsed with loss. Captain A. W. Duncan, R.A., and subsequently Lieutenant-Colonel Colley (2nd Queen's Regiment), were in command of the post during the action.

I inclose a list of casualties.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY, *Major-General.*

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for War,
War Office.

Inclosure 7 in No. 49.

Sir, *Camp, Amoaful, February* 8, 1874.

I HAD scarcely sent off my despatches yesterday when Captain Butler, half-pay, 69th Regiment, arrived in my camp, and as his mission to the Western Akims is now completely closed, I feel it my duty to bring at once to your notice the admirable manner in which he has conducted a most trying and difficult task.

That Captain Butler failed in his effort to lead a force of Akims to Coomassie is not his fault; but is solely due to the ineradicable cowardice and sloth of the people with whom he had to deal. In the face of great difficulties he succeeded in raising a force of Akims and leading them across the Prah. Although they deserted him at the very time when a junction with me was within their reach, these troops did, by their partial advance, effect that diversion which was the object of Captain Butler's labours, drawing off from opposition to the column under my immediate command the whole fighting force of Kokofoo, one of the six great tributary principalities of the Ashantee Kingdom.

The high opinion of Captain Butler, which caused me to give him an independent command, is strengthened by his conduct in this war; and I beg to recommend him

especially to your notice as an officer of great ability, of remarkably ready resources, and of untiring powers of action.

Captain Dalrymple, 88th Foot, has also worked indefatigably under most disheartening conditions. He too has been vanquished by the *vis inertiæ* of the people amongst whom his task lay. But he, like Captain Butler. has rendered me real service, for the Becquah fighting men were drawn off to meet an attack from the Wassaw frontier, which Captain Dalrymple's movements led them to expect. I beg to recommend Captain Dalrymple to your favourable notice.

I have to-day received further despatches from Captain Glover. He writes last from Odumassie, on the 28th ultimo, being then one march advanced from Obogo, whence he dated on the 17th ultimo, and about twenty miles, according to his estimate, from Juabin or Coomassie. Copies of his despatches are sent to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. He had with him all his Houssas and Yorubas, and 700 Akims, and was expecting immediate reinforcements of Aquapims and Croboes. I have sent him orders to fall back behind the River Prah, and though I regret that he is not likely, owing to difficulties of communication, to receive these instructions for some time, he should meanwhile, with the force at his command, be quite able to hold his own against very superior numbers of the enemy. I reserve further remarks till Captain Glover's mission is concluded.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY, *Major-General.*

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for War,
War Office.

Inclosure 8 in No. 49.

Sir G. Wolseley to Secretary of State for War.

(Telegraphic.) *Prah, February* 16, 1874.

KING COFFEE having sent one thousand ounces of gold as a first instalment of indemnity, with a request for peace, I received his envoy at Fommanah on the 13th instant, and sent draft Treaty to Coomassie for signature.

King of Adansi intends to leave Ashanti and live with Wassaws and Denkeras in alliance with Her Majesty.

An officer left Captain Glover eighteen miles east of Coomassie on 10th instant, and passed through Coomassie to Fommanah unmolested with escort of only twenty men. Captain Glover will retire immediately to Accra.

All my white troops are on their way to Cape Coast. The last detachment will embark 22nd instant. Sick and wounded doing well.

Inclosure 9 in No. 49.

Sir, *War Office, Pall Mall, March* 7, 1874.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your telegraphic despatch, dated Coomassie, 5th February 1874, of which the following is a copy: -

"Reached this place yesterday after five days' hard fighting. Troops behaved admirably. Officers killed: Captain Buckle, R.E.; Captain Nicol, Hants Militia; Lieutenant Eyre, 19th Foot. All other casualties under three hundred. The King has left the town, but is close by, and says he will pay me a visit to-day to sign the Treaty of Peace. I hope to commence my march to the Coast to-morrow. All wounded doing well. Health generally good. Despatches follow by special fast steamer."

On 26th February I sent the following reply:—

"I have received your telegram from Coomassie, dated February 5th, this day, and at once laid it before the Queen.

Her Majesty's expresses the greatest satisfaction at the intelligence sent, while she deplores the severe loss which has occurred. Her Majesty desires me to express her

approbation for the admirable behaviour of the troops during the five days' conflict. Awaiting particulars in your despatch, I congratulate you on your success."

I am, &c.

(Signed) GATHORNE HARDY.

Major-General Sir G. J. Wolseley, C.B., K.C.M.G.,
Cape Coast Castle.

Inclosure 10 in No. 49.

Sir, *War Office, Pall Mall, March 7*, 1874.

I RECEIVED yesterday your despatch of the 1st February, dated from Amoaful, and this morning by Lieutenant the Honourable H. J. L. Wood, despatches of the 5th February, from Coomassie, four dated from Agemmum, 7th February, and one dated 8th February. These despatches give a detailed account of the five days' conflict referred to in your telegram received by me on the 26th February, dated from Coomassie on the 5th of that month, and of the commencement of your march towards the coast.

I have the honour to convey, as I did before, on the 26th February, Her Majesty the Queen's great satisfaction at the successes obtained, while she deplores the severe loss at which they have been purchased. The full account which your despatches give of the gallantry, steadiness, and determination of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, throughout the protracted struggle, enhance the admiration and approval which Her Majesty expressed in my telegram of the 26th February.

I observe, with great satisfaction, the prudence with which, while pushing on to Coomassie, you appear to have secured your communications; and I cannot read your description of the fight, continued from the 31st January to the 4th February, without the highest sense of the combined skill and daring with which you achieved your object.

It is with deep regret that I hear of the deaths of four officers in action, all of whom were discharging their perilous duties with equal zeal and courage. The names of Lieutenant E. Wilmot, Royal Artillery; Lieutenant Eyre, 90th Light Infantry; Captain Nicol, Hants Militia; Captain Buckle, Royal Engineers, will not be forgotten by their grateful countrymen. I trust that the many wounded officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, may be spared to serve their country as gallantly and effectively as you report them to have done on this occasion.

The names of those officers and men whom you recommend for the Victoria Cross will be in due course submitted to Her Majesty. I record them here—Lieutenant Lord Gifford, 24th Regiment; Captain A. F. Kidston, Sergeant Samuel McGow, Private George Cameron, Private George Ritchie, all of the 42nd Highlanders; and the mention of that distinguished regiment reminds me to express my admiration of the not unexpected, but still extraordinary courage which it has displayed in the most dangerous and prominent positions.

I note with approval the services rendered to you by your Staff, and by the officers employed on special service; and if I do not go through their nomination, it is not from any failure to appreciate their merits, but from the want of time. Your remarks on Lieutenant the Honourable H. Wood, 10th Hussars, your Aide-de-camp, to whom you entrusted the despatches, and to whose valuable services during the campaign you refer, shall be duly recorded in the officer's favour. It is satisfactory to see your favourable notice of the Medical and Control Departments, so important in a war of the description of that in which I hope I may at this time say you have been engaged.

I hear with great pleasure, but with no surprise, of the assistance that you have received from Commodore Hewett and the Naval Brigade. The dash and courage of the British sailor are never wanting on sea or land, and they have been conspicuous in your engagements; but I must not pass by without praise the cordial co-operation which you describe in the transport service, so absolutely essential to your being in a position to fight at all. I fully appreciate and wish to express my approbation of the indefatigable and successful operations of the Royal Engineers, commanded by Major Home in very trying circumstances.

I trust that your march to the coast may be, as up to your last date, unmolested by the enemy and not retarded by the climate.

I am sorry that the endeavours of Captain Butler and of Captain Dalrymple to induce the native forces to act with vigour were unavailing, from the cowardice of their

levies, but I observe that you have good grounds to value not the less the merits of these officers.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GATHORNE HARDY

Major-General Sir G. J. Wolseley, C.B., K.C.M.G.,
Cape Coast Castle.

No. 50.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received March 16.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, February 22, 1874.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 29th ultimo,* referring to the observations made in my despatch to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for War of the 13th October last; and, in reply, I have to assure your Lordship that my observations were not intended to reflect upon the arrangements made by the Admiralty for hurriedly sending the Marines to this country in May last.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

No. 51.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, March 16, 1874.*

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of a telegram which has been received, *vid* Lisbon, from Commodore Hewett, dated Cape Coast Castle, 23rd February, relative to the proceedings of Her Majesty's ships and the transports conveying to this country the troops returning from the Gold Coast.

A copy of this telegram has been sent to the War Office.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

Inclosure in No. 51.

Commodore Hewett to Admiralty.

(*Cape Coast Castle, February 23.*)
(Telegraphic.) *Lisbon, March 14, 1874, 7 P.M.*

"TAMAR," with 23rd Regiment Royal Artillery and Marine Artillery on board sailed yesterday yesterday for St. Vincent. Will pick up any of the 23rd Regiment on board "Simoom" by "Himalaya," and after discharging a like number of Marines to "Simoom," to make accommodation, will proceed to Spithead.

"Himalaya" takes this telegram to St. Vincent, whence it will be forwarded to Lisbon by mail-steamer. From St. Vincent "Himalaya" will proceed to Spithead also. Captains of both ships have orders to call at Madeira or Gibraltar as they may consider advisable, for further supplies, or health of persons on board.

"Amethyst" and "Druid" will proceed to St. Vincent, where they will await orders from Admiralty. I strongly recommend their return to England.

42nd Regiment are at present embarked in "Nebraska." "Sarmatian" hourly expected, when they will be transferred to her and sent home.

"Bittern" will leave for Gibraltar in a few days.

"Simoom" will go to Ascension and bring home any Marines and others waiting passage.

I shall proceed to Ascension in "Active" about 7th March, to recruit health of ship's company, and return here within a month.

* No. 40 of Command Paper No. 5.

The naval invalids will be sent home in "Nebraska" as soon as "Sarmatian" arrives.

"Thames" leaves with regular mails on 26th February; have ordered No. 2 ("Adela") transport to return to England from St. Vincent. Control stores being reshipped on board transports with all despatch.

"Wye" returns home with naval invalids about 27th.

No. 52.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, March* 17, 1874.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of a despatch of the 16th February, from Commodore Hewett, at Cape Coast Castle, relative to the proceedings of the forces under Sir Garnet Wolseley up to that date, the return of the Naval Brigade to the Coast, and the intended embarkation of the troops by the 23rd February.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

Inclosure in No. 52.

Sir, *"Active," at Cape Coast, February* 16, 1874.

ADVERTING to my telegram of the 5th instant, despatched from Cape Coast on the 8th, I request you will inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that there has been no fighting with the Ashantees since the capture of Coomassie by our troops on the 4th February.

In my letter, written at Agemum on the 7th instant, I inclosed Captain Grubbe's report of the proceedings of the Naval Brigade during the crossing of the River Dah and subsequent movements.

Since that date, Coomassie has been burnt and is now deserted; the latest intelligence I have received is dated from Prahsue to-day, and I am informed by the Major-General that King Coffee has sent 1,000 ounces of gold as first instalment of the indemnity demanded, and that the Draft Treaty has been sent to Coomassie for signature.

All the white troops are, I am glad to inform their Lordships, on this side of the River Prah, and I look forward to seeing the last of them embarked by the 23rd of this month. The Naval Brigade will reach Cape Coast on the 19th.

The sick and wounded are on the whole doing well, and I have great hope that, when they get more comfortable quarters on board the Hospital Ships prepared for their reception, they will all of them soon become convalescent.

A number of those wounded are but slightly hurt.

It is reported to be the intention of the King of Adansi to leave Ashantee and live with the Wassaws and Denkera people, in alliance with Her Majesty.

From this their Lordships will see how completely the power of King Coffee Calcalli is humbled, and how successfully the operations of Sir G. Wolseley have resulted.

Captain Glover was 18 miles east of Coomassie on the 10th instant; and an officer whom he despatched to Fommanah, reported to the Major-General that he passed through the late capital of Ashantee unmolested, with an escort of only twenty men.

I started from head-quarters (Fommanah) on the 9th instant, and travelling with the greatest despatch, I reached the Coast on the afternoon of Saturday the 14th instant.

I am now making all necessary arrangements for the re-embarkation of the force.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. N. W. HEWETT, *Commodore.*

The Secretary to the Admiralty.

No. 53.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.

Sir, *Foreign Office, March* 19, 1874.

WITH reference to previous correspondence, I am directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to transmit to you, to be laid before the Earl of Derby, who may probably desire to communicate upon the subject to the German Ambassador, a copy of a despatch from Sir G. Wolseley,* inclosing one from Mr. Goldsworthy reporting the measures taken to preserve the Bremen Mission-Houses at Waya and Anyako.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. T. HOLLAND.

No. 54.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, March* 19, 1874.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, extracts from two despatches of the 26th and 27th of February respectively, from Commodore Hewett, relative to the proceedings of Her Majesty's ships under his orders, and the return of the troop-ships and transports with troops and stores from the Coast of Africa.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

Inclosure 1 in No. 54.

Commodore Hewett to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

(Extract.) "*Active*," *Cape Coast, February* 26, 1874.

IN continuation of my letter of the 23rd instant, I request you will inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that No. 12 transport ("Sarmatian") arrived this morning from Gibraltar and St. Vincent, and will sail again to-morrow to convey the 42nd Highlanders to Spithead, calling at St. Vincent, Cape de Verde Islands, on the way to procure coals. On the departure of this vessel, all the European troops sent out for service on this Coast in connection with the recent campaign will be on their way home again.

2. The "Victor Emanuel" leaves this evening with 166 of the worst cases of sickness amongst the troops. She first proceeds to Sierra Leone for the purpose of completing with coals, and I have left it to Captain Parkins' discretion to decide what other ports he will call at for further supplies or for the health of those on board. It is probable he will touch at Gibraltar, if it should be decided that it would be unadvisable to proceed too suddenly into cold weather.

3. The "Thames," No. 13 transport, and Her Majesty's ship "Wye," both leave here this evening for Spithead *vid* Sierra Leone. The former vessel has on board 28 officers and 50 naval and military sick, and I inclose a list of those embarked in the latter.

The "Wye" takes this letter, and will call at Madeira, so as to send a telegram to Lisbon by the despatch vessel, which may possibly be waiting there; should, however, there be no such opportunity of communicating with Lisbon, I have directed Staff-Commander Libby to forward it to the Admiralty on his arrival in England, with a covering letter.

4. The "Druid" is on the point of sailing for the Gambia, to report upon the state of affairs on that part of the station. On her way up she will stop off such places along the Kroo Coast as may be necessary to disembark those Kroomen, to whom, having been attached to the army as carriers during the late campaign, I have granted passages in her to their respective homes. She will also call at Sierra Leone for coals.

5. The control stores no longer required on shore are being taken off to the transports with all possible despatch.

6. The health of the squadron is satisfactory.

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* No. 41.

Inclosure 2 in No. 54.

Commodore Hewett to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

(Extract.) *February* 27, 1874.

THE "Sarmatian" will take this letter to England; she has on board Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Alison and his Staff, and the 42nd Highlanders, together with a few other troops, and six invalided marines from the "Active," and will proceed to Spithead after completing with coals at St. Vincent.

If it should be considered advisable for the "Sarmatian" to call at Gibraltar, or any other port, for the benefit of the health of those on board, her master has orders to do so, on the requisition of the Commanding Officer of the troops. I have ordered the "Simoom" to proceed to Ascension to embark invalids and marines waiting passage to England, as well as any condemned stores requiring conveyance to that Country.

The "Argus" has proceeded to Lagos on troop service. I expect her to return here about 6th March. I inclose a copy of an official notice I have issued at the request of Sir Garnet Wolseley, raising the blockade from that portion of the Gold Coast lying adjacent to St. George d'Elmina.

Inclosure 3 in No. 54.

Official Notice.

IT is hereby made known, to all whom it may concern, that the blockade has this day been raised from that district of the Gold Coast lying adjacent to St. George d'Elmina. Nothing contained herein shall affect the blockade of the remaining portion of the Gold Coast, as established and set forth in my official notice dated 15th December, 1873, which is still being maintained by an adequate force of Her Majesty's ships.

Given under our hand on board Her Majesty's ship "Active," at Cape Coast, this 21st day of February, 1874.

(Signed) W. N. W. HEWETT, *Commodore and Senior Officer of Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed on the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa Station.*

No. 55.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received March 19.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, February* 25, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to inclose, for your Lordship's information, a copy of a Memorandum which I have addressed to the Governor-in-chief relative to the distribution of the troops and armed police in this command.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

Inclosure in No. 55.

Minute upon the Distribution of the Troops and Armed Police in this Command.

Government House, Cape Coast, February 22, 1874.

I AM of opinion that it will be advisable for some time to come to maintain a small military post at Prahsu. I have ordered a very strong redoubt to be constructed there on our bank of the river capable of holding one gun and a garrison of 200 men, but easily defendable by half that number.

Mansue, where there is also a redoubt, should also have a small garrison, it being half way between the River Prah and the coast.

As the great object of these posts is to protect Ashantee traders from the insults and exactions of the Fantees, I consider that the garrisons of both should consist of soldiers or police selected from tribes situated without the so-called Protectorate. I propose, therefore, enlisting into the military police of this Government 150 Houssas; 100 to be

stationed at the Prah and 50 at Mansue, both posts being under native officers, and to be frequently inspected by a European officer of the police force sent from Cape Coast for that purpose.

In future dealings with the King of Ashantee, he should be informed of these measures being adopted, simply for the protection of his traders from insult.

As soon as the Houssa garrisons have been thus established, the detachments of the 1st West India Regiment, now at those places, to be withdrawn to Cape Coast.

The 2nd West India Regiment to be sent back to the West Indies as soon as naval transport can be obtained for it.

The 1st West India Regiment, numbering in round numbers 26 officers and 550 men, to be distributed as follows:—

Head-quarters and 200 men at Cape Coast; 150 men at Elmina; 50 men at Accra; 150 men at Sierra Leone.

The ports of Secondee, Axim, and Dixcove, to be held by armed police, 50 men at each place. These may, perhaps, by-and-by, be reduced to one-half of that strength.

As it is very necessary to open out the Volta to trade, it would be necessary, I think, to hold Addah by 100 armed police, appointing an European officer to be Commandant and Collector of Customs there, and stationing a medical officer there also.

As Lord Kimberley, in his despatch of 23rd August, 1873, gives permission to have Quittah reoccupied, I think that a similar garrison to that proposed for Addah should also be stationed there.

All these garrisons to be armed with Snider rifles, and to have 500 rounds of ammunition per man, and to be always provisioned for three months at least.

As regards Cape Coast itself, I see no reason why all the regular troops should not be withdrawn from thence within about one year at latest from the present time, a garrison of 300 armed police being substituted in their places. If possible, I think it will be well that it should consist of three companies, each of 100 men, and that each company should be of a different nationality. One company to be of Fantees, to perform the Civil Police duties of the place, one of Houssas, and one of Sierra Leone men, or of Kossoos, or Yorubahs. The first to be stationed permanently in the Police Barracks now existing in the town, the two others, one in the Castle, and the other on Connor's Hill, quarters being changed every two or three months between these two. In each of these two companies there should be twelve men trained as gunners.

Changes of quarters might also with advantage be made between these companies and those stationed at Prahsu.

The present European staff of the Police force consists of an Inspector-General and of an Inspector.

Captain Baker, who at present occupies the former post is an admirable officer, and in every way well suited for the duties of his post.

I would recommend that the European staff of the police should be as follows:—

1 Inspector-General.
1 Assistant Inspector-General.
1 Adjutant.
1 Paymaster and Quartermaster.

Mr. Woolhouse, who is now Inspector, would do well as Paymaster and Quartermaster.

When the regular troops are withdrawn from Elmina, I think a garrison of 100 police would be ample for all the services required there; to be quartered in the Castle; 50 to be Fantees to do the civil police work, and 50 to be foreigners, of whom 12 should be trained to gun drill.

The armed police to be maintained by this Government after the withdrawal of the regular troops would, therefore, be as follows:—

	Men.
Prahsu	100
Mansue	50
Cape Coast	300
Elmina	100
Addah	100
Quittah	100
Accra	50
Dixcove	50
Secondee	50
Axim	50
Anamaboe	25
Total	975

This might, I think, in a year, when affairs become settled down into their ordinary peace routine, be easily reduced to 800 men.

I have sent Mr. Goldsworthy to the Volta to make peace with the Aquamoos and the Ahwoonas; but as I do not know what may be the views of the Governor-in-chief with reference to maintaining posts at Prahsu, Mansue, Addah, and Quittah, I have not entered into any final arrangements for providing the Houssas required to furnish the garrison for those posts, but I have directed Captain Glover to leave 350 Houssas at Anamaboe to await Mr. Berkeley's arrival here, so that should he concur in my views, he can establish these posts at once. I have left a garrison of 200 men at Prahsu and 50 men at Mansue (both garrisons composed of 1st West India Regiment) as a temporary measure; should Mr. Berkeley not wish to occupy those parts with Houssas, I think that, under any circumstances, the regular troops should be withdrawn from them as soon as possible, as I consider it would be most objectionable to leave any European officers at either place during the rainy season. If neither place is to be occupied at all, the redoubts there should be destroyed when the posts are abandoned and all military stores withdrawn to Cape Coast.

If the 350 Houssas left by Captain Glover at my request at Anamaboe are not required for the police of this Government, they should be at once paid off and sent to their homes.

If Prahsu is to be maintained as a post, I would recommend that the Houssa sergeant-major Alli should be placed in command of it.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

His Excellency the Governor-in-chief,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 56.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received March 19.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, February 26, 1874.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of an official notice issued at my request by the Commodore commanding the squadron on the West African Station, raising the blockade from the district adjacent to Fort St. George d'Elmina.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

Inclosure in No. 56.

Official Notice.

IT is hereby made known, to all whom it may concern, that the blockade has this day been raised from that district of the Gold Coast lying adjacent to St. George d'Elmina.

Nothing contained herein shall affect the blockade of the remaining portion of the Gold Coast as established and set forth in my official notice dated the 15th day of December, 1873, which is still being maintained by an adequate force of Her Majesty's ships.

Given under my hand on board Her Majesty's ship "Active," at Cape Coast, this 21st day of February, 1874.

(Signed) W. N. W. HEWETT,
Commodore and Senior Officer of Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed on the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa Station.

No. 57

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received March 19.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, February 27, 1874.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose, for your Lordship's information, a copy of a Memorandum which I have handed to my successor in the Administration here, and to his

Excellency the Governor-in-chief, regarding the performance of the duties of Acting Colonial Secretary of the Gold Coast.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

Inclosure in No. 57.

Memorandum.

CAPTAIN LEES, the Colonial Secretary of Lagos, who has been acting in a similar capacity here since the 1st November last, is thoroughly acquainted with the position of affairs on this coast, and has been in my confidence during my negotiations with the King of Ashantee.

The actual Colonial Secretary (Collector of Customs) is Mr. Goldsworthy, who has been throughout the war absent from Cape Coast, doing military duty with the force operating on the Volta under Captain Glover's immediate orders. He is now absent from here, having been sent by me, immediately upon his return to this place, back to the Volta, with instructions to make peace upon the best terms he could with the Ahwoonahs and Aquamoos.

His return here may be expected early next month, but I do not consider it would be in the interests of the public service that he should, for the present, reassume the duties of Collector of Customs.

As the new Governor will begin his work with little previous knowledge of the politics of the Gold Coast, it would, in my opinion, be very unwise to displace Captain Lees. I would propose, therefore, granting Mr. Goldsworthy leave of absence for six months from the date of his return to Cape Coast, the amount of his salary when at home to be fixed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

Government House, Cape Coast, February 26, 1874.

No. 58.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received March 19.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, February* 27, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of instructions which I have given to Dr. Gouldsbury, relative to making peace with the tribes to windward of Elmina.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

Inclosure in No. 58.

Sir, *Colonial Secretary's Office, Cape Coast, February* 26, 1874.

I HAVE the honour, by direction of his Excellency Sir Garnet Wolseley, to request that you will proceed to the Windward Coast with a view to making peace with the tribes which assumed a hostile attitude during the war, and to endeavour to establish permanent and satisfactory relations with them.

2. His Excellency does not desire to hamper you with detailed instructions, but, relying on your discretion, gives you the widest latitude to make the best terms you can; he thinks however that the tribes should be induced to compel the few Ashantees remaining among them to withdraw, and that in some instances fines should be inflicted, but the selection of the most guilty and the amounts to be levied, he leaves in your hands.

3. A man-of-war will be requested to call off Elmina for you at any time after to-morrow, and you are requested to be in readiness for her.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. C. LEES, *Acting Colonial Secretary.*

Dr. Gouldsbury,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 59.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received March 19.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, February 27, 1874.*

THIS despatch leaves by the steam-ship "Sarmatian," which conveys to England the 42nd Highlanders; the Rifle Brigade and the 23rd Fusiliers having already sailed in the "Himalaya" and the "Tamar."

2. The "Thames" and the "Victor Emmanuel" sailed yesterday, with the last sick and wounded men on board.

3. There now remain on the coast only a few special service officers, and small detachments af the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, most of whom will either precede me, or accompany me to England in the "Manitoban," in which ship I hope to embark with my staff on the 4th proximo, after handing over the administration to Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, 1st West India Regiment.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

No. 60.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received March 19.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, February 27, 1874.*

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your information, a copy of a memorandum received from the officer commanding at Prahsu, relative to the proposed withdrawal by the King of Adansi into the old Denkera district, and of my reply thereto.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

Inclosure 1 in No. 60.

Prahsu, February 24, 1874, 5·15 P.M.

A MESSENGER, not the special one sent in compliance with your telegram, has just come in here from Buridona, two days journey distant in the Denkera district, where King Aquassie Bedoo and King Apecoon are, and states that these two Kings, about two weeks ago, sent 5 captains and 1,000 armed men to the King of Adansi, requiring him to join them. The King of Adansi seemed unwilling to do this, but gave five hostages and promised he would join them in fifteen days from the 20th instant, but as they have no confidence in his message, they request that a force may be sent to compel him to do so.

The King of Adansi, the messenger states, is now at Accrofumu.

(Signed) J. MAXWELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding at Prahsu.

The Chief of the Staff.

Inclosure 2 in No. 60.

Head-Quarters, Cape Coast, February 26, 1874.

YOUR Memorandum of the 24th instant received.

Be so good as to inform the messengers from the Wassaw Kings that the Major-General declines to send any force to compel the King of Adansi to join them, nor, in fact, to take any steps whatever to bring him or his people into the Protectorate.

Should the King wish to join the Wassaws or Denkeras, the act must be, as far as we are concerned, purely voluntary on his part.

By order,
(Signed) G. R. GREAVES, *Colonel,*
Chief of the Staff.

The Officer Commanding,
Prahsu.

No. 61.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received March* 19.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, February* 27, 1874.

IN my despatch I inclosed a minute upon the distribution of troops and armed police in this command, written for the information of my successor. With reference to the clause recommending a certain establishment of English officers for the police force, I have thought it necessary before leaving to appoint Captain Gordon, 84th Regiment, to the post of Assistant Inspector-General, as I consider it is absolutely necessary that there should be on the spot an officer fit to succeed to take charge of the force in the event of the death or illness of Captain Baker, the Inspector-General.

2. The services that have been performed by Captain Gordon from the beginning of this war are so well known to your Lordship that it is unnecessary for me here to recapitulate them, or to state how valuable I consider them to have been. He has had large experiences in the management of the Houssas, and as the most important part of the police force must, at least for some time to come, be composed of that race, I think it is a very fortunate circumstance that I have been enabled, even temporarily, to find an officer so qualified for the work.

3. I have to add, however, that Captain Gordon does not wish to be employed permanently here, so it will be necessary to find a successor for him in a few months, should the post of Assistant Inspector-General of Police be hereafter made a permanent one.

4. Since my arrival here Captain Gordon has been receiving 1*l.* 1*s.* a-day, the amount allowed to all officers employed under my orders on special service. This is in addition to the regimental pay of his rank, but it is in lieu of all other allowances.

5. I have therefore continued that pay to him whilst employed for duty with the police subject to your Lordship's approval. His special service pay is to be defrayed from the revenues of the Gold Coast.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,

Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

No. 62.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received March* 19.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, February* 27, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to bring the services of Dr. Gouldsbury, of the African branch of the Medical Department, to the favourable notice of your Lordship.

2. On my arrival here he was acting as Commandant at Axim, on the Windward Coast, when he displayed much energy and ability. He also did hard work, and was very successful in procuring carriers at a time when the desertions among them threatened to delay the advance of the troops.

3. I appointed Dr. Gouldsbury to perform the combined medical and civil duties at Elmina, which has been already reported to your Lordship, and I have now selected him as, in my opinion, the most qualified to proceed to Windward with a view to making peace between all the tribes along that coast, as reported in my despatch of even date.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,

Major-General and Administrator. Gold Coast.

No. 63.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received March* 19.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, February* 27, 1874.

IN obedience to the orders contained in a minute from the Adjutant-General (copy inclosed) I have the honour to report that, on the 4th proximo, I shall hand over my duties as Administrator of the Gold Coast to Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell commanding the 1st West India Regiment, now the Senior Military Officer stationed here.

2. I regret that it is not in my power to record any opinion as to his abilities or

fitness for that post, as he arrived here after I had left this for the Prah, and I only saw him for a few hours on my return from Coomassie when passing through Prahsu.

3. I offered the position to three other officers successively, whom I know to be well qualified for it, but all declined to accept it.

4. I regret to say that, from the two regiments of West India troops now here, it has been impossible for me to select officers to succeed Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell in the event of his death or incapacity from sickness. I would therefore suggest the advisability of instructions being issued from England appointing Captain Lees, the Acting Collector of Customs, to succeed Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell as Administrator in the event of the death, &c., of that officer.

5. Looking to the state of affairs here at present, and to the numerous reforms that, in my opinion, are urgently required here, I take the liberty of urging upon your Lordship the necessity that exists for nominating some one to be Administrator here for the usual term for which that office is held, as a frequent change of Administrators under present circumstances would, I think, be very prejudicial to the public interests.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,

Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

Inclosure in No. 63.

Instructions.

IT has been decided by the Government that the Government of the Gold Coast shall, for the present, be continued on the footing on which it is held by Sir G. Wolseley, and that, though it will devolve on the officer commanding the troops for the time being, Sir G. Wolseley shall select the officer best qualified for the post, and also nominate some officers who would be competent to administer the Government in the event of his death, incapacity, or absence, provided that they are personally willing to undertake those duties.

Sir Garnet Wolseley will make such arrangements as may be necessary to insure that no officers, who may be senior to those selected by him to administer, or to succeed to the Government, shall remain at the station.

(Signed) RICHARD AIREY, *Adjutant-General.*

No. 64.

The Earl of Carnarvon to the Officer Administering the Government.

Sir, *Downing Street, March 20*, 1874.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of Sir Garnet Wolseley's despatches of the 12th and 15th ultimo,* reporting that the state of martial law in force at Elmina had been declared at an end.

I have received this intelligence with much satisfaction.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 65.

The Earl of Carnarvon to the Officer Administering the Government.

Sir, *Downing Street, March* 21, 1874.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of Sir Garnet Wolseley's despatches of the 13th February,† reporting the arrival at his camp at Fommanah of Captain Sartorius, with a letter from Captain Glover, and of the 22nd February,‡ inclosing copies of further despatches from Captain Glover in explanation of his movements.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

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* Nos. 34 and 38. † No. 36. ‡ No. 43.

No. 66.

The Earl of Carnarvon to the Officer Administering the Government.

Sir, *Downing Street, March* 21, 1874.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of Sir Garnet Wolseley's despatch of the 22nd February,* reporting that he had dispatched Mr. Goldsworthy to make Treaties of Peace with the Ahwoonahs and Aquamoos, and inclosing copies of the proposed Treaties.

I have to point out that although the insertion of the IIIrd Article in the proposed Treaty with the Ahwoonahs may have been thought expedient, with a view to remove any doubts which the natives might entertain as to the right of Her Majesty to occupy Jellah Coffee and Quittah, yet it must not be taken as an implied admission that such doubts were well founded.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 67.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, March* 21, 1874.

WITH reference to your letter of the 10th instant,† and to previous correspondence in regard to Messrs. Swanzy's complaints, with reference to the blockade of the Gold Coast, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the perusal of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of a further letter, dated 16th instant, from Messrs. Swanzy, requesting information as to any reports which may have been received relative to the statements that their ships were conveying powder for the Ashantees; together with a copy of the reply it is proposed to send to Messrs. Swanzy, with the Earl of Carnarvon's concurrence.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

Inclosure 1 in No. 67.

My Lords, 122, *Cannon Street, E.C., March* 16, 1874.

HAVING heard indirectly that your Lordships had ordered Captain Fremantle to institute inquiries at Grand Bassam and Assinee relative to the statements made that we had been selling gunpowder to the Ashantees, we respectfully ask your Lordships if this report is true, and, if so, whether your Lordships will send to us copy of Captain Fremantle's report.

We shall also feel obliged to your Lordships if you will make known to us any statements or reports relative to our conduct in this war, that we may have an opportunity of replying to the same.

Your obedient servants,
(Signed) F. and A. SWANZY.

To the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Inclosure 2 in No. 67.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE laid before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty your letter of the 16th instant, in which you inquire whether their Lordships had ordered Captain Fremantle to institute inquiries at Grand Bassam and Assinee relative to the statements made that you had been selling gunpowder to the Ashantees, and request that a copy of any such report from Captain Fremantle may be supplied to you, and that you may be informed of any statements or reports relative to your conduct in the war.

2. In reply, my Lords desire me to acquaint you that they cannot undertake to reply to inquiries respecting orders they may have given to officers on foreign service, or to furnish to you the information which you request.

I have, &c.

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* No. 45. † No. 24.

No. 68.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received March 21.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, March 2, 1874.*

IT is with regret I have the honour to transmit a copy of a letter from the Commodore's Secretary, addressed to the Acting Colonial Secretary, by which it would appear that Captain Thompson, 2nd Dragoon Guards, who was acting as Inspector-General of Police, and invalided in December last, died on board the mail-steamer, after leaving Ascension on his way to England

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast

Inclosure in No. 68.

Sir, *"Active," February 25, 1874.*

IN reply to your letter received this evening, from inquiries I have made, I find that Captain Thompson did not die on board the "Amethyst" on the voyage of that ship to Ascension, but afterwards, while on his way to England in the mail-steamer. This will account for no official communication of the decease of this officer having been received.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. C. W. GIBSON,
Secretary to Commodore.

The Acting Colonial Secretary,
Cape Coast.

No. 69.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received March 21.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast Castle, March 3, 1874.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 23rd December,* and in accordance therewith to transmit a statement showing the amount of revenue collected on the Gold Coast during 1873, the outstanding local liabilities and the assets of the Civil Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

Inclosure in No. 69.

STATEMENT showing the Amount of Revenue collected on the Gold Coast during 1873, the outstanding Local Liabilities, and the Assets of the Civil Government.

Heads of Revenue.	Actual Revenue.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*
1. Customs	34,970	19	10¾
2. Licenses	1,539	3	0
3. Fines, forfeitures, and fees of Court	552	14	6
4. Deposits	694	2	10
5. Passports	33	14	0
6. Special receipts	372	5	8¼
7. Reimbursement in aid of revenue	1,193	11	2½
8. Inland postage	18	16	8
9. Sale of Government property..	63	2	5
10. Conveyance of mails	165	19	8¾
11. Fees of office	6	16	0
12. Advances repaid	12,695	13	5
13. Surcharges recovered	248	13	1
14. Miscellaneous receipts	11,108	15	8½
15. Loans	2,042	10	3
Total Revenue	65,706	18	4¾

* Not printed.

OUTSTANDING LOCAL LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries (Establishment) for December, paid in January 1874	669	3	2
Expenses, exclusive of establishments, works, buildings, merchants' bills, &c., paid in January 1874..	6,451	13	7
Control Department, for Snider rifles, powder, &c., and naval stores ..	1,319	16	4½
Total Local Liabilities	8,440	13	1½

ASSETS.

Duty owed by merchants—	£	s.	d.
F. C. Grant	6,229	6	6½
F. and A. Swanzy	57	2	6
Lintott, Spink, and Co.	1	11	6
George Kendall	38	14	6
Estate of Fynn	626	7	11⅓
Ditto Finlason	91	1	6½
Total Assets	7,044	4	6½

	£	s.	d.
Balance in Chest, January 1, 1874	5,934	13	9

No. 70.

The Earl of Carnarvon to the Officer Administering the Government.

Sir, *Downing Street, March* 22, 1874.

I HAVE received Sir G. Wolseley's despatch of the 27th of February,* inclosing a copy of the instructions which he had issued to Dr. Gouldsbury, directing him to proceed to the Windward Coast, with a view to making peace with the tribes which assumed a hostile attitude during the war, and to endeavour to establish permanent and satisfactory relations with them.

I trust that these negotiations will prove of advantage to the interests of the Settlements.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 71.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received March* 23.)

My Lord, *On board steam-ship "Manitoban," March* 5, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to report that I yesterday embarked on board the steam transport "Manitoban," for Portsmouth.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY, *Major-General.*

No. 72.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, March* 23, 1874.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of a letter received this morning from Captain G. Parkin, of Her Majesty's ship "Victor Emanuel," dated 6th March, reporting his arrival at Sierra Leone and the deaths of two officers and five men on board.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

* No. 58.

Inclosure in No. 72.

Sir, "*Victor Emanuel*," *Sierra Leone, March* 6, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, for their Lordships' information, that Her Majesty's ship under my command reached this port last night.

Every effort is now being made to complete coal, and I hope to get away for St. Vincent on the morning of the 8th.

I regret to report that Major Baird, 42nd Highlanders, Lieutenant Johnston, 23rd Regiment, and five soldiers, have died since our departure from Cape Coast Castle, and there are still several of the men in a very precarious state.

Her Majesty's ship "Druid" was here on our arrival, and she will sail for the Gambia and St. Vincent when she is coaled, which cannot be before the 10th.

Steam-ship "Thames" left for St. Vincent last evening.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. H. PARKIN, *Captain.*

The Secretary to the Admiralty.

No. 73.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received March* 23)

My Lord, *On board steam-ship "Manitoban," March* 5, 1874.

I HAD the honour, in addressing you from Fommanah on the 13th ultimo, to inclose for your Lordship's information, a copy of a Treaty which I had sent to the King of Ashantee for signature, and to inform you that the King's Envoy had promised to return to Cape Coast by the 28th ultimo. The messenger not having fulfilled this promise, I sent to the King, before leaving the Gold Coast on the 4th instant, a letter, of which I now inclose a copy. This letter was to be conveyed to the King by a party of seventy-eight prisoners, who had been captured at divers times during the war, and whom I sent to the frontier, with orders that they should be conveyed across the Prah and then released. I caused the contents of my letter to the King to be fully explained to all the prisoners.

It is to be feared that the King of Adansi's proposal to withdraw from the Ashantee Kingdom has interfered with the conclusion of the Treaty of Peace. I found, before leaving Cape Coast, that this King, though he had given guarantees to the Wassaws and Denkeras for his joining them, is most anxious to pass south of the Prah and to join the Assims, to whom he is more nearly allied. I found also that Tchibboo and Inkie, the two Kings of Assin, are very desirous that he should join them.

Having informed the Kings of Assin that no steps could be taken until I, or my successor in the administration, had obtained further information, I sent messengers to the Kings of Wassaw to ascertain the actual state of the negotiations between them and the King of Adansi; but these messengers had not returned before my departure from Cape Coast.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY, *Major-General.*

Inclosure in No. 73.

King, *Government House, Cape Coast, March* 4, 1874.

WHEN your messenger left me at Fommanah on the 13th February, he promised to return with your answer and to be at Cape Coast in a fortnight from that date. Eighteen days have now elapsed and he has not arrived. As it is possible that he may not have given you my message correctly, I now send you another that I have had explained to all the Ashanti prisoners, whom I send you herewith, as a proof of my desire to renew friendly intercourse with you and your people.

Her Majesty has shown you her power to punish all Kings and Rulers who make war upon her, or upon those in alliance with her. She has shown you that she can march an army to Coomassie or to any other city in Africa whenever she may consider it necessary to do so. As I stated in my first letter to your Majesty, the Queen of England is as merciful as she is strong. Although your Majesty has grievously offended, yet she has no desire to ruin your kingdom, but is anxious to enter into a lasting Treaty

with you and your people, so that trade between the two countries should be opened out without delay.

A few of your subjects are still retained here as prisoners, because they treacherously pretended, when I was in Coomassie, to be your messengers, when really they had only returned to the city to collect ammunition. As soon as your Majesty signs a Treaty upon the terms to which you have already repeatedly said you agreed, these men shall also be sent back to you. Amongst them are Owoosoo, Koko, and Bosumru Jerar.

When peace is signed, your traders shall have free access to Elmina or Cape Coast as formerly, or to any other port in this Government.

Until trade between the two nations has been reopened, it will be difficult to allay the angry feelings caused by the war between them. I have, therefore, to urge upon your Majesty the necessity for at once sending some of your Chiefs or head men to Cape Coast, armed with sufficient powers to treat with me and to sign a Treaty in your Majesty's name.

I am, King, your Majesty's true friend and well-wisher,

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator.

No. 74.

The Earl of Carnarvon to the Officer Administering the Government.

Sir, *Downing Street, March* 27, 1874.

I HAVE received Sir Garnet Wolseley's despatch of the 25th February,* inclosing a copy of a memorandum containing his opinions as to the distribution of the troops and armed police at the Gold Coast.

This clear and able memorandum is of great service at the present moment, and I request you to lose no time in carrying out, as far as you may be able, the suggestions which it contains. If, for any special reason, you think it advisable to postpone giving effect to any detail of those suggestions, I request that you will immediately report to me the grounds on which you may have departed from the course laid down by Sir Garnet Wolseley.

Her Majesty's Government will take into immediate consideration the question of the substitution of armed police for a portion or the whole of the force of regular troops now at the Gold Coast; and as some time may pass before any definite course is decided upon, I have to request that you will not delay to substitute the proposed strength of Houssas for the men of the 1st West India Regiment now at Prahsu and Mansu, whom it is desirable to bring down to the coast before the rainy season has fully set in. You will take care to maintain the redoubts, and to protect all stores at these places until otherwise instructed; and it will be desirable also at once to station the suggested garrisons at Addah and Quittah.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 75.

The Earl of Carnarvon to the Officer Administering the Government.

Sir, *Downing Street, March* 27, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge Sir G. Wolseley's despatch of the 27th of February,† inclosing a copy of a memorandum received from the officer commanding at Prahsu relative to the proposed withdrawal by the King of Adansi into the old Denkera district, and of the reply which he had directed to be returned thereto.

I approve of the answer returned by Sir G. Wolseley, declining to take any steps to bring the King or his people into the Protectorate, and stating that, if the King should wish to join the Wassaws or Denkeras, the act must be purely voluntary on his part; and I request that you will instruct the officer commanding at Prahsu to be careful to report any further proceedings in this matter.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

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* No. 55. † No. 60.

No. 76.

The Earl of Carnarvon to the Officer Administering the Government.

Sir, *Downing Street, March* 27, 1874.

I HAVE received Sir G. Wolseley's despatch of the 22nd February,* bearing testimony to the valuable service rendered by the expedition under Captain Glover in promoting the success of the operations against the Ashantees, and recommending him, with the officers serving under him, to my most favourable consideration.

In my despatch of the 13th instant,† I have expressed the high approval entertained by the Queen and Her Majesty's Government of the conduct of Captain Glover, and I have received with great satisfaction Sir Garnet Wolseley's warm commendation of him, and of the zealous services of the officers and men who assisted him in bringing his expedition to a successful issue.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 77.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Colonel Maxwell.

Sir, *Downing Street, March* 27, 1874.

REFERRING to Sir G. Wolseley's despatch of the 27th February,‡ I have the honour to transmit to you a Commission under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet appointing Mr. Charles Cameron Lees to administer the Government of the Gold Coast in the absence of the Governor or Administrator of the West Africa Settlements.

As it is not probable that Her Majesty's Government will be able, for some time to come, to determine upon future arrangements in connection with the Gold Coast, and as I understand that your state of health is unfortunately such as to render it undesirable to impose upon you heavy civil duties in addition to your military responsibilities, which necessarily at this moment demand an exceptional amount of attention, I have thought it desirable to relieve you without delay from the functions of Administrator, and to appoint to that office a gentleman who has acquired much experience of Gold Coast affairs, and of whose fitness to undertake the temporary administration of the Government Sir G. Wolseley has assured me in his despatch of the 23rd February.§

I greatly regret that your present condition of health, combined with the peculiar circumstances in which the Settlement is placed, have precluded Her Majesty's Government from having recourse to your services as Administrator for any lengthened period on the present occasion, and I am confident that you will understand that the decision which has been arrived at involves no depreciation of your personal character or professional capacity.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 78.

The Earl of Carnarvon to the Officer Administering the Government.

Sir, *Downing Street, March* 27, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Sir Garnet Wolseley's despatch of the 23rd February,‖ inclosing a copy of instructions which he gave to Captain Glover for winding up his mission.

With reference to the instruction to discharge the Houssa force, together with the disciplined Yorubas, with the exception of 350 men to be retained for service on the Gold Coast, I understand that it has not been overlooked that a large number of Houssas, I believe from 320 to 350 men, had been temporarily withdrawn from Lagos, and should be returned to that settlement. I trust that it has been possible to provide for the requirements of Lagos in this respect, in addition to reserving the necessary number for the Gold Coast.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

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* No. 46. † No. 30. ‡ No. 63. § No. 48. ‖ No. 47.

No. 79.

The Earl of Carnarvon to the Officer Administering the Government.

Sir, *Downing Street, March* 27, 1874.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of Sir Garnet Wolseley's despatch of the 13th February,* reporting that the King of Adansi had applied to him for permission to transfer his whole tribe to the Wassaw country, the Wassaws being willing to receive them.

I should be glad to be informed what number of people were estimated to be comprised in this migration, where they would be located, and in what form the concurrence of the Wassaws in the arrangement was expressed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 80.

The Earl of Carnarvon to the Officer Administering the Government.

Sir, *Downing Street, March* 27, 1874.

I HAVE received Sir Garnet Wolseley's despatch of the 27th of February,† inclosing a Memorandum respecting the duties of the Colonial Secretaryship of the Gold Coast.

I concur in the views of Sir Garnet Wolseley, and you will inform Mr. Goldsworthy that he is granted six months' leave of absence on full salary, for the recovery of his health from the effects of his wounds and illness.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 81.

The Earl of Carnarvon to the Officer Administering the Government.

Sir, *Downing Street, March* 27, 1874.

I HAVE received Sir G. Wolseley's despatch of the 27th of February,‡ and beg to acquaint you, in reply, that I have had much pleasure in causing the good services of Dr. Gouldsbury, and the testimony borne thereto by Sir G. Wolseley, to be noted.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 82.

The Earl of Carnarvon to the Officers Administering the Governments of the Gold Coast and Sierra Leone.

Sir, *Downing Street, March* 27, 1874.

I TRANSMIT to you, for your information and guidance, the inclosed copies of correspondence between this Department and the War Office,§ on the subject of the purchase by the Colonial Governments of Sierra Leone and the Gold Coast of stores remaining surplus the requirements of the Imperial Government at the end of the Ashantee Expedition.

You will give this question your best attention, and after procuring from the proper military authorities a full list of the stores which are disposable, report to me what are the wishes and intentions of your Government on the subject.

Corresponding instructions have been forwarded to the Officer administering the Government of the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, and Lagos, with whom you should place yourself in communication.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

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* No. 35. † No. 57. ‡ No. 62. § Not printed.

No. 83.

Colonial Office to Admiralty.

Sir, *Downing Street, March* 27, 1874.

IN reply to your letter of the 21st instant,* I am directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Lordship has no objection to offer to the reply which it is proposed to send to Messrs. Swanzy, relative to their request for information as to the statements that their ships were conveying powder to the Ashantees.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. T. HOLLAND.

No. 84.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Berkeley.

Sir, *Downing Street, March* 27, 1874.

AS despatches have been received from you bearing dates subsequent to the time at which Her Majesty's ship "Barracouta" (which had been sent by Sir Garnet Wolseley to Sierra Leone, to bring you to the Gold Coast, in order that, under the instructions which that officer did not then know to have been superseded, you might assume the Government of that Settlement), should have reached Sierra Leone, and as you do not make any mention of your intention to proceed to the Gold Coast, I infer that you have correctly understood the desire of Her Majesty's Government that you should not do so.

2. After further considering the condition of affairs, Her Majesty's late Government, shortly after my predecessor had addressed to you the despatch in which he desired you to hold yourself in readiness to succeed Sir Garnet Wolseley immediately upon his departure from Cape Coast, arrived at the conclusion that the special circumstances of the Settlement at this moment demanded a continuance of the temporary arrangement under which the civil and military command had been united in one person. Sir Garnet Wolseley was accordingly desired, in a despatch which he received very soon after he had sent the "Barracouta," to hand over his duties to the Senior Military Officer at the Gold Coast, and he accordingly transferred the administration to Colonel Maxwell.

3. Looking, however, to the unfortunate condition of Colonel Maxwell's health, and to the specially heavy military duties now thrown upon him, and having heard from Sir Garnet Wolseley that he is satisfied with the arrangements which he has been able to make for the defence of the Settlement, it has ultimately been decided to place the temporary administration in the hands of Captain Lees.

4. I am well aware that if it had continued to be the desire of Her Majesty's Government, you not only would have readily undertaken, but would have very efficiently discharged the duties of Administrator of the Gold Coast; and I trust that you have not been put to any material inconvenience by the changes which it has been found necessary to make in regard to that Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 85.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, March* 31, 1874.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of a letter, dated 14th March from Captain Parkin, reporting the proceedings of Her Majesty's ship "Victor Emanuel" and her arrival at St. Vincent."

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

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* No. 67.

Inclosure in No. 85.

"Victor Emanuel," Porto Grande, St. Vincent, Cape de Verdes, March 14, 1874.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report to you the arrival of Her Majesty's ship under my command at this anchorage, which was reached at 10 o'clock this morning.

Sierra Leone was left on the evening of the 7th instant, having taken in coal and other stores there.

Her Majesty's ship "Druid" was to proceed thence to the Gambia on about the 10th, and, after a short stay at Bathurst, to come on to this port for orders.

I am thankful to report that no deaths have occurred amongst the patients since leaving Sierra Leone, and that they appear to be feeling the benefit of a cooler climate.

I hope to start for England about the 19th or 20th, after completing coal and making all necessary preparations for the homeward voyage.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. H. PARKIN, *Captain.*

The Secretary to the Admiralty.

P.S.—I find that Her Majesty's ships "Tamar," "Himalaya," and "Wye," and steamship "Sarmatian," have called here on the homeward voyage.

G. H. P.

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING THE

ASHANTEE INVASION.

(No. 7.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
March 1874.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

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Further Correspondence respecting the Ashantee Invasion.

No. 1.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, February* 5, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 1st of January,* inclosing a copy of your correspondence with Captain Glover on the subject of the order you had given him to proceed at once to the Prah, so as to be ready to cross that river on the 15th of January.

2. It is much to be regretted that Captain Glover should have been unable to induce the native levies to advance,—a result which cannot be ascribed to any want of zeal or activity on the part of that officer, whom, with those under him, you describe as having shown great energy and capacity in endeavouring to fulfil the objects of his mission.

3. But Her Majesty's Government having placed in your hands full power to give such instructions to the Special Commissioner with regard to his movements as you might judge necessary, see no reason to question the discretion exercised by you in giving the order to Captain Glover, to advance immediately with such forces as he had at his disposal, as you were satisfied that any further delay would have rendered it impossible for him to take any effective part in the present operations against the Ashantees.

4. I have not received sufficient information to enable me to judge whether any operations against the Ahwoonahs were necessary; but I entirely concur with you in the opinion that they must be regarded as altogether subordinate to the main object in view.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 2.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.

My Lord, *Downing Street, February* 6, 1874.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you a telegram from Sir Garnet Wolseley dated on the 24th ultimo† from the Adansi hills in the Ashantee country.

I am to request that you will call Lord Granville's attention to the statement that all the white prisoners are now in Sir G. Wolseley's camp, which description would include all the German subjects whom he has held in captivity.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. T. HOLLAND.

No. 3.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, February* 7, 1874.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 2nd January,‡ forwarding two letters which you had received from the King of Ashantee, and of your despatch of the 6th January,§ inclosing a copy of the letter which you had addressed to the King in answer, stating the terms upon which you were prepared to conclude peace.

* No. 47 of Command Paper No. 5 of March 1874.
† No. 1 of Command Paper No. 6 of March 1874.
‡ No. 48 of Command Paper No. 5 of March 1874.
§ No. 51 of same paper.

I have also received your telegraphic despatch of the 24th January,* reporting the release of the white prisoners, and the King's acceptance of the terms you had demanded.

I have great satisfaction in conveying to you the approval of Her Majesty's Government of your letter to the King, and their sense of the energy, skill, and moderation with which you have discharged the difficult task entrusted to you.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 4.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, February 7*, 1874.

AS I trust it may be anticipated from the very favourable progress of affairs reported in your telegram of the 24th of January* that hostitities will speedily terminate, and that you will soon be enabled to send home Her Majesty's European troops, it is necessary to consider in what way the Government of the Gold Coast Settlement can be most efficiently administered in the event of your early return to this country.

2. After careful consideration Her Majesty's Government have arrived at the conclusion that, for the present, it will be desirable to continue to the Officer Commanding Her Majesty's Troops at the Gold Coast the united chief civil and military command.

Her Majesty was pleased, as you are aware, to issue a Commission in July last appointing the Senior Officer for the time being in command of the regular troops in Her Majesty's Settlement on the Gold Coast, and not being under the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to administer the Government in certain events therein specified, but as this limitation of rank may possibly be inconvenient, it has been thought better to omit it; and Her Majesty will be advised to revoke that Commission and to issue a new one, appointing the Officer for the time being in Command of Her Majesty's regular troops in the Settlement to administer in the absence of the Governor and yourself.

4. This Officer will, as Administrator, correspond as you have hitherto done directly with this Office, and not through the Governor-in-chief, who will be duly informed of the decision of Her Majesty's Government, and instructed to abstain, as at present, from interference in the affairs of the Gold Coast until further directions from home.

5. The new Commission will be transmitted to you at the earliest opportunity.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 5.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, February 7*, 1874.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 7th ultimo.†

I am glad to learn that arrangements had been made to secure the safety of Captain Glover's magazines at the mouth of the Volta, and that that officer had been able to march towards the Prah with a larger force than he anticipated when he last wrote.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 6.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, February 7*, 1874.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 8th January,‡ reporting the serious inconvenience caused by the large desertions of native carriers, and the arrangements which you had made in consequence.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

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* No. 1 of Command Paper No. 6. † No. 52 of Command Paper No. 5.
‡ No. 53 of same paper.

No. 7.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, February* 7, 1874.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 8th ultimo,* and I have to convey to you my approval of your having put in force the Quarantine Law of the Gold Coast with respect to mail steamers arriving from the south and suspected of having yellow fever on board.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 8.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, February* 7, 1874.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 3rd ultimo,† forwarding despatches from Captain Glover, reporting his proceedings against the Awoonahs.

I am glad to learn that success has attended Captain Glover's operations, but I must refer you to my previous despatches in which I expressed the doubts which I entertained as to the necessity of attacking the Awoonahs.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 9.

The Earl of Kimberley to Governor Berkeley.

Sir, *Downing Street, February* 9, 1874.

IN my despatch of the 31st December‡ I instructed you, in the event of Sir Garnet Wolseley being obliged to quit the coast suddenly before arrangements could be made as to the appointment of his successor, and there being no officer of the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel left on the Coast, to proceed to the Gold Coast, and assume the direct administration of the Government until arrangements could be made for the appointment of Sir Garnet Wolseley's successor.

I have now the honour to transmit to you a copy of a despatch which has been addressed to Sir G. Wolseley, from which you will learn the arrangement that has been decided upon for the administration of the Government of the Gold Coast in the event of Sir G. Wolseley ceasing to be Administrator.

So long, therefore, as there is any officer in command of the troops administering the Government under the new commission, you will abstain, as at present, from interfering in the affairs of the Settlement.

In the improbable event, however, of your being made aware that there is no such officer, it will be your duty to proceed, at the earliest opportunity to the Gold Coast, to undertake the government of it until further directions from home.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 10.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, February* 12, 1874.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, copies of two telegrams, one from Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, dated 16th January, the other dated the 17th January, from the Senior Naval Officer at Cape Coast Castle, containing

* No. 56 of Command Paper No. 5. † No. 49 of same paper.
‡ Not printed.

the latest news relative to the Ashantee expedition, also copy of a letter from the Captain of Her Majesty's ship "Simoom," dated 29th January, from St. Vincent, forwarding the same.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

Inclosure 1 in No. 10.

Sir, "*Simoom*," *St. Vincent, January* 29, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that Her Majesty's ship "Dromedary" arrived here last night, having on board a telegram for you from Commodore Hewett and another from Sir Garnet Wolesley for the Secretary of State for War, with directions to have them placed on board the Pacific Mail Company's steamer for conveyance to Lisbon, addressed to Her Majesty's Consul at that port for transmission. And in the event of Her Majesty's ship "Dromedary" not being at St. Vincent before that steamer had left, I was directed to open the envelope containing the telegrams and forward them in envelopes sent to me directed to Her Majesty's Consul at Madeira, to be placed on board Cape mail-steamer bound for that island. The Pacific mail-steamer has not yet arrived although two days after her time, and the Cape mail-steamer being about to leave direct for England, I have thought it advisable to open the envelopes containing the telegrams, make copies of them so as to forward them to England, under cover to you, by the mail-steamer now about to start, as it is possible the Pacific mail-steamer may have broken down, and in such case the information contained in the telegrams might not reach England for some time. I shall, however, keep the telegrams for the Consul at Lisbon, and put them on board the Pacific mail-steamer should she arrive. I trust that the responsibility I have taken upon myself in this matter may meet with the approval of their Lordships.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. H. PEILE, *Captain.*

The Secretary to the Admiralty.

Inclosure 2 in No. 10.

Commodore Hewett to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

(Telegraphic.) *Cape Coast Castle, January* 17, 1874.

THIS telegram goes by the "Dromedary" to St. Vincent this evening at 8 o'clock, 17th January, 1874, to be forwarded thence to Lisbon. The latest Admiralty date is 23rd December. "Sprite" has arrived. Health of squadron as well as troops and blue jackets landed satisfactory. "Dromedary" takes ten naval and a few military invalids. "Encounter" and "Beacon" about to leave for Cape of Good Hope. Telegram just arrived from Sir Garnet Wolseley, Prahsue—says King of Ashantee has a second time sued for peace. It is dated 16th January, and will be transmitted to Secretary of State for War with this. This message was received on board "Active" at 7·45 P.M., 17th January.

Inclosure 3 in No. 10.

Sir G. Wolseley to Mr. Cardwell.

(Telegraphic.) *Prahsue, January* 16, 1874.

MY advanced posts to-day 16th January, at Ahquansaimee. Scouts have been to foot of Moinsey Hill. A second letter from the King arrived 12th instant, says he wishes for peace, and he has sent to me one German Missionary. Health of troops good. Everything going on very well.

No. 11.

War Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *War Office, February* 12, 1874.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to transmit, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, the inclosed copies of two despatches which have been received from Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, reporting his proceedings in connection with the expedition against Ashantee.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. C. VIVIAN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 11.

Sir, *Head-Quarters Camp, Prahsu, January* 15, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to report, for your information, the following outline of my plan for the invasion of the Ashantee territory:—

Four columns, moving from distinct bases, will advance simultaneously in the direction of Coomassie.

The right column, under the command of Captain Glover, R.N., based upon the River Volta, advances by way of Kibbi, through Eastern Akim, crosses the Prah near Assum (supposed to be near the place marked Ammoonoon on the map), and moves by way of Obogo, Conomo, and Nimmacnic, direct upon Juabin. This column consists of all Captain Glover's disciplined troops, and such forces of the Eastern tribes as he can induce to accompany him across the Prah, which he is ordered to cross this day.

The second column, under the command of Captain Butler, half-pay 69th Regiment, based upon Western Akim, crosses the Prah this day at Beronassie (a little south-west of the place marked Gawassee on the map), and moves in the direction of Coomassie. This column consists of Western Akims.

The third column, under my immediate command, based upon Prahsu and Cape Coast, crosses the Prah at this place, and marches by the direct Prahsu-Coomassie road upon Coomassie. This column consists of the troops named in the margin.* The advanced posts of this column, as reported in my despatch which accompanies this, are already at the foot of the Adansi Hills.

The fourth column, on the left, under the command of Captain Dalrymple, 88th Regiment, based on Cape Coast, and the country to the north and west of it, advances by the Wassaw path, leading through Ensuagnesoo and Abated upon Coomassie, This column is to be composed of Wassaws, Denkeras, and Commendahs, of which latter 800 have already been engaged in an expedition against Chamah.

The first, second, and fourth columns are intended, by their advance, to create a diversion in favour of the advance of my main column; and Captain Butler's force further acts as a connecting link between the forces under my command, and Captain Glover's column.

In his last despatch, dated Kibbi, 9th instant, Captain Glover reports his intention to cross the Prah this day with 800 Houssas and Yorubas; but he is unable to state what native force, if any, will accompany him. In a previous despatch, written on receipt of my instructions, 14th ultimo, Captain Glover undertook to be established on the Prah this day with at least 16,000 effectives. I, therefore trust, that some considerable portion of the natives of the eastern tribes may have been induced to follow him.

Captain Glover has received from me instructions to the following effect:—To operate in the direction of Juabin, using the necessary military precautions. The mode and distance of his advance are left to his own judgment. If he thinks his force sufficient to push on to Juabin, and halt there. He is not, under any circumstances whatever, to allow any men of his force to cross the Dah River, which flows to the westward of Juabin, or to advance from Juabin towards Coomassie, without distinct orders from me; and he is ordered on no account whatever to enter into any negotiations with the enemy; but he is to refer any messengers or ambassadors who may be sent to him, to me. He is instructed to keep up constant communication with Captain Butler and myself.

Captain Butler has received similar instructions. On no account is he to enter

* Rait's Artillery; detachment Royal Engineers; Head-quarters, and 100 2nd Battalion 23rd Regiment; 42nd, less 100 men; 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade; 2nd West India Regiment; Wood's Regiment; Russell's Regiment.

Coomassie, or negotiate with the enemy. His last report, dated Tribee, 11th instant, stated that Kings Quabinah, Tuah, and Coffee Ahencora of Western Akim, were with him, that he would be at Beronassie on the 12th, that men were coming in, and that he hoped to have a fair number of troops. The previous estimate of the force he could collect was about 2,000 fighting men.

Captain Dalrymple's last report is dated Damah, or Damun, 11th instant. He proposed advancing almost immediately to the Wassaw frontier with 500 men, belonging to King Aquasi Bedoo, who promised that this number should be increased to 1,000 on the road. He had sent to summon the other Kings and Chiefs of Wassaw, and was expecting the arrival of Captain Moor, 88th Regiment, with the Commendahs and others, ordered to assemble at Jooquah. It is difficult to estimate, with any accuracy, the force which will follow Captain Dalrymple, or the date at which he will cross the frontie

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,

Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for War,
War Office.

Inclosure 2 in No. 11.

Sir, *Head-Quarters Camp, Prahsu, January* 15, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that my scouts, supported by a Company of Russell's Regiment were yesterday at Ahquausraimu, at the foot of the Adansi Hills, the enemy's scouts having retired before them, and that Russell's Regiment was at Accrofum. This morning Wood's Regiment and Rait's Artillery marched for Attobinsi. They will go on to-morrow to Accrofum, when Russell's Regiment will advance to Ahquausraimu or Moinsey, pushing forward the scouts and a company into the hills. Wood's Regiment will follow in support.

I am glad to be able to report that the steps which I have taken to obtain carriers since the date of my despatch $\frac{7}{74}$ of 8th instant, together with the measures reported in that despatch, have been attended with satisfactory results, and that the condition of the supplies here is now such as to enable me to make dispositions for an advance in force on the the 23rd instant. I have, therefore, made arrangements for the concentration here on the 22nd instant of the Rifle Brigade and 42nd Highlanders, with the Naval Brigade already here, and the Head-quarters and 100 selected men of the 23rd Fusiliers. I have ordered this last detachment on in order to give every regiment the opportunity of being represented on the march into Ashantee; and the 42nd Regiment will leave behind 100 men picked out as being the least able to bear fatigue and exposure in this climate.

The short enforced delay in the advance of the European troops which I reported on the 8th instant, has been productive of no bad results. I may even say that it has not delayed the date of the arrival of these troops at the Adansi Hills. Had I advanced as I originally intended, our marches must have been very short, at most four or five miles a day, to allow of a road being cut and clearings made daily; during all this time the men would have been in shelter tents. As it is, the men remain in comfortable huts, the road will have been cut to the hills, the camping grounds selected and cleared, and supplies sent forward before the march commences; so that a rapid advance can be made from this camp to the Adansi Hills, with comparatively little fatigue to the troops.

The flank attacks to be made by the three other columns, as reported in my despatch No. $\frac{13}{74}$ MS., will also have time to develop themselves, so that their effects will be felt before the advance in force of my main column.

The health of the troops continues good.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,

Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for War,
War Office.

No. 12.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, February* 13, 1874.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, extracts from a general letter of Commodore Hewett, dated the 16th January, relative to matters on the Gold Coast, and referring to the various proceedings of the squadron under his orders; also reporting that he intended to proceed to the front to confer with Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley.

2. It will be observed that, in a postscript, the arrival of Her Majesty's ship "Encounter" is reported at Cape Coast Castle, having succeeded in procuring 186 carriers.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

Inclosure in No. 12.

Extracts from a Letter of Commodore Hewett, January 16, 1874.

IN continuation of my general letter of the 10th instant, I request you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that the "Simoon" sailed for Sierra Leone and St. Vincent at daylight on the 11th. I directed Captain Peile to call in at Cape Palmas on his way, and hold a palaver with the native kroo Chiefs on the subject of raising carriers for the army.

The "Druid" left soon after her, bound for Cape Palmas and the Kroo coast, to bring back those who might enlist for this service.

I directed Lieutenant Richards, her Commanding Officer (Captain Blake being absent in charge of Naval Brigade), to proceed first to Ampenee, and, having landed certain stores sent off by the military authorities for King Blay, to join Captain Peile, and carry out any instructions he might receive from him for his future proceedings. The "Druid" has not yet returned, but I expect her back in two or three days.

In accordance with previous arrangements, the wing of the 23rd Fusiliers landed on the 5th instant were re-embarked on the morning of the 12th. One half of this regiment was to have been transferred from the "Tamar" to the "Sarmatian," and a working party from the squadron has lately been employed in preparing the latter vessel for their reception; but, it being possible that the transport may soon be required for other service, the arrangement will not be carried out for the present.

The detachments of Marines sent out in the "Dromedary" and "Thames" are still embarked in the "Himalaya," their services not being at present required on shore.

The "Amethyst" arrived from the Volta the day before yesterday. I have ordered Captain Chatfield to return to that neighbourhood as soon as he is ready. His station will be from Accra to Elmina Chica, and his instructions to protect the stores and magazines left at Adda Foah by Captain Glover, and to render Major Goldsworthy any assistance he may be able in his operations against the Awoonahs, who are assembled to the number of about 5,000 on the east bank of the Volta, and have assumed a threatening attitude. The "Decoy," at present stationed off the river, will be placed under Captain Chatfield's orders.

The "Bittern" and "Argus" have been employed in bringing up carriers from various places to Cape Coast. Commander Stephens, of the former ship, has displayed great activity in carrying out this service.

Affairs to windward are quiet at present; but King Blay is beset on all sides by hostile tribes, and his principal enemy, King Amakee of Appolonia, is likely eventually to seize the few possessions belonging to him, directly an opportunity offers. Captain Bradshaw, of the "Encounter," lately insisted on King Blay sending some carriers down to Cape Coast, in return for the protection he has received from us.

The health of the squadron and that of the troops and men disembarked is still satisfactory; a few cases of mild remittent and intermittent fever and slight diarrhœa make up a comparatively small sick list.

The news from the front is that the army will cross the Prah on the 23rd instant (about); and, with the exception of the supply of carriers, everything is as satisfactory as could be wished.

It is my intention to proceed to the front to-morrow morning, in order to become personally acquainted with our present position, and also because I am anxious to consult Major-General Wolseley as to the measures which ought to be adopted against the Awoonahs in the event of it becoming necessary to disperse them from their present position.

No. 13.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, February* 13, 1874.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 13th ultimo,* and I have to express my approval of the letter which you addressed to the King of Ashantee under date of the 13th of January.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 14.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, February* 13, 1874.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 26th December† reporting the enlistment of native troops for six months or for the period of the war, each man receiving pay of 1*s.* a day and rations.

I have to express my approval of the steps which you have taken, and I entirely agree with you that it will be prudent not to unsettle conditions which the men have accepted with contentment.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 15.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, February* 13, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 12th ultimo,‡ in which you ask for instructions as to the future disposal of the force raised by Captain Glover.

2. It is the desire of Her Majesty's Government that, as soon as you are of opinion that the force specially organized by Captain Glover is no longer required for the purposes of the war, you should instruct that officer to dismiss to their homes the irregular levies contributed by the friendly tribes, and to return himself to this country.

3. As many of the disciplined Houssa and other police as may be fit for service, and willing to continue in the service of the Gold Coast Government, should be handed over by Captain Glover before his departure to the local Government, with the exception, of course, of the Lagos detachment, which should return to Lagos as soon as it can be spared from the Gold Coast.

4. It is, as you are aware, the view of Her Majesty's Government, that armed police may be advantageously substituted for a military force, as a permanent measure, and, at all events, for some time after the departure of the European troops, it will be especially necessary to be prepared with ample means of maintaining order within the Protectorate.

5. It will be for you to consider what officers will be required for the police force. Any officers who may be selected, and who may be willing to remain, should understand that, pending the consideration of all details as to the future strength and organization of the force, they are appointed temporarily.

6. I am not aware what arrangements may have been made, or may be practicable,

* No. 5 of Command Paper No. 6. † No. 2 of same paper.
‡ No. 4 of same paper.

with regard to the arms which have been placed in the hands of the irregular Native levies; but it is obviously desirable that those arms should, as far as possible, revert into the hands of the Government at the close of the war, and I request you to consider what measures can be prudently taken for effecting this object.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 16.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, February* 16, 1874.

I HAVE received your confidential despatch of the 13th ultimo,* and have read with much interest the letter from Mr. Dawson which you inclose.

As soon as I am informed that Mr. Dawson has left Coomassie and is no longer in the hands of the Ashantees, I shall cause the letter to be forwarded to the editor of the "African Times" for publication.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 17.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, February* 17, 1874.

I HAVE to acknowledge your despatch of the 15th ultimo† on the subject of a report received from King Blay of alleged movements of Ashantees in his territory.

I have to express my approval of the steps which you took for affording assistance to King Blay, and of your proposal to make him a present of a surf boat at the termination of the war.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 18.

Colonial Office to Treasury.

Sir, *Downing Street, February* 18, 1874.

AS it may be convenient to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to have before them an estimate, so far as one can be framed, of the expenses of Captain Glover's expedition, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to submit the following statement for their consideration.

The expenditure consists of charges incurred by—

1. War Office.
2. Admiralty.
3. Crown Agents.
4. Captain Glover.

War Office.

The charges incurred by this Department are shown in the accounts which were communicated to the Lords Commissioners by this Department on the 18th December‡ and the 3rd instant,§ the amounts being respectively 50,475*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*, and 2,224*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*, making a total of 52,700*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*

Some clothing was included in the account, but the whole of the charge may be classed as military expenditure.

* Not printed.
‡ No. 27 of Command Paper No. 4.
† No. 6 of Command Paper No. 6.
§ Not printed.

Admiralty.

The only account which has been received from the Admiralty was that which was forwarded to the Lords Commissioners on the 14th November last. It seems possible that the Admiralty will have some further claim to make in respect of stores supplied for Captain Glover's expedition, but nothing is known in this Department as to its amount. The charge, as it at present stands, is for 5,611*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, which may be classed as for provisions.

Nothing is taken into account here as to any charge that the Admiralty may have to make for transport. It is understood that a considerable expense has been incurred on this account, but it seems probable that the Admiralty will not attempt to separate this charge from its general outlay for transport, and that the amount, whatever it may be, will be provided for in the Navy Estimates.

Crown Agents.

From the accounts which have been already communicated to the Lords Commissioners, it will have been seen that the Agents' expenditure, up to the 31st December, amounted to 22,145*l.* From a further account which, however, has not been received officially, it appears that their payments in the month of January were 3,290*l.*, making a gross total of 25,435*l.* But 6,000*l.* has to be excluded from this expenditure, as it was in payment for specie supplied for Captain Glover's use. The nett amount of 19,435*l.* may be roughly classified as under:—

	£
Arms, military stores, &c.	4,070
Salaries and allowances	1,100
Steam vessel	6,470
Supplies, clothing, &c.	5,650
Freight, insurance, and miscellaneous expenses	2,145
	19,435

Captain Glover.

The three accounts up to the close of November, which have been already communicated to the Lords Commissioners, exhibited a nett expenditure of about 14,500*l.*, which may be roughly classified as under:—

	£
Arms, &c.	1,900
Pay of officers, troops, &c.	5,900
Subsidies to Kings, Chiefs, &c.	1,700
Provisions and supplies	2,600
Transport and miscellaneous expenses	2,400
	14,500

In regard to Captain Glover's expenditure after the end of November, the best information is that given in the estimate forwarded by Captain Glover, which was communicated to the Lords Commissioners on the 14th ultimo.* That estimate was at the rate of about 12,900*l.* a month, which for the two months ending 31st January, would make about 25,800*l.* This expenditure may be classed as under:—

	£
Pay of officers and troops	20,000
Provisions and supplies	1,600
Transport and sundries	4,200
	25,800

* No. 9 of Command Paper No. 5.

The gross amount of the expenditure as above classified under the four heads, War Office, Admiralty, Crown Agents, and Captain Glover, is shown below:—

Head of Service.	War Office.	Admiralty.	Crown Agents.	Captain Glover.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Military stores	52,700	..	4,070	1,900	58,670
Pay, &c., of officers and troops	..	..	1,100	25,900	27,000
Cost of steam-vessel	..	..	6,470	..	6,470
Subsidies to Kings, Chiefs, &c.	..	..	..	1,700	1,700
Provisions and supplies	..	5,610	5,650	4,200	15,460
Cost of transport and miscellaneous expenses ..	..	..	2,145	6,600	8,745
Total	52,700	5,610	19,435	40,300	118,045

Lord Kimberley hopes that this total of 118,000*l.* will cover the cost of the expedition up to the end of January.

I am, &c.
(Signed) R. H. MEADE.

No. 19.

Governor Berkeley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received February 21.)

My Lord, *Government House, January* 31, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt on the 29th instant of your Lordship's despatch of the 31st December, ordering me to proceed under certain conditions to Cape Coast, with the view of personally assuming the administration of the Government of that Settlement.

Should the contingency to which your Lordship alludes arise, I will be prepared to obey your Lordship's commands without delay.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE BERKELEY.

No. 20.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, February* 24, 1874.

WITH reference to my letter of the 29th ultimo,* I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, copy of a letter from Captain Fremantle, dated the 14th January, containing his observations and explanation in reply to the remarks made by Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, as to alleged insufficient sanitary arrangements for the detachment of Royal Marines on board Her Majesty's ship "Barracouta;" together with copy of the Report of the Staff Surgeon of that ship.

2. My Lords desire me to request that these letters may be printed with the other official despatches respecting the affairs on the Gold Coast for presentation to Parliament.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

Inclosure 1 in No. 20.

(Confidential.) *"Barracouta," January* 14, 1874.

OBSERVATIONS of Captain E. R. Fremantle on the remarks of Major-General Sir Garnet Wolsley in his despatch to the Secretary of State for War, wherein he called attention to the defective arrangements on board Her Majesty's ship "Barracouta," and attributed the health of the detachment of marines embarked in her being much impaired to that reason.

* No. 40 of Command Paper No. 5.

"*Active*," *at Cape Coast Castle, January* 27, 1874.

FORWARDED for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, with reference to your letter of the 5th December, 1873.

(Signed) W. N. W. HEWETT, *Commodore.*

The Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir, "*Barracouta*," *Cape Coast, January* 14, 1874.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of the Admiralty letter of the 5th of December, 1873, calling upon me for information as to the state of health of the Marines brought out in this ship, and landed here on the 9th June, with reference to some remarks made by Sir Garnet Wolseley in a letter to the War Office of 13th October.

2. It is unnecessary for me to do much more than reiterate an opinion expressed by me in my despatch of the 10th June last, in which I stated that the men "had kept their health wonderfully" whilst on board this ship, and that I had the satisfaction of seeing them paraded at the Castle, as complete in numbers and equipment as when they embarked in Her Majesty's ship "Valorous."

3. I have called upon Dr. Moore, Staff Surgeon 2nd Class of this ship, for his opinion as to the health of the men whilst on board, and I have the more confidence in doing so as I know that he paid special attention to their comfort and welfare.

4. Owing to the men being in watches with the ship's company, and only one set of hammocks being down at a time, the actual number sleeping on our troop deck, while the marines were on board, was about sixty, or just the number we have now berthed there. With this number each man has somewhat more cubic feet of air than on the lower deck, and when the ports are closed, as they usually are at sea, the troop-deck averages 2 degrees less temperature than the mess-deck.

5. I regret to say that Sir Garnet seems to have been entirely misinformed as to the Marines: the remarks as to "grounding on a sandbank," "the excessively heavy downpour of rain," "their sleeping all night in their wet clothes after being drenched in the surf on landing," "the night march immediately on landing," are all either gross exaggerations or quite contrary to the facts. That the marines had a hard day on the 13th June there is no doubt, but only half the men were engaged in that action, and though the night march on the 12th and 13th was trying to the men, they were able to go to bed by 8 P.M., while the seamen of the "Barracouta" and "Seagull" (the ships at Cape Coast), began their day at 1 A.M. on the 13th and did not return to their ships till 1 A.M. on the 14th.

6. When Sir Garnet was on board this ship he certainly looked down the fore-hatchway on to the troop-deck, and as the condenser was at work he got the full benefit of the heat and steam from the condenser-room, which probably impressed him more unfavourably than would otherwise have been the case.

7. In conclusion, I repeat that, in my opinion, the marines, being all accustomed to the sea, did not suffer from being on board this ship, though, had they been soldiers, the case would probably have been different. I inclose Dr. Moore's Report without comment.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. R. FREMANTLE, *Captain.*

Commodore W. N. Hewett, V.C.,
Commanding-in-chief Her Majesty's ship "Active."

Sir, "*Barracouta*," *Cape Coast Castle, January* 13, 1874.

IN reply to your request that I would furnish you with my opinion respecting the condition of 110 marines who were embarked in this ship on the 17th May at Lisbon, and landed at Cape Coast Castle on the 9th June, I beg to quote the following remarks taken from my Official Medical Journal:—

On our arrival at Cadiz, we received a telegram ordering us back to Gibraltar, where we received orders to proceed to Lisbon, there discharge supernumeraries borne for passage to Australia, and make such arrangements as might be necessary for the reception of 110 marines, officers and men, and their conveyance to Cape Coast Castle. We embarked these men on the 17th June and proceeded with all available despatch to Cape Coast Castle where we arrived on the 7th June, disembarking the marines on the 9th.

They were a remarkably fine body of men, all picked soldiers who had served on board ship before. There was little or no sickness on the passage nine men only coming under treatment during the time, twenty-three days, they were on board. All these nine

cases were trivial, giving only a total of twenty-seven days sickness or an average of three days each. The cases were, one of itch, two of contusion of back and shoulders from slipping down ladders, one of facial neuralgia, one of phlegm, two of catarrh, one of diarrhœa and one of rheumatism. This last case occurred in the person of a marine artilleryman who was prematurely aged and who had suffered for some time from a nervous tremulousness and chronic rheumatism.

The weather during the whole of the passage was fine, and with awnings spread there was but little necessity for the men spending much of their time between decks. They were put in watches with the ship's company a thing to which they had been accustomed in their previous service on board ship, thus avoiding "any undue crowding between decks" during the night time, and as this was only a return to old acquired habits it did not exercise any depressing or other unfavourable influence upon them. They all expressed themselves as being comfortable aad contented, and I flatter myself were landed at Cape Coast Castle in as good condition and as fit for work, taking into consideration the want of exercise for twenty-three days, as they were the day they left England. As the men were all in good health and in good spirits during their passage on board this ship and up to the time of their landing looked healthy and ruddy, I should "be sorry to assume that their short stay on board exercised any depressing influence upon them or in any way predisposed them to disease."

They arrived here at a most unhealthy period of a sickly season; were landed and quartered at Cape Coast Castle and Elmina, places where, at that time, sanitary measures existed but in name, if at all, and the existing evils exaggerated by the influx of crowds of natives driven in by the advancing Ashantees. This alone would satisfactorily account for much illness, and for other indications of the cause and spread of disease. A good deal, I take it, must be attributed to men's mode of life and habits when, in a climate naturally depressing, any excess, excitement, or over-indulgence leaves behind a nervous depression favourable to the evolution of disease.

Every care and attention was taken to preserve their health and insure their comfort; and I feel justified in expressing my opinion that their physical deterioration commenced, not from the date of their embarkation at Lisbon, but from the date of their landing at Cape Coast Castle.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. HAMILTON MOORE,
Staff Surgeon, 2nd Class.

To Captain Fremantle,
Her Majesty's ship "Barrrcouta," Cape Coast Castle.

No. 21.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, February* 24, 1874.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of a general letter, dated 27th ultimo, from the Senior Naval Officer on the Gold Coast, reporting the movements of Her Majesty's ships and the state of affairs on the West Coast of Africa up to that date.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

Inclosure 1 in No. 21.

Sir, "*Active, Cape Coast Castle, January* 27, 1874.

I TAKE advantage of the opportunity offered by the transport No. 13 ("Thames") proceeding to-night to St. Vincent, with mails and invalids requiring conveyance to England, to acquaint you for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty with the most important occurrences which have taken place at Cape Coast Castle since the departure of Commodore Hewett for the front on the morning of the 17th instant.

2. By the "Sarmatian" (transport No. 12), which left here on the 24th instant with important telegrams for England from Sir Garnet Wolseley to Her Majesty's Government, I merely sent a short letter acquainting their Lordships' of my having dispatched this vessel. The notice sent to me by the Commodore, that he required her to proceed to

Gibraltar, was too short to admit of my entering into any particulars as to the employment of the squadron.

3. The "Dromedary" left with the last homeward mail and the first batch of invalids sent to England *vid* St. Vincent, at 8.40 P.M. on the 17th, immediately on the receipt of Sir Garnet Wolseley's telegrams.

The "Encounter" arrived on that day from the Windward Coast, and Captain Bradshaw reports that affairs are quiet there, excepting as regards King Blay's feud with the neighbouring Chiefs; but as this latter is of no political importance I refrain from dwelling upon it. 178 of King Blay's men were conveyed here in the "Encounter" for service as carriers to the army.

4. On the 18th instant, pursuant to instructions from the Commodore, the "Barracouta" sailed for Axim, Captain Fremantle having orders to undertake the duties of guarding the Gold Coast between Chamah and Assinee, and to prevent the infringement of the blockade regulations at present in force. The "Merlin" and "Coquette" are both stationed off the coast between Dixcove and Ampanee, and the Lieutenants in command have been directed to place themselves under the orders of the Senior Officer.

The "Lilian" returned from the Kroo Coast on the 19th, having on board 49 Kroomen whom Lieutenant A. W. Brookes (Supernumarary of "Druid") had succeeded in enlisting. Their services being much needed on board the ships of the squadron, they were not landed as carriers.

5. The "Amethyst" sailed on the 20th to take up her station between Accra and Elmina Chica, and the orders of Captain Chatfield are to protect the stores and magazines left behind at Addah by Captain Glover; to watch the movements of the Awoonahs on the east bank of the Volta, and render every assistance to Major Goldsworthy in his operations against the hostile tribes settled in the neighbourhood of that river. The "Decoy" has been stationed under the orders of Captain Chatfield, and to-day she arrived here with a supply of stock and poultry, &c., for the "Victor Emanuel," which was much wanted for use of the sick.

6. The "Druid" anchored here at 5.15 P.M. on the 22nd, having returned from the Kroo Coast, whither she had been dispatched on the 11th instant with the view to collect Kroomen to serve as carriers.

The exertions of Captain Peile of the "Simoom," who was ordered to call in at Palmas on his way to Sierra Leone and St. Vincent, in order to hold a palaver with the Chiefs on the subject of collecting Kroomen to serve as carriers, appear to have been well repaid, for by the "Druid" 178 were provided. These men were not disembarked till orders came from the front, as Kroomen always like to be employed under naval officers.

On the 26th I received a telegram to send them up to the front with supplies of provisions to be furnished by the Control Department, and they were accordingly landed under the command of Lieutenant G. S. Smith (Supernumerary, "Druid") at 3 o'clock the same afternoon.

7. The "Bittern" arrived here from the eastward on the 23rd, having 228 carriers on board, so I trust now that the difficulty in the land transport arrangements is at an end.

8. No 5 transport, "Joseph Dodds," having taken on board railway iron, not now required to be landed from the transports, as well as such condemned stores and shakes as there were in the squadron requiring to be sent home, sailed for England on the morning of the 24th. Her master was ordered to call at Gibraltar for obsolete ammunition and stores.

Thomas Evered, ward-room servant of "Encounter," useless in that situation, was sent to England in this transport.

9. The "Argus" left this morning for Jellah Coffee, to procure fresh provisions for the troops and squadron.

I expect she will get back again in ten days.

10. The "Ethelred," transport No. 9, left this afternoon for St. Vincent, for a cargo of coals for the squadron.

11. The "Tamar" and "Himalaya" are both at this anchorage. The Commodore has directed me, in consequence of sickness prevailing amongst those men of the 23dr Regiment (about 215 in number) who are still embarked in "Tamar," to transfer them to the "Himalaya," and direct Captain Grant to proceed to sea; and if, after a week's cruise, there is no sign of an improvement in the health of the Regiment, his orders will be to go to St. Helena, there to disembark them, and return to Cape Coast after they shall have been landed about ten days.

I am hopeful that these measures will prove effective in setting the men up again. The "Tamar" will be cleaned throughout and fumigated, preparatory to their being re-embarked in her.

12. The general health of the squadron is satisfactory.

13. In a separate letter I have reported the sad occurrence of the death of Captain Blake, of Her Majesty's ship "Druid," lately in command of the Naval Brigade. He returned from the front on the 25th instant in a very weak state from the effects of fever, and was immediately taken on board the "Victor Emanuel" for hospital treatment Notwithstanding every exertion made to bring him round, it is with regret I have to announce that he succumbed from sheer exhaustion at 6.40 A.M. to-day. His body was interred in the cemetery at Cape Coast with full military honours this afternoon.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. H. PARKIN, *Captain, Her Majesty's Ship "Victor Emanuel," and Senior Officer present.*

The Secretary to the Admiralty.

Inclosure 2 in No. 21.

List of Officers, Seamen, and Marines, embarked in Transport "Thames" on the 27th January, at Cape Coast Castle, invalided.

Cecil F. Foley, Sub-Lieutenant, "Encounter"; Robert B. Turner, Engineer, "Active"; John Phillips, Engineer, "Beacon"; 2 petty officers, 10 seamen, 4 marines; also 1 stoker sick, for passage to Her Majesty's ship "Simoom," at St. Vincent.

Inclosure 3 in No. 21.

RETURN of Officers and Troops embarked in Transport "Thames" on January 26, 1874, at Cape Coast Castle.

OFFICERS.

Name.	Rank.	Regiment or Corps.
R. B. Baker..	Assistant Commissary ..	Control.
H. J. Maclean	Major	Rifle Brigade.
R. H. J. Brickendell	Lieutenant	42nd Regiment Highlanders.
H. Jekyll	Lieutenant	Royal Engineers.
M. M. Skinner	Lieutenant	Ditto.
G. W. Mellish	Commissary	Control.
H. T. Brown	Surgeon	
W. D. Richardson	Sub-Assistant Commissary.	Control.
R. T. Devereux	Lieutenant	2nd West India Regiment.

NOMINAL List of Officers and Men.

Regiment or Corps.	Officers.	Men.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.
Staff	..	1	..
Royal Engineers..	2	..	3
23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers ..	..	..	16
42nd Highlanders	1	..	6
Rifle Brigade	1	..	11
Control Department	3	..	8
Army Hospital Corps	..	..	1
1st West India Regiment ..	..	..	2
2nd West India Regiment.. ..	1	..	1
Medical	1	..	..
Total	9	1	48

No. 22.

Treasury to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Treasury Chambers, February* 24, 1874.

I AM commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State, with reference to Mr. Meade's letters of the 18th instant* and previous correspondence, a copy of a Minute of this Board of to-day's date, on the subject of the cost of the Ashantee Expedition.

My Lords would be glad to learn whether the Secretary of State acquiesces in the proposals which my Lords put forward.

I have at the same time been desired to request that my Lords may be informed at what date the Secretary of State for the Colonies thinks he would be able to deliver in a sufficiently trustworthy estimate of the expenditure to be incurred before the 31st March, in order that the Vote may be submitted to Parliament at the earliest possible date.

My Lords would observe that the period at which Parliament meets, and possible delays which may occur before business can be proceeded with, will leave very little time for this Board to obtain the sanction of Parliament to a grant of money. It is, therefore, desirable that the information required in its final shape should be in possession of this Board before Parliament meets.

I am, &c.
(Signed) WILLIAM LAW.

P.S.—I am to add that my Lords presume that the sum of 6,000*l.* and the other specie which has been furnished to Captain Glover, has been appropriated for expenditure which is included in his accounts amounting to 14,500*l.*, as stated in the Colonial Office letter of 18th instant.

W. L.

Inclosure in No. 22.

Treasury Minute, dated February 24, 1874.

MY Lords have before them letters from the War Office, the Admiralty, and the Colonial Office on the subject of the cost of the Ashantee Expedition.

Mr. Campbell Bannerman, in his letter of the 19th December last, estimated the nett expenditure of the War Office to the 31st March next at 257,093*l.*, after deducting from the gross expenditure of the Department on account of the Expedition 64,000*l.* to be repaid by the Colonial Department, and 2,250*l.* by the Admiralty, which sums represent advances made, my Lords presume, for Captain Glover. Mr. Bannerman also deducts from the gross outlay the value (55,000*l.*) of arms and accoutrements of obsolete pattern issued for the use of the natives.

My Lords understand that this estimate is unaltered up to the present time, although it is possible, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, that a necessity for some further ture may arise before the termination of the Expedition.

1. Mr. Shaw Lefevre, in his letter of the 18th instant, estimates the expenditure already defrayed in connection with the war, including Captain Glover's expedition and the relief of Elmina, at 180,000*l.*; 2. The further expenditure which will have been defrayed by the end of the present financial year, 100,000*l.*; 3. The further expenditure, the liability for which will have been incurred before the end of the present financial year, but which will not come in payment until 1874-75, 70,000*l.*: making a total of 350,000*l.*

Mr. Shaw Lefevre does not make any separation between the expenditure on account of Captain Glover and that incurred on the general account of Sir G. Wolseley's expedition, and he asks that timely arrangements may be made for placing the Paymaster-General in possession of further funds available for naval purposes for the current financial year.

Mr. Meade, in his letter of 18th February, states the amount of the War Office expenditure on account of Captain Glover's expedition, 52,700*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*; that of the Admiralty on the same account, so far as is known at present, 5,611*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; and apart from transport, that of the Crown Agents on the same account up to the 31st January, 19,435*l.*; that of Captain Glover to the 31st January, partly estimated, 40,300*l.*: making a total of 118,045*l.*

* No. 18.

Mr. Meade adds that Lord Kimberley hopes that this amount of 118,000*l.* will cover the expenditure of Captain Glover's expedition to the end of January.

My Lords are thus given to understand that the expenditure of the War Office in the current financial year will amount to, say, 260,000*l.*,* apart from charges incurred on account of Captain Glover, and leaving nothing chargeable to next year; that the expenditure of the Admiralty in the same period will amount to 280,000*l.*, including Captain Glover's charges, but leaving a sum of 70,000*l.* to be paid in 1874-75; that Captain Glover's Expedition will cost the Colonial Office (118,000*l.* to close of January) say, adding an estimate for the ensuing two months, about 150,000*l.*: making a total of 690,000*l.* In this estimate is included a sum expended by the Admiralty, which is also apparently brought to charge by the Admiralty.

My Lords understand that this amount is all that the three Departments expect to be chargeable against the Vote for the expedition for the current year.

It will be necessary, at the earliest moment after Parliament meets, to lay before the House of Commons a statement of the expenditure incurred and to be incurred within the financial year, and to submit a Vote for the amount.

This expenditure will have been incurred by different Departments, and, following former precedents, my Lords propose themselves to lay the statement upon the table, and to ask for a Vote of Credit for the amount, which is obviously the most convenient course. In accordance with the opinion expressed by the Committee on Public Accounts, this Vote will only apply to the year ending 31st March.

So far as the army and navy are concerned, the issues from the Vote of Credit will only be made to supplement the deficiencies of ordinary Votes, and it must be clearly understood that the ordinary Votes are to be made available as far as possible to meet the extra expenditure.

It will be desirable that the statement accompanying the Vote should contain details, as far as they can be given, of the expenditure to be incurred. For this purpose, my Lords propose to divide it under the headings of Army, Navy, and Colonial Office (Captain Glover's Expedition), and they think that no time should be lost in the preparation of a paper by each of these Departments, capable of being embodied into one general statement as described above.

No. 23.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Sir G. Wolseley.

(Telegraphic.) *Downing Street, February* 26, 1874.

I HAVE received your telegram, and heartily congratulate you and all concerned on your signal success in the capture of Coomassie.

I trust no circumstances will have arisen to disturb your plans with regard to the re-embarkation of troops, and am confident you will have made best possible arrangements for defence of those places which, in your judgment, should be held.

No. 24.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, February* 27, 1874.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 26th ultimo,† containing a report of your proceedings up to that date, and inclosing a copy of a further letter which you had received from the King of Ashantee, with your reply, which I doubt not was suited to all the circumstances of the case.

I regret, though I am not surprised at, the difficulties which you and Captain Glover have experienced in obtaining from the native forces under your command that support which was to be desired, and which in such a case as this might not unreasonably be expected. It is, therefore, very gratifying to read in your despatch the progress which you have made nothwithstanding these drawbacks, and especially the restoration to liberty of all the white prisoners, a result which I hail with great satisfaction.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

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* Excluding stores of obsolete pattern not requiring to be replaced of the value of 55,000*l.*

† No. 8 of Command Paper No. 6.

No. 25.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, February* 27, 1874.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 26th January,* reporting the trial and conviction, in the Judicial Assessor's Court, of native carriers for desertion.

I am advised that Mr. Marshall is correct in his opinion that he had, as Judicial Assessor, jurisdiction to try these cases, and to pass sentences of death in accordance with native customs.

I learn with satisfaction that you do not intend to allow capital punishment to be inflicted in any case, and I have every confidence that in ultimately deciding upon the precise amount and nature of the penalty to be inflicted upon these offenders, you will be guided by considerations of humanity as well as of justice.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 26.

Colonial Office to Treasury.

Sir, *Downing Street, March* 3, 1874.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to acknowledge your letter of the 24th ultimo,† inclosing a copy of a Minute of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury on the subject of the cost of the Ashantee Expedition.

2. In reply to the inquiry contained in the second paragraph of your letter, I am to state that Lord Carnarvon acquiesces in the proposals put forward by the Lords Commissioners as to the mode of dealing with this expenditure. He deems it necessary, however, to point out that there may be a difficulty in administering the Vote which is to be taken on behalf of this Department, inasmuch as it is not unlikely that the War Office and Admiralty may not be able to furnish detailed vouchers for the expenditure incurred by them, because their outlay on behalf of this Office may have been mixed up in their books and accounts with their own departmental transactions; and that if this should be the case, the Comptroller and Auditor-General may find it difficult to admit the expenditure in the accounts of the Colonial Department. Application has been made to the War Office and Admiralty for information on this point, and the replies will, when received, be communicated to the Lords Commissioners.

3. In answer to the third paragraph of your letter, I am to state that, having regard to the tenor of recent news from the Gold Coast, and to the absence of any cash accounts from Captain Glover of a later date than November 1873, Lord Carnarvon cannot state at what date a trustworthy estimate of the expenditure up to the 31st March 1874, can be sent in; but that, as far as his Lordship can at present judge, it would be right to add about 26,000*l.*‡ to the estimate that was forwarded in Mr. Meade's letter of the 18th instant,§ and that the total would then be raised to about 144,000*l.*

4. In regard to the details adverted to in the last paragraph of their Lordships' Minute, I am to state that this Department cannot feel much confidence in analyzing the expenditure, but that, if subheads are to be given in the Vote to be taken for the Colonial Department, the division might, perhaps, be as under:—

	£
Military stores	59,000
Pay, &c., of officers, troops, &c.	47,000
Provisions and supplies	17,000
Cost of steam-vessel	6,500
Transport and miscellaneous	14,500
Total	144,000

5. In reference to the postscript to your letter, I am to state that it appears that Captain Glover has duly brought the 6,000*l.* therein adverted to into his accounts, as also the other specie appropriated to his use, so far as it is known to have been drawn by him.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. T. HOLLAND.

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* No. 9 of Command Paper No. 6.
† No. 22.
‡ For two months, 12,900*l.* a month (Captain Glover's estimate).
§ No. 18.

ASHANTEE INVASION.

LATEST DESPATCHES

FROM

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY.

(No. 6.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
March 1874.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

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Latest Despatches from Sir Garnet Wolseley.

No. 1.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received February 5.*)

(Telegraphic.) *Adansi Hills, January* 24, 1874.

KING will pay indemnity I have demanded, amounting to 200,000*l.* He accepts the terms offered.

The white prisoners are all now with me.

Shall halt a few days at Fommanah, which is about 30 miles from Coomassee. Everything goes on well.

No. 2.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received February* 11, 1874.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, December* 26, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch in reply to mine of the 9th October.*

2. I have already, from time to time, furnished to your Lordship and to the Secretary of State for War statements of the progress which has been made in raising native levies. It is exceedingly difficult to send any accurate statement of numbers which shall fairly represent the fact for any lengthened period. On the one hand, the tendency to desertion is considerable and very difficult to check because of the inclosed nature of the country. Moreover, in consequence of the worthless character of most of the levies for fighting purposes, I have draughted off from time to time very numerous bodies of them to act as carriers. Transport is now my one difficulty, and I gladly change useless soldiers into labourers, who, if not very dependable, can at least carry loads. I inclose an approximate estimate of the numbers which have been hitherto furnished by various tribes. I do not intend to take any natives across the Prah except Russell's and Wood's regiments; but I hope that Captain Butler will be able to cross at Prahsu Akim with from 2,000 to 3,000 Akims. This is, however, far from certain.

3. I inclose states of the present numbers of Wood's and Russell's regiments. They will together probably number about 800 or 900 for the purposes of the invasion.

4. The legal conditions under which these men serve, according to present arrangement are these:—They enlist for six months, or for the period of the war, if less than six months. They receive pay 1*s.* a day and rations.

5. This brings them under the 4th clause of the Mutiny Act and the 190th Article of War. By the latter it is enacted—"The officers and soldiers of any troops being mustered and in pay abroad, which are or shall be raised, or serving in any of our dominions abroad, or in countries or places in possession of or occupied by our subjects or any of our forces, shall at all times, and in all places, when joined or acting in conjunction with our forces, or under the command of any officer having a commission immediately from us, be subject to these our Articles of War, and shall be liable to be tried by Courts Martial, in like manner as our forces are." The provisions of this clause are very precise, and the arrangement has now continued in force for some time. The native character is prone to suspicion. The public announcement that these troops had been brought under the provisions of the Police Act might be misunderstood. Upon the whole, therefore, I incline to the view taken by your Lordship on a kindred subject in another despatch,

* No. 156 of Command Paper No. 3 of March 1874.

of October 31,* that it would be more prudent not to unsettle conditions which the men have accepted with contentment. Your Lordship's wishes, as conveyed in paragraphs 6 and 7, have been carried out.

6. I inclose copy of the Gazette containing the names of all the officers thus employed. I have already stated the pay and allowances drawn by the men.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,

Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

Inclosure 1 in No. 2.

THE following are the officers of the Gold Coast Rifle Corps attached to the 2nd West India Regiment:—Captain John Sarbah, Commanding; Lieutenants Samuel Henry Brew and Thomas Penny; Sub-Lieutenants Joseph Peter Brown and Samuel Bannerman.

It is notified that the following officers have been appointed to serve with the enrolled native forces which have been placed under the military authorities:—

Wood's Regiment of Foot.—Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, V.C., 90th Light Infantry, commanding.

Captains: Furse, 42nd Highlanders; L. Methum, Scots Fusilier Guards; F. Russel, 14th Hussars.

Lieutenants: Richmond, 50th Regiment; Woodgate, 4th Regiment; Aylmer, 103rd Regiment; Greaves, 18th Royal Irish; Eyre, 90th Light Infantry; Clowes, 30th Regiment; Douglas 1st Battalion 7th Fusiliers; Pollock, 1st Battalion 21st Fusiliers.

Russell's Regiment of Foot.—Major B. Russell, 13th Hussars, commanding.

Captains: Brownhead, 24th Regiment; Burnett, 2nd Battalion 15th Regiment; Nicol, Hants Militia, A. A. Godwin.

Lieutenants: Gordon, 98th Highlanders; R. W. F. Gordon, 93rd Highlanders; Townshend, 16th Regiment; Lord Gifford, 24th Regiment; Hart, 31st Regiment; Grant, 2nd Battalion 6th Regiment; Hare, 1st Battalion 22nd Regiment; Wanchope, 22nd Highlanders; De Hoghton, 10th Regiment.

Rait's Artillery.—Captain A. Rait, R.A., Commanding.

Lieutenants: Saunders, R.A.; Allen, R.M.A.; Freeth, R.A.; Knox, R.A.

With Native Levies.—Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, R.M.A.; Major Lazenby, 100th Regiment; Captain Butler, late 69th Regiment. Lieutenants Heale, R.M.L.I.; H. F. S. Bolton, 1st West India Regiment; Graves, 3rd West India Regiment; Irurn, 1st Battalion 1st Regiment; Wynter, 3rd West India Regiment. Sub-Lieutenant Filleter, 2nd West India Regiment.

December 4. 1873.

Inclosure 2 in No. 2.

	Annamaboes.	Abrahs.	Mankessims.	Anyans.	Adjumakoons.	Gomoaahs.	Ekoomfies.	Chibboo.	Inkie.	Assin.	Denkera.	Commendahs.	Aguafoos.	Agoonas.	Total.
30th. Beulah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	406	142	238	786
23rd. Acrofoom ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	348	159	..	..	..	..	..	507
23rd. Mansue ..	..	..	..	249	575	..	..	..	..	442	460	..	..	..	1,726
23rd. Dunquah ..	403	32	48	76	79	1,045	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,983
Abrakrampa, say 300.															
Total	403	32	48	325	654	1,045	300	348	159	442	460	406	142	238	5,002

* No. 125 of Command Paper No. 3 of March 1874.

Inclosure 3 in No. 2.

Weekly State of Wood's Regiment of Foot. Prahsu, December 21, 1873.

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Native. Captains.	Native. Subalterns.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Privates.	Remarks.
Total fit for duty—										
At Prahsu—										
Staff	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
No. 1 Co. (Cape Coast Volunteers)	..	..	1	2	..	10	10	..	96	
No. 2 Co. (Elminas)	..	..	1	..	..	4	4	..	94*	
No. 3 Co. (the Kossos).. ..	..	..	1	..	..	8	4	..	74	
No. 4 Co. (the Bonnys) ..	..	..	1	..	1	2	4	..	91	
Total fit for duty	1	1	5	2	1	24	22	..	355	
Casuals exclusive of above.										
Sick in hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
Sick left behind at station in rear ..	..	..	2	..	..	3	2	..	31	
Absent on duty	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	61	Bringing up Snider for C. C. C.
Absent with leave..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	34 returned 21/12/73, with 55 men.
Total strength of Regiment ..	1	1	8	4	1	28	24	..	450	

Arms.			Ammunition.		
Snider.	Enfield.	Flint.	Snider.	Enfield.	Flint.
241	48 (mixed patterns).	Nil.	13,740	Nil.	Nil.

Officers Effective and Non-Effective.

Rank and Names.	Station.	How Employed.	Remarks.
Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, V.C.	Prahsu ..	Commanding	Two officers absent sick, viz, Lieutenants Graves and Woodgate.
Captain Furse	„ ..	2nd in Command, Wood's Foot	
Lieutenant Richmond.. ..	„ ..	Commanding No. 2 Company..	
„ Eyre	„ ..	Adjutant	One officer detached, viz., Lieutenant Bolton.
„ Clowes	„ ..	Commanding No. 3 Company..	
„ Douglass	„ ..	Commanding No. 4 Company..	Two officers not yet joined, viz., Captains Methum and Russell.
„ Pollock	On line of march	Bringing up Snider rifles, returned December 21, 1873	
„ Aylmer	Prahsu ..	Commanding No. 1 Company..	

Inclosure 4 in No. 2.

State of Russell's Regiment of Foot, Barraco, December 20, 1873.

	Field Officer.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Staff.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	Sick.	Wounded.	Snider.		Remarks.
Houssas ..	1	..	1	..	4	6	2	90	Nil.	Nil.	102	70	
Sierra Leone ..	..	..	1	..	3	3	Nil.	58	Nil.	Nil.	64	80	
Mumfords ..	..	..	1	..	2	3	..	101	3	Nil.	104	80	
Winnebah ..	..	1	1	..	3	3	..	100	..	..	100	80	50 men under Lieut. Wauchope at Sutah.
Apoboes ..	..	..	1	..	2	2	..	49	..	..	53	95	
Anomaboes ..	..	1	..	..	4	4	..	98	..	..	106	60	13 men with Lieut. Grant at the Prah.

	Died.
Officers, effective—	
Officers	1
Captains	2
Lieutenants	5
Officers, non-effective—	
Officers	—
Captains	—
Lieutenants	4

REMARKS.

Lieutenant Grant at Prah with scouts; Lieutenants Gordon and Townshend, sick; Lieutenant Hare employed with Royal Engineers.

(Signed) B. C. RUSSELL, *Major, Commanding Regiment.*

No. 3.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received February 11.)

My Lord, *Head-Quarters, Camp, Prahsu, January* 12, 1874.

WITH reference to previous correspondence, I have the honour to inclose further reports from Captain Glover, R.N., detailing his movements and prospects.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

Inclosure 1 in No. 3.

Sir, *Odomassie, January* 2, 1874.

I AM at this place, having with me this morning 814 Houssas and Yorubas. Captain Sartorius is in Eastern Akim, and Dr. Bale, R.N., left this morning for Akropong *en route* for Kibbi with 346 Houssas and Yorubas.

2. I shall be at Apim, ten hours' march from River Prah, on the 10th instant, with probably 850 men out of total of 1,075. My staff have not yet come up, but provisions, stores, and ammunition are arriving.

3. Until force crossed the Volta that river was unsafe for transport from Dappah to Amadica; as it is, I had to run the gauntlet between these points in a small canoe with my interpreter and orderly, a distance of six miles, and there is still risk that my transport may be interfered with.

4. In order that I may the sooner effect a co-operative movement with your Excellency, I have abandoned the route *vid* Bagro, and striking the River Prah in a straight line between Kibbi and Lake Bosum Eachey make for Abogoo, proceeding thence either to Lake Echong, or turning northward to Coomassie; should your Excellency have already advanced so far north as Echong.

5. I shall endeavour to open communication with your Excellency at Prahsu as soon as I reach Kibbi, on or about the 8th instant.

6. The want of transport is the great obstacle to certain or rapid movement, but I am expecting 500 carriers from Eastern Akim, and as the road is nearly completed from Kibbi to Akropong, I may hope to be on the Prah with sufficient stores and ammunition to make an onward movement on the 15th instant.

7. What number of native allies I may be enabled to bring up it is impossible to estimate. Eastern Croboe will furnish a contingent under Chief Sakity, and Eastern Akim will turn out some considerable number; beyond this I can state nothing reliable.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER, *Special Commissioner.*

His Excellency Major-General Sir G. J. Wolseley, C.B., K.C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

P.S.—I inclose journeys made by natives on the roads I propose to follow.

	A.M.		P.M.
Odomassie to Akropong	6	to	1
Panton	6		2
Kokoratoom	6		2
Kibbi	6		1
Apum	6		4
River Prah, 150 yards wide, 4 yards deep, little or no current	6 to noon.		

Road good by—	A.M.	P.M.
Abogoo (large)	6	to 5
Agiapa (not large)	6	to noon.
Bosum Echuy (large villages)	6	3
Abogo Odomassie (large)	6	4
Booankra (large)	6	5
Duahtebie (large)	6	3
Coomassie	6	1

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER.

Inclosure 2 in No. 3.

Sir, *Akropong, January* 6, 1874.

I HAVE this morning received despatch, and have the honour to inform your Excellency that 700 men, Houssas and Yorubas, have passed this town for Akim, and that 150 more will arrive this morning and proceed to-morrow.

I leave this place to-day at noon, and shall reach Chebbie at noon on 8th instant, and anticipate being on the Prah on the 11th, with, I trust, 800 Houssas and Yorubas. This will depend upon the amount of transport the King of Eastern Akim may furnish.

The country through which I am passing is entirely denuded of men, and the women are afraid to move from their homes during the absence of their husbands.

Eastern Croboe has promised 3,000 men, but I do not anticipate 300 men joining me, if any single man at all.

Captain Sartorius is endeavouring to send me 500 carriers from Akim, and I am getting ammunition and stores down to the foot of the mountain, three hours from this, beyond which the women carriers will not proceed.

Your Excellency may rest assured that no effort will be spared on the part of myself or the Commissioners with me to carry into effect the instructions conveyed to me in despatch received this morning.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER, *Special Commissioner.*

His Excellency Major-General Sir G. Wolseley, C.B., K.C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 4.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received February 11.)

My Lord, *Head-Quarters, Camp, Prahsu, January* 12, 1874.

I HAVE already reported to your Lordship the general plan of operations that I am about to undertake for the invasion of the Ashantee Kingdom. You are aware, therefore, that this consists in crossing the Prah with four colums at four distinct points, and that of these columns Captain Glover, R.N., will command the most eastern.

For the time, therefore, that my operations last, Captain Glover's forces will be employed like the rest of those under my orders. But I have every hope that these operations will lead to the establishment of a satisfactory peace. And I have no instructions as to the future movements or disposal of Captain Glover, and the forces under his orders, after the peace has been established, should I be fortunate to bring that result about.

The other forces raised on the coast having been enlisted only for the term of the war, will naturally return to their homes when the war is over; but as I am not aware what your Lordship's wishes are in regard to this special force, I trust that I shall be pardoned for asking for instructions as to its future disposal.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

No. 5.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received February 11.)

My Lord, *Head-Quarters, Camp, Prahsu, January* 13, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to report that fresh messengers from the King of Ashantee arrived at the outposts yesterday evening, and that with them was sent back Mr. Kuehne, one of the German Missionaries, who arrived here to-day.

I inclose a copy of the letter which the King of Ashantee has sent in reply to my letter to him, already forwarded to your Lordship.

I also inclose my letter in reply. I hope by it to secure the immediate restoration of the prisoners without compromising in any way my future action.

Mr. Kuehne informs me that the greatest alarm prevails at Coomassie, and that, except a small war-party, consisting solely of those who have never been out of the city, and of Court flatterers, all, for the moment, desire to make peace. All the Chiefs who have been engaged against us in the recent campaign have, without exception, urged the King to peace; and all the Chiefs so engaged have been fined and punished by the King for their failure.

Russell's regiment is now in occupation of Acrofoomoo, whither it marched this morning.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

Inclosure 1 in No. 5.

(Verbatim.)
My good Friend, *Kumassie, January* 9, 1874.

I HAVE received your Excellency's letters by my messengers.

Its contents, terms of peace, coincide with my feelings, the showing of which I send you one of the detained Europeans with my messenger Owoosookoko.

That we may have everything properly arranged, I beg to ask your Excellency to send one officer to accompany my messenger who comes with the white flag, Owoosookoko, to hear what I have to say to your Excellency.

I really believe, your Excellency, that the message by Mr. Plange could not have come from the then Governor, which I regret, that he has caused this misunderstanding and disastrousness. Ammankwatea also has acted contrary to my orders; he had no instructions to attack any of your Excellency's forts, much less the Elmina fort.

To prevent any further misunderstandings, I beg that your Excellency will not proceed further than where your Excellency's forces have reached, for fear of meeting some of my captains as to cause any fighting.

Regarding Mr. Dawson and the rest of your Excellency's people, I beg to say Mr. Dawson being the only one here I have to write and interpret your Excellency's letters properly to me, I beg that you would allow his staying here for the shore time until everything is settled, that he may bring them all to your Excellency.

Begging to remain your Excellency's obedient servant.
For His Majesty Kofi Kalkare,
(Signed) POKU KNEKU, his ⋈ mark, *Chief Linguist.*
AKWESSI APPIA, his ⋈ mark.
KOFI BUAKE, his ⋈ mark.
YAWOO NANKWI, his ⋈ mark.
KWABINA AMPUENSA, his ⋈ mark.
KOFI OWOOSO, his ⋈ mark.

Major-General Sir G. J. Wolseley, C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 5.

King, *January* 13, 1874.

I HAVE to-day received your Majesty's letter of the 9th instant, and Mr. Kuehne has also reached my camp. I am glad to find from your letter that your Majesty has resolved upon peace; but before I can enter into any negotiations whatever with your Majesty, it is essential that you should convince me of the sincerity of your intentions by at once sending into me the other prisoners now held by you. As your Majesty wishes to have an interpreter left with you while peace is being arranged, I have no objection to your retaining Mr. Dawson at Coomassie for the present, but I must immediately have back all the Europeans besides the natives from Accra, Aquapim, Elmina, and the Fantee territory now held captive in Ashantee. The fact of your Majesty having already detained two messengers from the former Governor, prevents me at present from entertaining your request to have an English officer sent to you.

I stated in my letter of the 2nd instant, the general terms upon which I am prepared

to treat with your Majesty, and until these terms are complied with, I cannot halt any of my four armies. The advanced guard of this army has already crossed the Prah, and the other three will shortly invade your kingdom at three other points, as explained in my last letter.

Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria is as anxious as your Majesty can be for the establishment of a lasting peace between England and Ashantee. But in order that peace may be lasting, it is essential that your Majesty and your people should learn that you can no more prevent an army of white men marching into your territory, whenever your Majesty's hostile proceedings make such a step necessary on our part, than you can stop the sun from rising every morning.

M. Kuehne is sending with this a letter to his brother German Missionaries, with silver coin to the value of six ounces of gold dust to defray any necessary expenses of their journey to my camp.

I am, King, your true friend,
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY

No. 6.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received February 12.)

My Lord, *Camp, Prahsu, January* 15, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to report that I a short time since received from King Blay a report of a very alarming character had there been any reason to suppose it true. He declared that round him were 10,000 Ashantees, and that they were gathering for a movement upon Cape Coast in our absence. Of course I had ample means of other information, which made anything of the kind incredible. But as King Blay is the one potentate along that part of the coast who has been loyal to our flag, I thought it well to show sufficient anxiety in his cause to induce me to request Commodore Hewett to send a man-of-war to give him any protection he might require. Such assistance has been very frequently given him during the last few months, and I have from time to time made him various presents. Her Majesty's ship "Encounter," under command of Captain Bradshaw, was accordingly sent to Appolonia both to ascertain the facts and to assist if necessary. Captain Bradshaw reported that the whole story, as far as concerned any expeditionary force likely to threaten any part of the coast distant from Appolonia, was a pure myth. But he found that King Blay was surrounded by hostile tribes, often called Ashantees from their fighting on the same side. The quarrel, in fact, is a purely local one, and the same which, as your Lordship is well aware, has now continued for many years. At the same time, as it is very necessary to mark our appreciation of King Blay's loyalty, I sent him a present of 150 muskets, and promised him that at the termination of the war, when the large number of surf boats at present employed at Cape Coast will no longer be required, I would send him one. He has been long very anxious for this present. King Blay has supplied us in all with nearly 600 carriers.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

No. 7.

Sir G. Wolesley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received February 23.)

My Lord, *Camp, Prahsu, January* 16, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 20th of December last,* forwarding a letter from the Foreign Office on the subject of protecting the North German Missionary Society at Quittah. I, some weeks ago, received from this Society a petition which I immediately forwarded to Captain Glover, requesting him to attend to it as it was impossible for me at so great a distance to judge of the risk which would be entailed upon the Society by Captain Glover's operations. I have not received any official answer on the subject from him. I will immediately forward to him for his information and guidance, your Lordship's present despatch.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

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* No. 35 Command Paper No. 4 of March 1874.

No. 8.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received February* 23.)

My Lord, *Head Quarters Camp, Fommanah, January* 26, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of a letter I received on January 23, at Moinsey from the King of Ashantee. I also inclose my reply sent off from this station on the 24th. As I have already informed your Lordship by telegraph, the King, in sending me the letter, also returned all the white prisoners.

From what I hear from the Missionaries, and, from all the reports I receive, I incline to believe that the King is well aware that resistance is impossible. I am disposed also to think that Captain Glover has had some fighting with the Eastern Ashantees. In any case fugitives from the villages on that side, and rumours of his invasion, as well as that of the tribes under Captain Butler had reached Coomassie. I have not heard from Captain Glover myself since the 14th ultimo, when he was about to cross the Prah. His force then appeared likely to number about 1,000 disciplined men with a very uncertain force of natives, he thought, perhaps, 500 or 1,000 more. He was in great difficulties as to transport.

Captain Butler, after very great trouble and delay, due to the dilatoriness of Kings Quabinah Fuah and Coffee Akenera, has at last succeeded in inducing those Kings to cross the Prah with an irregular and uncertain force, numbering at the date of his last Report about 400 men.

The force of Wassaws and other tribes whom I had intended to move by the Wassaw road under Captain Dalrymple has been delayed, in consequence of the unwillingness of the chiefs to act. They have put forward all sorts of pretexts and excuses. I have, however, threatened the King with my severe displeasure, and have authorized Captain Dalrymple, in case of emergency, to arrest him and bring him before me. I have every hope that this measure will be unnecessary, but the Kings are so very anxious to leave the whole work of the campaign to fall on our shoulders, that some vigorous action is necessary. The machinery of the native Court of Kings exists, and this which I only intend to hold *in terrorem* over the Kings who will not act, will, I hope, cause sufficient alarm to produce a more effective action on that side of the country.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,

Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

Inclosure 1 in No. 8.

My good Friend *Coomassi, January* 21, 1874.

I SEND my messengers, Court Crier Buede and Pessa Denyaw, to bring the remaining detained Europeans, having made up my mind to pay Eddoo Boffo the sum, 1,000*l.*, he asked, rather than allowing this small amount to make up a quarrel between us.

I beg at the same time to acquaint your Excellency my grief respecting the rapid advancement your Excellency's forces are making in my territory since I have written your Excellency of my having coincided with the terms you offered in your letter, I thought, as a friend who wishes not any disorder in the country, would have stopped their progress and patiently allowed matters to be amicably settled between us. I beg also to say that, since I have no quarrel of any kind with your Excellency, you would stop the progress of the forces, and let us go on with peaceful negotiation. I will make Ammankwatia, who has acted contrary to my instructions, pay the amount your Excellency ask if you only keep patience and stop the advancement of the forces. Respecting the Fantees, &c., your Excellency demand, I beg to say that, after we have amicably settled the matter between us, I will hand them to Mr. Dawson to bring to your Excellency. Trusting your Excellency will exercise patience and let us go on with peaceful negotiation, with my best respect.

We are, &c.

(For His Majesty Kofi Kalkaree)

(Signed) YAN NANKWI, his ⋈ mark,

KUEKU POKU, his ⋈ mark,

KOFI BUAKE, his ⋈ mark, *Linguists.*

His Excellency Major-General Sir G. Wolseley, C.B., K.C.M.G.,

&c. &c. &c.

P.S.—I regret very much that my messenger Osoosookoko was not allowed to see your Excellency, and I hope this time you will allow these to see you, my good friend, as to report to me.

Inclosure 2 in No. 8.

Major-General Sir Garnet Joseph Wolseley, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Administrator of Her Majesty's Forts and Possessions on the Gold Coast, and Commander of Her Majesty's Forces in the West African Settlements to His Majesty Koffee Kalkalli, King of Ashantee, at Coomassie, greeting.

King,

YOUR Majesty and all your Chiefs know well, from past experience, that the promises of an English Governor are never broken. Whatever he says he will do, he does. I have in all my letters to your Majesty assured you that the Queen of England desires above all things to have peace firmly established between her subjects and yours; and I have told you that I wish only for your good. I am therefore surprised and grieved to find that you have not sent back all the prisoners that I demanded.

I intend to go to Coomassie. It is for your Majesty to decide whether I go there as your friend or as your enemy.

If I go there as your enemy, I shall march at the head of an irresistible English army, and I must again remind you of the consequences that this may have upon your Majesty's dynasty and upon the Ashantee kingdom.

If your Majesty sincerely wishes me to go to Coomassie as your friend, you must give me the following guarantees of your good faith:—

1st. All the native prisoners still in your hands must be forthwith returned to me as demanded in my last letter; but as your Majesty wishes to retain Mr. Dawson as an interpreter, whilst negotiations are going on, I have no objection to his remaining at Coomassie for the present.

2nd. The following hostages must be at once delivered up to me:—

1. Prince Mensa, your Majesty's heir.
2. Your Majesty's Mother.
3. The heir of the King of Juabin.
4. The heir of the King of Kokofoo.
5. The heir of the King of Mampon.
6. The heir of the King of Becqua.

3rd. One-half of the 50,000 ounces of gold to be paid by your Majesty as an indemnity must be sent to me immediately. When these guarantees are given to me, I shall halt this army at the places where it may then happen to be, and I shall also send orders to halt to the armies now moving by the Wassaw path, and from Prahsu, Akim, and from Eastern Akim.

I shall then proceed to Coomassie with an escort of only about 500 English soldiers, in order to make a Treaty of Peace with your Majesty. The sooner I receive these guarantees, the sooner will my armies halt; and in order to allow your Majesty to fulfil my demands without trouble, I shall only advance very slowly with this army during the next few days.

Your Majesty knows very well that you can safely rely upon the fulfilment of any promise that I may make.

I assure you that the hostages shall be well treated as becomes their position, and that they shall be sent back into Ashantee territory with due honour as soon as all the terms of peace offered by me have been complied with, and my armies have recrossed the Prah into Fantee territory, which they will do as soon as the Treaty of Peace has been signed. An officer of rank has conferred with your messengers, and I shall have much pleasure in conferring with your Majesty personally when I arrive at Coomassie.

I am, King, your true friend,

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

Fommanah, January 24, 1874.

P.S.—As Mr. Dawson has asked for money, I send him 20*l.* in silver by his servant.

G. J. W.

No. 9.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received February 23.)

My Lord, *Head Quarters Camp, Fommanah, January 26, 1874.*

I HAVE the honour to report that, in connection with the desertion of native carriers, various trials have been held by the Chief Magistrate acting as Judicial Assessor in the native Court. The Chief Magistrate assures me that he has no doubt of his jurisdiction in these cases, and as the well-being of the expedition has absolutely depended on our success in obtaining native transport, it has been of very great advantage to me to have such a machinery in hand. The Courts have been held under native laws in accordance with English forms of trial and with English freedom of action and defence for the accused. The verdicts have been given by the native Kings assembled as a kind of jury. The sentences have been pronounced by the Judge after consultation with the Kings as to the native custom in each case. As the crimes have been of the most dangerous character at such a time as the present, several sentences of death have been passed.

In all these instances I have ordered the prisoners to be kept at Cape Coast till my further decision in regard to them shall be announced. I do not intend to allow the sentence of death to be in any case carried out. I hope that the early termination of the war may enable me to apply to Mr. Berkeley for a commutation of each sentence before I leave, and ultimately that only comparatively light sentences may be left to my successor, which it may, perhaps, be possible for him subsequently still further to reduce. But it is indispensable to us at the present moment to have some power in hand that may be held over the heads of natives who neglect all duties and break all engagements. The fact that it is remembered in the country that during Governor Pine's time two native Kings were condemned for treason by this Court, and were actually executed, adds to the effect of the sentences which have had a most important influence upon the fidelity of the carriers.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,

Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

No. 10.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Secretary of State.—(Received February 26.)

(Telegraphic.) *Coomassie, February 5, 1874.*

REACHED this place yesterday, after five days hard fighting, troops behaved admirably. Officers killed—Captain Buckle, R.E.; Captain Nicol, Hants Militia; Lieutenant Eyre, 19th Foot; all other casualties under 300. The King has left the town, but is close by, and says he will pay me a visit to-day to sign the Treaty of Peace. I hope to commence my march to the coast to-morrow. All wounded doing well. Health generally good. Despatches follow by special fast steamer.

No. 11.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received March 2.)

My Lord, *Head-Quarters Camp, Dadiasu, January 29, 1874.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 29 th December, 1873.* Your Lordship, I trust, does not need to be assured that I had no intention of making a proposal inconsistent with the existing law, and that my sole motive for asking for power to appoint a successor was a wish that proper provision should be made for the welfare of the Settlement in the event, now more probable even than when I wrote, that the termination of the war may be somewhat sudden, and take place before there is time to inform your Lordship of its probability. The arrangement of Mr. Berkeley's coming appears to meet the case perfectly.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,

Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

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* No. 57 of Command Paper No. 4 of March 1874.

No. 12.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received March 2.)

My Lord, *Head-Quarters Camp, Insarfu, January* 30, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 24th December, 1873.

In reply, I have the honour to point out that I did not receive Captain Butler's report, complaining of the somewhat over-liberal manner in which the funds placed at Captain Glover's disposal had, in Captain Butler's judgment, been expended until Captain Glover had left Accra.

The circumstances referred to had taken place at a time when I received no reports on money matters from Captain Glover if not before I arrived in this country. As it was too late at the time I received Captain Butler's report to be of any use to do so, I did not think it necessary to call on Captain Glover for any explanation.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,

Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

No. 13.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received March 2.)

My Lord, *Head Quarters Camp, Insarfu, January* 30, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copies of a further correspondence with the King of Ashantee.

2. On the 26th, in consequence of reports received from my scouts, I ordered a reconnaissance in force to proceed to the town of Adubiasi. The party thus sent out was under the orders of Colonel McLeod, and found the enemy gathered in force at this town, which lay about two miles west of Essang Quantah on the main road. As the enemy opposed a resistance the result of the day's action was the destruction of the village.

3. I, immediately on receiving the report, sent off the letter marked (A) to the King of Ashantee.

4. On the 28th fresh messengers arrived from the King with letters (B) and (C). With the letters from the King came one from Mr. Dawson, acknowledging the receipt of money sent to him and conveying a significant hint of the King's real intentions in the following words:—

"The King's letter comes by the bearer of this. See, please, 2 Cor. ii, 11."

My scouts report a gathering of Ashantees near Amoaful. Mr. Dawson's boy, who accompanied the Envoys, says that all the Chiefs are there gathered and that the men are coming in, but have not yet, by any means, all mustered. It is evident that the war party has prevailed and that the King intends to oppose me. I attack his position at Amoaful to-morrow.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,

Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

Inclosure 1 in No. 13.

(A.)

King, *Fommanah, January* 26, 1874.

WHEN your messenger was leaving the day before yesterday, he was desired to tell Cobbina Obbin that I could not permit him to remain with his armed followers so near the camp of my advanced guard, and that if he did not go back it would lead to trouble. This morning one of my scouting parties, upon reaching the village of Adubiasi, was fired upon by Cobbina Obbin's men. In order to punish him for this unfriendly act the village was set on fire.

Your Majesty tells me you wish for peace. Why, then, this collection of armed men between me and Coomassie? I have told your Majesty that, if you wish it, I am willing to go peacefully to Coomassie, as your friend, for the purpose of signing a lasting peace with you; and you know that an English Governor always speaks the truth. But

if you collect an army before me I shall defeat it and march through it; and then what will become of your Majesty's dynasty?

You know that your soldiers are powerless before an army of white men. Be wise and do not allow evil counsellors to advise you to adopt a line of conduct that must bring misery upon yourself and your people.

The Queen of England does not want to destroy the Ashantee Kingdom. She wishes to have a lasting peace established with you and to secure to you free access to the coast for purposes of trade.

This is the last time that I shall warn you. Decide quickly. I told you I would only advance slowly for a few days to allow your Majesty to send me the hostages and the prisoners, and the money which I demanded in my last letter. But if, when these few days have expired, you have not complied with my terms, I shall march straight to Coomassie.

I send this letter to you by the hands of a prisoner whom my scouts captured this morning, and whom I return to you as a proof of my good feeling towards you.

I am, King, your true friend,

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,

Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

To King Coffee Kalkali.

Inclosure 2 in No. 13.

(B.)

My good Friend, *Kumassi, January* 26, 1874.

THAT your Excellency may not be kept ignorant of the cause of my non-immediate compliance with your Excellency's demands, viz., the sending of all the native prisoners, the hostages, and half part of the money, I hasten myself to acquaint you that since the rumour of the approach of your Excellency's forces reached here, all my Chiefs have left Coomassie to guard their roads. It has, therefore, necessitated my sending messengers to inform them the purport of your Excellency's letter, and to obtain their sentiments, to enable me to give a definite decision. I therefore deem it prudent to apprise your Excellency that a day or two's deferring may not be thought of being inattention on my part; and, in the meanwhile, your Excellency will please to stop the progress of your forces on every direction, as I have hitherto stopped mine from engagement, till your Excellency has obtained my decision.

We beg to be, &c.

(For His Majesty Kofi Kalkari)

(Signed) KUEKU POKU, his ⋈ mark.

YAW NANKWI, his ⋈ mark.

KOFI BUAKE, his ⋈ mark.

His Excellency Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, C.B., K.C.M.G.

Inclosure 3 in No. 13.

(C.)

My good Friend, *Kumassi, January* 27, 1874.

I HAVE this evening received your Excellency's letter respecting the conduct of Obin and the burning of the town Edubiassi, for which I very much regret. I had had prepared letter and messengers ready for your Excellency ere yours reached me, which I now send, and at the same time petition your Excellency to stop the advancement of your forces as to afford me ample time to obtain the sentiment of my Chiefs to enable me to give your Excellency my decision, which I know would be satisfactory.

I trust your Excellency would believe me that I am as peaceably inclined as your Excellency, and trust your Excellency will not fail to convince me with your good feelings towards me by stopping the forces from advancing further than where they have already reached that we may negotiate and treat for lasting peace. I shall also know by that that you do not love the Denkerahs and the Assins better than me.

My ancestors never struggled with any European Power, and I cannot do it if your Excellency do not mean to fight me whether I meet your Excellency's demands or no. I shall only infer your Excellency's evil intention towards me by the advancement of your

Excellency's forces after receiving this my letter. I therefore trust your Excellency will exercise little more patience with me by giving me grace to negotiate for peace.

With my best respect we beg, &c.

(For His Majesty Kofi Kalkari)
(Signed) KUEKU POKU, his ⋈ mark.
YAW NANKWI, his ⋈ mark.
KOFI BUAKI, his ⋈ mark.

To His Excellency Major-General Sir G. J. Wolseley,
C.B., K.C.M.G.

Inclosure 4 in No. 13.

(D.)

King, *Detchiam, January* 29, 1874.

I HAVE received your Majesty's two letters dated 26th and 27th instant.

In compliance with your Majesty's wishes, and in order to give you time to make arrangements for complying with my terms, I halted for four days at Fommanah. Finding that neither the prisoners nor the hostages were sent to me, nor any part of the indemnity, I have advanced to this place.

I find that, instead of using the time I gave you in making peaceable arrangements, you have taken advantage of it to collect your armed men.

I cannot allow your soldiers to remain near my army. If you want peace, withdraw all your armed men at once behind Coomassee, and comply with my demands. If you really wish for peace, you have nothing to fear from me. This I promise you.

As I have already told your Majesty, I wish to visit you peaceably in Coomassie with an escort of white men, who shall only stay there one day while peace is being signed. As soon as peace is signed I shall order all my troops to go back as quickly as possible across the River Prah; and when they have done so, and when your Majesty has complied with the terms already agreed upon, all your hostages shall be sent back with honour to their own country. While under my care they shall be well treated.

I halted four days at Fommanah to please your Majesty. I cannot halt again until you have complied with my terms.

I am, King, your true Friend,
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING THE

ASHANTEE INVASION.

(No. 5.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
March 1874.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

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Further Correspondence respecting the Ashantee Invasion

No. 1.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir W. F. Williams.

Sir, *Downing Street, January* 7, 1874.

I TELEGRAPHED to you on the 5th instant, in the following words:—

"War Department intend to establish sanatorium for Gold Coast invalids at Gibraltar. Further explanations by mail."

No. 2.

Captain Glover to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received January* 10, 1874.)

My Lord, *Addah Camp, December* 8, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith an approximate estimate of the probable monthly expenditure of the expedition under my command.

2. It is framed in such a manner as hardly, I think, to necessitate many remarks on the different heads.

3. Under Item 1, one Medical Officer and one Assistant Control Officer are the only additions to the present staff. Item 2 stands complete, and will be but little increased, if at all. Under this heading your Lordship will observe that five native gentlemen are included. These are the principal educated men of the district whom I have deemed it necessary to employ as assistants to the Assistant Commissioners when on detached duty with Kings and Chiefs, as well as to have their services at my disposal as messengers to the different tribes. Item 3 shows the cost of 1,000 Houssas, but only about half that number has been collected up to this time. This remark also applies to Item 4, and Item 5 is at present but little cost, few labourers and carriers being obtainable. The sums estimated under headings 6, 7, and 8, are, I think, complete, for the campaign. Item 9 will be the most uncertain, as it is impossible almost to say how many fighting men may come to the front. I have, however, carefully considered the subject, and trust that the estimate I have made, together with the contingent for unexpected additions from time to time, may cover the expenses of keeping the native levies in the field. The item for provisioning I deem absolutely necessary, but I hope that when we are higher up the river Volta and provisions are cheaper, that it may cost even less than the estimate.

4. Trusting the estimate may meet your Lordship's approval.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER, *Special Commissioner.*

Inclosure in No. 2.

ESTIMATE of the Monthly Expenditure of the Expedition in the Eastern Districts of the Gold Coast, under the command of Captain Glover, R.N., Her Majesty's Special Commissioner.

				Amount.		Total.		
1.—GENERAL STAFF.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s. d.
Special Commissioner	at 3	3	0 per diem	97	13	0		
Deputy ditto	2	2	0 „	65	2	0		
5 officers	1	1	0 „	162	15	0		
1 medical officer	4	13	0 „	144	3	0		
2 medical officers	1	1	0 „	65	2	0		
1 control officer	1	1	0 „	32	11	0		
1 assistant ditto	1	1	0 „	32	11	0		
							599	17 0
2.—CLERICAL STAFF, INTERPRETERS AND NATIVE GENTLEMEN.								
5 native gentlemen	at 1	0	0 per diem	155	0	0		
3 clerks	1	0	0 „	93	0	0		
1 ditto	0	11	0 „	17	1	0		
5 ditto	0	10	0 „	77	10	0		
4 ditto	0	6	0 „	37	5	0		
14 ditto	0	5	0 „	108	10	0		
6 ditto	0	4	0 „	37	4	0		
3 ditto	0	3	0 „	4	13	0		
2 telegraph and signalling clerks	7	0	0 per month	14	0	0		
							544	3 0
3.—HOUSSA FORCE.								
1 native adjutant and paymaster	1	0	0 per diem	31	0	0		
1 regimental sergeant-major	0	3	4 „	5	3	4		
1 quarter-master sergeant	0	3	0 „	4	13	0		
1 drum-major	0	3	0 „	4	13	0		
10 company sergeants major	0	2	0 „	31	0	0		
50 sergeants	0	1	6 „	116	5	0		
80 corporals	0	1	3 „	160	3	4		
12 buglars and drummers	0	1	2 „	21	14	0		
845 rank and file	0	1	0 „	1,309	15	0		
Extra pay to 50 gunners	0	0	2 „	12	10	0		
Good conduct pay to 100 men	0	0	1 „	12	10	0		
1 master gunner	0	8	6 „	12	15	0		
2 ditto	0	6	8 „	19	15	0		
							1,741	16 8
4.—LAGOS LEVIES.								
2 Head Chiefs	0	6	0 „	18	12	0		
12 Sub-Chiefs	0	3	0 „	55	16	0		
986 men	0	1	0 „	1,528	6	0		
							1,602	14 0
5.—LAND TRANSPORT.								
13 overseers	0	2	6 „	50	7	6		
666 carriers	0	1	0 „	1,032	6	0		
							1,082	13 6
6.—WATER TRANSPORT.								
1 mate of "Lady of the Lake"	15	0	0 per month	15	0	0		
2 engineers	30	0	0 „	60	0	0		
1 ditto	15	0	0 „	15	0	0		
1 ditto	7	10	0 „	7	10	0		
4 native ditto	10	0	0 „	40	0	0		
4 assistants	5	0	0 „	20	0	0		
14 stokers	2	10	0 „	35	0	0		
60 kroomen and seamen	1	10	0 „	90	0	0		
2 head kroomen	3	0	0 „	6	0	0		
6 head canoemen	1	2	6 „	6	15	0		
72 canoemen	0	18	0 „	64	16	0		
							360	1 0
7.—ARTIFICERS.								
1 blacksmith	0	5	6 per diem	8	10	6		
1 ditto	0	4	6 „	6	19	6		
4 ditto	0	3	6 „	21	14	0		
1 carpenter	0	5	0 „	7	15	0		
3 ditto	0	4	0 „	18	12	0		
2 ditto	0	3	6 „	10	17	0		
1 ditto	0	2	3 „	3	9	9		
1 ditto	0	2	0 „	3	2	0		

	£ s. d.		Amount. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
1 armourer	7 0 0	per month	7 0 0	
1 ditto	5 0 0	„	5 0 0	
1 shoemaker	0 5 0	per diem	7 15 0	
1 ditto	0 2 6	„	3 17 6	
2 tailors	0 2 0	„	6 4 0	
20 sawyers	0 2 0	„	62 0 0	
3 coopers	0 2 0	„	9 6 0	
				182 2 3
8.—Postal Service.				
Cost of postal runners keeping up communication with the coast			100 0 0	
				100 0 0
9.—Native Levies.				
6 Kings (10*l.* for every 1,000 men in field)			90 0 0	
38 Chiefs, at 5*s.* per diem			294 10 0	
180 Captains, at 2*s.* 6*d.* per diem			693 0 0	
9,000 men, at 3*d.* per diem			3,487 10 0	
Contingency to cover additional forces arriving from time to time up to 5,000			1,000 0 0	
				5,565 0 0
10.—Provisions.				
Cost of rationing 3,500 men, Houssas, Lagos levies, &c., about			800 0 0	
				800 0 0
11.—Miscellaneous.				
Purchase of stores, rent, &c.			100 0 0	
Unforeseen expenses			200 0 0	
				300 0 0
Total				12,878 7 5

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER, *Special Commissioner.*

No. 3.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received January* 10, 1874.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, December* 16, 1873.

ON the receipt of your Lordship's despatch referring to the validity of the blockade announced in the Proclamations of Colonel Harley and Captain Fremantle, and desiring me to restrict its operation to such portions of the coast as are occupied by hostile tribes, I wrote a letter, of which I inclose a copy, to Commodore Hewett, and received from him the reply, also inclosed.

2. The inclosed Proclamation will be immediately issued.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

Inclosure 1 in No. 3.

Sir, *Government House, Cape Coast, December* 11, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your information, a copy of a despatch received from the Secretary of State, having reference to the blockade which has been established upon this coast.

From this despatch you will perceive that the Law Officers of the Crown have decided that the blockade, as at present established, is invalid; but they are of opinion that a blockade limited to those parts of the coast which are in possession of the enemy would be valid.

In the coast line which is to be blockaded (*i.e.*, from Elmina westward to the boundary of the French territory) Dixcove is the only place where, in my opinion, it would be safe, for the present, to allow trade to be carried on. The other ports are all either in the hands of, or surrounded by, hostile tribes.

I would be glad, however, to have the benefit of your advice upon this subject, and also as to the definition of the portions of the coast which are to be blockaded.

In case you should agree with me in my view of this matter, I would be obliged if

you would be so good as to take steps for drawing up the necessary notice, in order that Lord Kimberley's wishes in the matter may be carried out without any loss of time.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

Commodore Hewett, V.C., R.N.,
Her Majesty's ship "Active."

Inclosure 2 in No. 3.

Sir, *"Active," at Cape Coast Castle, December* 14, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11st instant, in which you transmit me a copy of a despatch you have received from the Secretary of State calling for the withdrawal of the existing notice of blockade, as being invalid, and the substitution of another, if necessary, which should define with greater precision those particular parts of the coast which should be blockaded; and I have the honour further to inform you that I have carefully considered your opinion as to the coast line which should be specified in this notice, and I entirely concur in your views, viz.:—

1st. That its limits should be Elmina on the one side, and the boundary of the French territory (marked by the River Assinee) on the other.

2ndly. That the friendly port of Dixcove should be the only place between these limits which should be free from blockade.

I beg, therefore, to inclose a notice which I propose to issue, proclaiming the undermentioned districts to be in a state of blockade from the date hereof, viz.: that portion of the Gold Coast stretching from Elmina westward as far as Bushan, to wit, districts occupied by the enemy or his allies, which lie adjacent to St. George d'Elmina, Commenda, Chama, Secondee, Tacorady, and Bushan; also that other portion of this Coast which is embraced between a point in latitude 4° 46′ north and longitude 1° 58′ west, and the River Assinee, including such like districts in the occupation of the enemy or his allies, lying adjacent to Aquaidah, Brandenberg, Axim, and Appolonia.

I am fully prepared to maintain the establishment of this blockade by an adequate force of Her Majesty's ships under my command.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. N. W. HEWETT, *Commodore.*

Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, C.B., K.C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 3 in No. 3.

Official Notice.

I HEREBY declare that from the date hereof, that portion of the Gold Coast stretching from Elmina westward as far as Bushan, to wit, the districts occupied by the enemy or his allies, which lie adjacent to St. George d'Elmina, Commenda, Chama, Secondee, Tacorady, and Bushan; as also that other portion of the coast which is embraced between a point in latitude 4° 46′ north and longitude 1° 58′ west, and the River Assinee, including such like districts in the occupation of the enemy or his allies, which lie adjacent to Aquaidah, Brandenburg, Axim, and Appolonia, are placed in a state of blockade, and that such blockade is maintained by competent force of Her Majesty's ships.

All measures, therefore, which are authorized by the law of nations, and the respective Treaties between Her Majesty and the different neutral Powers will be enforced on behalf of Her Majesty, against all vessels which may attempt to violate the blockade.

Given under my hand, on board Her Majesty's ship "Active," at Cape Coast Castle, this 15th day of December, 1873.

(Signed) W. N. W. HEWETT, *Commodore and Senior Officer of Her Majesty's ships on the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa Station.*

No. 4.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received January* 10, 1874.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, December* 16, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to forward Weekly States of the force under Captain Glover's orders, as furnished to me by him for the last two weeks.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

Inclosure 1 in No. 4.

OFFICERS Effective and Non-effective, November 29, 1873.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	How Employed.	Remarks.
Royal Navy ..	John H. Glover, Commander ..	Special Commissioner .	In camp, Addah Fort..
	Roger Tuckfield Goldsworthy ..	Deputy Commissioner ..	On special service.
Royal Navy ..	Thomas H. Larcom, Lieutenant.	Assistant Commissioner ..	In River Volta.
Ditto .. .	George H. Moore, Lieutenant ..	Commanding "Lady of the Lake"	Ditto.
Ditto	N. Byng, Lieutenant	Commanding steam launches	Ditto.
6th Bengal Cavalry..	Reginald Sartorious, Captain ..	Assistant Commissioner ..	In command, Aquapims, &c.
19th Regiment ..	A. H. Cameron, Lieutenant ..	Ditto	In command, camp Agravee.
Ditto	John Barnard, Lieutenant ..	Ditto	With Captain Sartorious.
Control Department .	H. F. Blissett, Deputy Commissary	In charge of control ..	In camp, Addah Fort.
Army Medical Staff .	Surgeon-Major Rowe ..	In medical charge ..	Ditto.
Royal Navy ..	H. A. Bale, Surgeon	Assistant ditto	In River Volta.

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER, *Special Commissioner.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 4.

WEEKLY STATE showing Strength of Force in Camp at Addah Fort, &c., November 29, 1873.

	Special Commissioner.	Deputy Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioners.			Control.	Medical.	Staff Sergeants.	Houssas.					Yorubas.						Native Levies, Eastern District.					Engineers, Artificers, &c.	Kroomen, Canoe-men, &c.	Transport.	Total.
			Lieutenants, R.N.	Captains, Army.	Lieutenants, Army.				Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Gunners.	Privates.	Chiefs.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	Transport.	Kings.	Chiefs.	Captains.	Clerks, Interpreters, &c.	Armed Men.				
Parade	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	22	19	12	29	287	7	20	16	12	245	130	1	2	2	33	119	47	74	76	1,156
Sick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	9	24	..	..	..	.	10	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Wounded	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Killed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Died	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deserted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Defaulters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Recruits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Detached	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Special service	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Captain Sartorious	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	1	1	1	6	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	2	.	3	3,400	..	..	..	3,459
Camp, Tifley	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	..	..	..	80
Camp, Agravee	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	3	1	7	27	1	2	2	3	92	..	..	..	..	3	65	..	..	..	210
"Lady of the Lake"	..	..	1	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	26	.	31
Steam launches	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	..	12
Total	1	1	3	1	2	1	2	3	26	24	15	52	383	8	22	18	15	348	134	1	4	2	39	3,664	54	106	76	5,005

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER, *Special Commissioner.*

Inclosure 3 in No. 4.

WEEKLY STATE of Force in Camp on River Volta for Week ending 13th December, 1873.

	Special Commissioner.	Deputy Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioners.			Control Officers.	Medical Officers.	Staff Sergeants.	Houssas.					Yorubas.						Native Levies, Eastern District.					Transport.	Engineers and Artificers.	Kroomen and Canoemen.	Total.
			Officers (Royal Navy).	Captains (Army).	Lieutenants (Army).				Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Gunners.	Privates.	Chiefs.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	Transport.	Kings.	Chiefs.	Captains.	Privates.	Clerks and Interpreters.				
Parade	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	16	15	11	6	266	5	10	10	6	121	76	1	9	31	4,450	28	74	47	74	5,293
Sick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	7	40	..	2	2	..	15	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80
Wounded	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Killed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Died	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deserted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Defaulters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Recruits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Detached	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Camp Bleppah	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	9	7	2	33	91	3	10	6	9	212	48	1	15	21	2,948	7	176	8	29	3,640
Camp Agravee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	546	1	..	..	13	566
"Lady of the Lake" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	31	38
Steam Launches ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	15	23
Camp Jankitty	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	..	11,000	..	..	..	..	11,008
Total	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	27	23	14	46	398	8	22	18	15	348	134	3	32	57	18,974	36	250	70	162	20,649

(Signed) J. H. GLOVER, *Special Commissioner.*

No. 5.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received January* 10, 1874.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, December* 16, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to forward Captain Glover's reply to the order, which, as I informed you by yesterday's mail, I sent him, to join me on the Prah on the 15th.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,

Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

Inclosure in No. 5.

Sir, *Camp, Addah Forh, December* 14, 1873.

IN reply to despatch dated 11th December, 1873, received this morning, I have the honour to inform your Excellency that I shall be established on the banks of the River Prah by the 15th January, with all the available force that I may be enabled to assemble.

Bagoro, in Eastern Akim, one day's journey in rear of River Prah, will be my principal depôt, from which my advance will be made on Juabin.

It had been my intention to have endeavoured to move on Coomassie from a point on the Volta farther north, but the delay in my movements, occasioned by the Accras and seaboard towns, may possibly prevent me from crossing farther north than Aquamoo; it is, therefore, doubtful how far I may be enabled to influence the tribes to the north.

I informed the kings and chiefs of Accra this morning that, unless they were prepared to cross the Volta from Sopie and Gravie in four days, I would relinquish all co-operation with them in Ahwoonla, and proceed northward with the Houssas, Yorubas, and force collected at Blappah.

I estimate that the distance from Bagoro to Juabin will be fourteen marches of six miles per diem; that the force with which I shall cross the Prah from Eastern Akim will be at the lowest estimate 16,000 effectives, possibly 30,000 men all told.

The Accras received up to 4th November, 795 guns, 4,300 lbs. powder, 1,590 flints, 863 lead bars, 656*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, and 8 casks of rum, to enable them to put themselves in motion to proceed to the camp at Addah Forh, and it was not until the 9th December that 1,000 men had presented themselves in camp.

The inhabitants of the seaboard towns very naturally remained until the Accras had passed, in order to prevent their towns and villages being plundered.

Lieutenant Cameron, 19th Regiment, and Mr. Cleland, native gentleman, returned last evening, having been sent by me on the 8th instant to turn the Accras out of the seaboard town in which they were loitering, until I should have crossed the Volta, where they intended to come up to share plunder.

They are now fast flocking in, and I trust in four days to get them over the Volta into the Ahwoonlah country.

It must, however, be borne in mind, that the supply of coal only reached me on the 5th instant, and is now discharging; none could have been obtained from the squadron, and but for the sixty tons I obtained from the Government Store at Accra, I should have been helpless so far as regards transport by steam on Volta.

I will not detain transport "Gertrude," while map of Eastern Akim and Juabin is in preparation, but will send it by first opportunity.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER, *Special Commissioner.*

Major-General Sir G. Wolseley, C.B., K.C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 6.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, January* 10, 1874.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, that the following telegram was last night received from the District Paymaster at Liverpool:—

"Africa arrived. Left Cape Coast Castle 17th December. Deaths on passage home six of crew from fever and one passenger from other causes. News anticipated."

I am, &c.

(Signed) VERNON LUSHINGTON.

No. 7.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, January* 10, 1874.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, copy of a general letter from Commodore Hewett, dated the 16th December, reporting the arrival of the transport "Gertrude" at Cape Coast, and stating that, at the request of Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, he had supplied artificers from the fleet to assist in erecting huts, as well as materials for forming curtains to them.

I am, &c.

(Signed) VERNON LUSHINGTON.

Inclosure in No. 7.

Sir, *"Active," Cape Coast, December* 16, 1873.

I REQUEST that you will inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that, since despatching my general letter of yesterday, the transport "Gertrude" has arrived with 350 tons of coal from Fernando Po, so that, with the 200 on board the "Joseph Dodds," there is now a supply of fuel sufficiently ample for the immediate requirements of the ships present; I have, therefore, stopped any further supplies from Sierra Leone.

2. I omitted to mention in my letter of yesterday that, at the urgent request of Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, there are landed from the fleet twelve carpenters, who are required to assist in erecting huts at the different halting stations along the road to the River Prah, owing to the scarcity of Royal Engineers for this work.

3. As Dr. Home, the Principal Military Medical Officer, having represented the urgent necessity of providing these huts with curtains, and the Major-General having asked me to supply him with the materials necessary for them, I request that you will inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that I gave orders for the studding-sails of the "Active," "Druid," "Encounter," and "Argus" to be cut up for this purpose, there not being a sufficient quantity of old canvas in the fleet.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. N. W. HEWETT, *Commodore.*

The Secretary to the Admiralty.

No. 8.

Mr. FitzGerald to Colonial Office.

"African Times" Office, 121, *Fleet Street,*

Sir, *January* 12, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a letter from Mr. Robert Capper, eldest son of the late Charles Capper, Esq., M.P. for Sandwich.

About a week since Mr. Capper gave me similar information to that contained in his letter to you. I thought it my duty, in view of the evident scarcity of bearers and carriers at the Gold Coast, to make known its contents to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for War. I this day received a reply, dated the 10th instant, to the effect that "Sir Garnet J. Wolseley has full authority to obtain the assistance of natives from any part of the West Coast of Africa, of which authority he has largely availed himself," and, therefore, that "Mr. Cardwell does not think it necessary to take advantage of the offer contained in your letter."

This does not prevent my forwarding Mr. Capper's letter to you, because I think the Secretary of State for War does not fully understand the state and condition of the West Coast and its population, with reference to the matter in question. The almost impossi-

bility of obtaining continuous labour from the Gold Coast people has been proved beyond a doubt. The West Coast population are not numerous, as it is erroneously supposed, but, on the contrary, very meagre and scattered. They are, moreover, suspicious; another legacy of 200 years of foreign Slave Trade and kidnapping there, and their services will not be obtained except through the agency of persons who have managed to win their confidence. Captain Nicol, for instance, who was sent by Sir Garnet Wolseley to Bombay and Opobo, might, I feel assured, go to the districts mentioned by Mr. Capper and not meet with any success; while the Kings and Chiefs would readily respond to the invitations of Mr. Capper for Her Majesty's service, if he could state himself to be authorized by Her Majesty's Government to seek and obtain their co-operation under certain conditions.

In conclusion, I have only to express my fears that Sir Garnet J. Wolseley may be materially impeded in his operations, and his troops be exposed to dangerous privations, unless every available means of obtaining supplies of African bearers and carriers that may be offered to Her Majesty's Government by qualified persons be availed of and employed by them.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. FITZGERALD,
Editor of the "African Times."

Inclosure in No. 8.

Dear Sir, 6, *Water Street, Liverpool, January* 12, 1874.

I HAVE just returned from Africa, after a residence there of four years; two years on the Gold Coast at Lagos, and up the River Niger, as an agent of the Company of African Merchants, Limited; and the last two years as Agent-in-chief of their establishments on the South-West Coast, between the Gaboon and St. Paul de Loanda. I have travelled far, and had a good deal of intercourse with Africans generally as a trader; and from the position I held, I believe I have acquired an intimate knowledge of their ways and customs, and the method of managing them, open to a very few.

In England nothing, comparatively speaking, is known of the South-West Coast; and it is about the same on the West Coast.

Seeing that there is still a great want of labour and carriers for the Ashantee Expedition, I may tell you that an almost unlimited supply is to be had south of the Equator, if set about properly, at a very cheap rate; indeed, I could myself guarantee a definite number of men, if the Government felt disposed to make use of them, and would undertake to return them to their district, as far as practicable, by water, when no longer required.

The natives south are capital bearers of hammocks and loads; an entirely different race of people, and more tractable; and in going north would not be found to side or mix with the natives they went amongst; a few skilled in the use of the axe and the adze are to be found amongst them.

More labour, sooner or later, will be required, either from the scarcity of men, the unwillingness of the West Coast natives to serve, or their exorbitant demands.

It is about a three weeks' journey from here to the South Coast direct by steam, and a very short time would suffice to pick up the men.

I venture to give you this information, as with the experience and knowledge I possess, it might be of some service to you; and I owe you a debt of gratitude for your kindness to my late brother Jno. Hill Capper, which only came to my knowledge very recently.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT CAPPER.

The Right Hon. E. H. K. Hugessen, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 9.

Colonial Office to Treasury.

Sir, *Downing Street, January* 14, 1874.

WITH reference to the letters from this Department dated 25th November and 27th December last, on the subject of the supply of funds to Captain Glover, I am

directed by the Earl of Kimberley to inclose, for the information of the Lords of the Treasury, the copy of a despatch from Captain Glover,* in which he incloses an estimate of the future monthly expenditure of the Expedition under his command on the Gold Coast.

Their Lordships will perceive that the total estimated monthly expenditure is about 13,000*l.*; but, as the estimate is based on the assumption that the natives will join Captain Glover's standard in considerable numbers, it is possible that if there is any failure in this respect the expenditure will ultimately be considerably reduced.

I am, &c.
(Signed) R. H. MEADE.

No. 10.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Foreign Office, January* 14, 1874.

WITH reference to your letter of the 18th of December last,† I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you, to be laid before Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies the accompanying translation of a letter and its inclosures from the German Ambassador at this Court, conveying his thanks for the assurance that all possible protection shall be afforded to the German Missionary Establishment at Quittah during the progress of the war with the Ashantees, and containing further information as to the state of affairs on the Slave Coast.

I am, &c.
(Signed) TENTERDEN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 10.

(Translation.)

My Lord, *German Embassy, January* 5, 1874.

I HAVE had the honour of receiving with the most cordial thanks your Excellency's courteous note of the 24th ultimo, wherein, on my application, you had kindly promised that all possible protection shall he afforded to the German Missionary Establishment at Quittah in any impending warlike operations.

In addition to my communications respecting the affairs of the Slave Coast, contained in the respectful note of 29th November, I do myself the honour of forwarding very respectfully to your Excellency herewith a copy of a further statement by the North German Missionary Society respecting the same matter, with the Memorandum and a map of the south-western Ewé language district appended thereto, presuming that the contents thereof may be in part not without interest and value for the Ral British Government, although the statements appear to vary but too much in many points from the English version of the circumstances.

With the most, &c.
(Signed) MÜNSTER.

His Excellency the Earl Granville, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 10.

(Translation.)

THE undersigned Committee expresses its most respectful thanks to your Highness for the kindly promised application of the Imperial Embassy in London, in favour of the German Missionary Station at Quittah, on the Slave Coast. Since our letter of the 19th of November we have received further accounts, from which it appears that there is not indeed any foregone intention of a bombardment, but steps appear to be proposed which may very easily lead to such a consequence. Quittah is only to be occupied; on the other hand, it is intended to punish the coast tribe, the Ahwoonahs.

Captain John H. Glover, the Commander in the east of the Gold Coast, has promised the head of the Bremen Factory protection if he will receive a number of soldiers into his factory, which he has declared himself ready to do. Captain Glover has also desired that the wife of a missionary who lives at the Station Wage, in the interior, should be sent for

* No. 2. † No. 28 of Command Paper No. 4 of March 1874.

back, of which she has been informed. He writes moreover expressly, of punishment to be inflicted on the Ahwoonahs, and appears, after all this, to reckon upon coming into collision with them.

Now also a letter is come from King Mensa, at Porto Securo, to the Elders of the Ahwoonah, wherein the King states that the English have forced him to a war against the Ahwoonahs, under threat of the same fate as awaits the latter, although he does not wish to fight against his people; he informs the Ahwoonahs that, in a few days, he will bring his camp to Denu, seven leagues from Quittah.

According to this information we must expect a bloody encounter. The missionaries have sent their wives from the Stations Quittah and Anyako to Accra, so that themselves alone may be exposed to the danger. If there were any necessity for this step of the English Government, we should have nothing to do but to submit. But, so far as we see, that Government is led astray by one-sided reports, and disturbs the peace of the country in a quite unnecessary manner. We therefore beg leave to send to your Highness herewith a short representation of the circumstances, in the hope that it might not be useless, if it could be made known to the English Government through the Imperial Embassy. We do not wish to take upon ourselves to find fault with the English military authorities, but it must be for their own interest to have a report from another side upon the state of things out there.

We remain, &c.
Committee of the North-German Missionary Society,
(Signed) C. R. VICTOR, *President pro tem.*
F. M. ZAHN, *Inspector.*

Inclosure 3 in No. 10.

(Translation.)

THE English military authorities in the Ashantee War on the Gold Coast of West Africa seem to wish to treat the negro tribes on the coast to the left (eastern) side of the Volta, which separates the Gold and Slave Coasts, as hostile tribes. From our knowledge of the circumstances, we must consider this a mistake; and we think we can foresee that the war against the Ashantees will be in no way advanced thereby, but will only be made the more difficult. In judging of the state of affairs, the English authorities depend entirely upon the information of the inhabitants of the Gold Coast. The Accra negroes at the east of that coast are those who especially furnish them with information and determine their decision. Those negroes, as neighbours of the Slave Coast, and especially of the tribe in question here (the Ahwoonahs, or Aulo), are also in the best position to give such information; but they have long been the enemies of the Ahwoonahs, and were engaged in an open war with them in the last decade. The bitterness has not disappeared on either side. The Ahwoonahs, then, in revenge for injustice suffered from the Accras, obstructed the trade on the River Volta, and have since been considered as restless, hostile people. To this effect the public opinion respecting the Ahwoonahs is formed from unfavourable reports, which, as appears from their own testimony, are fully believed by the English officials. We are of opinion that, if the real state of affairs were known to the authorities, other measures would be adopted; and we think that our judgment is more competent than that of the negroes of the Gold Coast. It may, indeed, be objected that we are partial, and that, to keep the war away from our missionary district, we try to set the Ahwoonah in a favourable light. But it is still more to our interest that the Ashantee War should be successful: we hope from it, if it be—as we heartily wish—energetically prosecuted, a lasting improvement of the general political position, which we should not think too dearly purchased if it should really be necessary to disturb for a time the coast district of the Western Slave Coast, and therewith our missionary labour.

We, therefore, only wish to see our judgment of the state of things there brought to the knowledge of the English Government, because, in our opinion, such a disturbance would be unnecessary and detrimental to the principal object.

Captain John H. Glover, who is entrusted with the command of the active forces in the east, wrote to the head of the Bremen factory on the 3rd of November last:—"The question of the complicity of the Awoonlahs with the Ashantees, as well as other acts of hostility against the British Government and its subjects, I must decline to discuss with you. The Awoonlahs are British subjects, and their punishment will be such as to insure no repetition of their former or present offences against the local authorities of the British Government."

These two points, that the Awoonlahs are British subjects and rebellious subjects,

and that they have allied themselves with the Ashantees, appear to be firmly believed on the English side. The newspapers also, as the "African Times" and the "Standard" bring correspondence to the same effect; the first a correspondence from Accra, according to which the Awoonahs are "really Ashantees, or subject to their power," and at this moment (23rd October) Ashantee generals and officers are organizing the Awoonah troops for war. The "Standard" writes in like manner, and whilst it describes Quittah, the port of this part of the coast, as the place from which the Ashantees are supplied with munitions of war, it specially mentions the Bremen Factory, which delivers two-thirds of the munitions for the Ashantee war to the enemies of the English. It may be allowable to set both points, the relations of the Ahwoonahs to the English and to the Ashantees, in a proper light by a few remarks.

If the Aulo or Ahwoonahs are English subjects, it may still be very doubtful whether the English Government would act judiciously in enforcing its right at this moment, when it has so much to do with the Ashantees; but the relationship of subjects itself will be contested by the Ahwoonah, not at least without some appearance of right. Certainly, the Danes were in possession of the coast and sold it to the English. The latter settled at Quittah, and their plan was to make the place a considerable colony; but that plan has not been carried out. An insignificant garrison at Quittah sufficed to occasion a friction with the negroes from time to time, but there was no question of government or administration. No laws were issued, no taxes imposed, and in 1859 even the garrison was withdrawn. Since 1859, now fourteen years, there has been no English official on the coast, and it is asking a good deal for the negroes to consider themselves English subjects whilst they have seen nothing of their Government. It would be unfair to wish to punish with rigour any "offences against the authority of the British Government" if such have happened. Moreover, the dominion of the Danes as that of the English never extended farther than over the small strip of coast which is separated from the continent by the lagoon. From the accompanying map it may be seen how unimportant that territory is. The population of that tract may sometimes have participated in illegal acts; but, as they are engaged in trade, have intercourse with the Europeans, and, as we are informed, are disposed to a peaceable understanding, it would be very injudicious to remind them now of their duty as subjects by violent measures. The traders here have, no doubt, had dealings in powder, but that can be no crime, for the traders on the Gold Coast, even at Cape Coast, under the eyes of the English Governor, have done the same, and it was not until after the blockade was declared there that the trade was stopped. It may be expressly mentioned that the factory spoken of by the "Standard" has dealt but little at all in munitions of war, and that the Bremen firm, F. M. Victor and Sons, on account of the war, has sent no powder to Africa since January last, but has countermanded, with loss, an order for powder from England, and suspended another in Germany. The other traders there will, no doubt, give up that trade if the blockade be notified to them, or Quittah be occupied.

There seems to be no opposition to such occupation if it be judicious managed. The King of the country has his seat in the town of Aulo, but is usually without influence. There is no king at the present time, as no new election has taken place since the death of the last. On the other hand, some influential people, such as the Amegasi at Quittah, Fetish Priest and Chief, John Tai, a merchant at Jellah Coffee, and Auyolu at Aulo, the commander in the last war, are for offering no opposition. So it would be an unnecessary provocation to punish them for having forgotten their duty as subjects during the last fourteen years.

And that punishment could only consist in destroying the towns on the coast. The consequence of that would be that the population would retire over the lagoon and unite with the great body of their tribe, which is much less pacific than the coast population. Then the English Government would have to undertake a war of conquest, for it has never had authority in that territory. The Aulos proved, a few years ago, that they were more warlike than the Accra negroes, the allies of the English, and those who have had the opportunity of comparing them think that they are even superior to the Ashantees. If nothing more is done than the destruction of some coast towns, nothing is attained. The English will experience once more what they did not long ago, when they bombarded Vodza, because a certain giraldo was not delivered up. He whom the punishment was to reach fled over the lagoon; and, with the casks of rum that were saved, gave his countrymen at Anyaka a feast, at which all were still more exasperated against the English.

If the English Government has sufficient European troops, it may certainly carry the war over the lagoon and lay waste the country. But, if it thinks of operating with native troops only, it will, in all probability, have to carry on a tedious war, without any

influence on its principal object, the subjugation of the Ashantees; whilst, *vice versâ*, if the Ashantees are subdued, any danger from the Ahwoonahs at once disappears.

This would not, indeed, be the case if it were rightly asserted that the Ahwoonahs are even now allies or subjects of the Ashantees. But it is not so. The Ahwoonahs are the coast tribe of the Ewé nation, which inhabits the country on the left side of the Volta, speaking one language, but forming no political unity. Between the interior tribes, which are called Crepee by the English, and the coast tribe, the Ahwoonah, no friendly relations have ever existed; on the other hand, both are independent of Ashantee. But on the bank of the Volta there lives a small tribe, the Aquamoos (called Akuamu on the accompanying plan), which is not related to the Ewé nation, and has often been allied with Ashantee. Now, in 1869 the King of Ashantee, who wanted to get free access to the coast, and who probably hoped to obtain it in alliance with the Aulo, began a war. He allied himself with his old confederates the Aquamoos, and also won over the Ahwoonahs, who, like himself, were hostilely disposed towards the Accra negroes under the English protectorate. He probably allured them by representing the interior Ewé tribes, the so-called Crepee land, as the chief object of the war, and giving them a prospect of getting a rich booty of slaves there. The war was then also restricted to the interior, where he committed great devastation; but the course and conclusion of the war were not such as to strengthen the confederation of the Ahwoonahs and the Ashantees. Whether the Ahwoonahs really conquered with the Ashantees and made great booty is very doubtful. The interior tribes declare that they got more slaves than their conquerors. At all events the Ahwoonahs have made the population of the interior very hostile to them, and injured their own trade, which had its market there. On the other hand, their allies made themselves so insufferable by their arrogance during the war that many of the Ahwoonahs returned home while the Ashantees were still in the field. It also became clearer and clearer in the course of the war that the Ashantees intended first to subjugate the Crepee negroes and then their allies, the Ahwoonahs themselves, so that the latter showed no inclination at all to have anything more to do with them. From all these reasons it may be believed that the Ahwoonahs were quite in earnest when they gave a refusal to the Ashantee mission which applied for their aid in this war also. It is not true, according to our reports, that there are Ashantee officers with them at present, and from what we have stated it is altogether unlikely; so there is no reason for the English military authorities to make war upon the Ahwoonahs. On the other hand, it is plain how easily an attack on the part of the English might overcome their disinclination to act with the Ashantees, and force them to an alliance against their will.

If, however, against all probability, there should be an existing alliance between the Ahwoonahs and the Ashantees, it may be rendered harmless in a much easier way. The way of the Ahwoonahs to the Ashantees is only open by Akuamu and the Volta, for the lower course of the Volta is the boundary of the English dominion. The Ahwoonahs would be obliged to pass over here immediately and alone to the attack, which is not the question. The upper course of the Volta is barred against them by the Crepee tribes, their enemies, who know that the English are at war with the Ashantees, and, according to the experience of 1869, are thoroughly favourable to the English. Therefore the only way is by Aquamoo.

Now, as the Volta is open to the English, as Captain Glover intends to go up the Volta and chastise the Aquamoos, everything is thereby done that can deter the Ahwoonahs making common cause with the Ashantees. If the Aquamoos are subdued, nothing remains for the Ahwoonahs but to make war on their own account, which they certainly will not do unless quite contrary military proceedings provoke them to it.

From the above information, of which, as has already been stated, there is no reason to doubt the credibility, it is clear that it is not to the interest of the English to adopt violent measures on the Slave Coast. It would give us great satisfaction if these statements could in any way contribute to prevent an unnecessary disturbance of our people and of our missionary work.

(Signed) F. M. ZAHN, *Inspector.*

Bremen, December 17, 1873.

No. 11.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, January* 14, 1874.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, copy of a telegram

from Lisbon, dated the 13th instant, forwarded by the commanding officer of Her Majesty's ship "Vigilant," containing summary of the news brought from the Gold Coast by the steamer "Volta."

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

Inclosure in No. 11.

(Telegraphic.) *Lisbon, January* , 1874.

"VIGILANT" arrived. Met mail-steamer "Volta," which left Cape Coast December 26. Despatch herewith forwarded. First half battalion European troops started for Prahsu, January 1; invasion in force takes place, 15th. Captain Glover crosses Prah same day in the eastern district. Await orders.

(Signed) ROBERT CLEVELAND.

No. 12.

Admiralty to Colonial Office

Sir, *Admiralty, January* 14, 1874.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies a copy of a telegram from the officer commanding Her Majesty's ship "Vigilant," dated Lisbon, 13th January, received this morning, relative to the state of affairs at Cape Coast Castle.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

Inclosure in No. 12.

(Telegraphic.) *Lisbon, January* 13, 187

NAVAL Brigade here landed this morning 200 strong, under command of Ca 4. Blake, of "Druid," and are proceeding to Prahsu. Health of squadron and men landed satisfactory. Sir Garnet Wolseley and Staff gone to the front. Troops disembark on 1st January.

No. 13.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, January* 14, 1874.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit to you herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, copy of a letter dated 16th ultimo, from Commodore Hewett, relative to the officers and men invalided from the squadron under his command, also copy of a letter from Dr. Fegan, of Her Majesty's ship "Active," on the nature of the fever prevailing.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

Inclosure 1 in No. 13.

Sir, "*Active*," *Cape Coast, December* 16, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to transmit Reports of the Surveys held on the sick persons of the squadron on the 24th November, 1873, 1st December, 1873, and 12th December, 1873, as also for the two marine officers undermentioned, viz.:—

Captain John F. A. Crease, R.M.A., invalided on 12th December, 1873, for the preservation of his life; and Lieutenant Thomas Moore, R.M.A., invalided on the 1st December, 1873, for the preservation of his life.

2. Their Lordships will observe that nearly all the cases are men from the detachment of marines who came out in the "Simoom," and who are now entirely unfit for further active service on the West Coast of Africa.

3. I inclose, for the information of their Lordships, a letter addressed to me by Dr. H. Fegan, of this ship, on the subject of their physical efficiency. As shown in the Reports, all these invalids have been sent to Ascension in Her Majesty's ship "Amethyst," excepting a head krooman gone to Sierra Leone, and George Lowe, gunner, R.M.A., who remained here, being too ill to be moved, and has since died; and I have directed that passages are to be procured in the homeward bound mail-steamers touching there, for those who may have been recommended to return to England directly; the others, whose state of health do not require their being sent home at once, are to remain on the island, and, when convalescent, will be employed in some suitable way till further instructions are provided.

4. There are now only a very few of the "Simoom's" Marines left on the West Coast, and they fill positions on shore under the military authorities.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. N. W. HEWETT, *Commodore.*

The Secretary to the Admiralty,
Whitehall.

Inclosure 2 in No. 13.

Sir, *"Active," Cape Coast Roads, December* 10, 1873.

I BEG to submit for your consideration a report of the state of health and physical efficiency of the Marine Battalion which has recently re-embarked from service on shore in the bush, and is now distributed amongst the ships in the squadron.

These men have been landed on three occasions:—

1. October 14th, at Elmina, in a swampy country, engaged against the enemy all day, and not returning to their ship till 9 P.M.

2. At Cape Coast Castle, October 26, proceeding up country under forced marches, having to endure heavy rains, and were in tents for four days.

3. Marched from Cape Coast Castle, November 4, and have been at many stations n the bush for twenty-two days.

From the foregoing statement of the services performed by this force, you will admit the duty has been arduous; and from your own knowledge of the country, you will agree they must have had severe exposure to climatorial influences.

Fever, of a varied type, intermittent, remittent, and relapsing, accompanied with bowel affection and head symptoms characterized the complications, which less or more affected almost the entire force; whilst a feature which excites the most serious apprehension is the latency of the malarious poison, and the great uncertainty of period of incubation. I have had occasion to witness those most apparently healthy to become suddenly seized, and their illness complicated with serious lesions.

The contagious or infectious tendency of this malady is open to most conflicting diversity of opinion; but there can be no room for doubt, in the advisability that exists, for obtaining every sanitary precaution on board ship where men are of necessity crowded together.

Therefore I beg to urge on your attention the desirability that exists of sending those men away at once from the influence of this climate, thus affording those seriously ill the only prospect of recovery, and to re-establish the health of the rest, but also to remove every apprehension of any extension of the disease.

I am, &c.

(Signed) H. F. FEGAN, *Staff Surgeon, 2nd Class.*

To Commodore W. N. W. Hewett, V.C.

No. 14.

Messrs. Swanzy to the Colonial Office.

My Lord, 122, *Cannon Street, January* 15, 1874.

WE have the honour to inclose, for your Lordship's information, an account of arms and ammunition landed by our agent at ports to the Westward and inclusive of Cape Coast Castle. The last parcel of gunpowder, seventy-five barrels, was landed at Assinee on the 21st March; it had been sold "to arrive" long before that period, and even at that date but little was known at Assinee about the war, and our letter forbidding the sale of arms, &c., at Assinee had not reached the coast.

Our Agent at Cape Coast Castle indented for both arms and ammunition for the Fantees up to August last, as supplies at Cape Coast were even then insufficient, and our last orders for gunpowder are dated 22nd August here, and the order was completed by the "Kentish Lass."

Only 50 ozs. gold were shipped from Grand Bassam in the first-half of 1873 (in value 180*l.*), against 203 tons 16 cwt. of palm oil (value 5,478*l.*), showing that there is little or no Ashantee trade at that place.

We have, &c.
(Signed) F. & A. SWANZY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 14.

PRODUCE shipped from Ports on the Ivory Coast from January 1 to June 30, 1873.

Shipped from.	Gold.	Palm Oil.	Palm Kernels.	Value of Sundry Pieces.	Value.	Total.
	Oz.	T. c.	T. c.	£	£	
Grand Bassam	50	..	..	..	180	
		203 16	..	..	5,470	
Total Grand Bassam .	..	..	..	..	..	5,658
Assinee	757	..	..	..	2,761	
		324 12	..	..	7,100	
		..	321 1	..	1,785	
		..	..	442	442	
Total Assinee ..	..	..	..	..	..	12,088
						17,746

MUNITIONS of War landed in Ports between Grand Bassam and Cape Coast Castle, both inclusive, from January to October 1873.

Place.	Guns.	Gunpowder.	Rifles.	Lead Bars.	Swords.	Remarks.
	No.	Barrels.	No.	Kegs.	No.	
Grand Bassam ..	1,700	124 9/10	..	..	..	
Assinee	240	180	..	42	..	Landed before March 21, 1873.
Axim	100	20	..	11	..	Ditto April 7, 1873.
Dixcove	..	13	..	1	..	Ditto April 4, 1873.
Cape Coast	1,525	115 8/10	69	10	500	Ditto May 3, 1873.
	3,605	453 7/10	69	64	500	

Inclosure 2 in No. 14.

PRODUCE of West Africa Exported by Messrs. F. & A. Swanzy from their respective Factories, for the Years 1871, 1872, and 1873.

Ivory Coast (80 miles).

Year.	Gold.	Palm Oil.	Palm Kernels.	Sundry.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
1871	19,816	9,615	3,832	668	33,931
1872	11,741	10,408	..	34	22,183
1873	9,000	21,600	1,150	900	32,650
	40.557	41.623	4.982	1,602	88.764

Gold Coast (about 260 English miles).

Year.	Gold.	Palm Oil.	Palm Kernels.	Sundry.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
1871	26,147	49,777	1,739	662	78,323
1872	31,187	60,981	4,762	2,567	99,497
1873	11,600	60,000	3,100	383	75,083
	68,934	170,756	9,601	3,612	252,903

Slave Coast (80 miles).

Year.	Palm Oil.	Palm Kernels.	Sundry.	Total.	Total Exports from all Ports.
	£	£	£	£	£
1871	32,113	7,271	..	39,384	151,638
1872	12,385	16,212	427	29,024	150,704
1873	40,000	17,800	200	58,000	165,733
	84,498	41,283	627	126,408	468,075 Gross Value.

No. 15.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received January 17, 1874.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, December 18, 1873.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copies of documents which I have received from Captain Glover.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

Inclosure 1 in No. 15.

Sir, *Camp, Addah Forh, December 9, 1873.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose weekly state of force under my orders for week ending 6th instant. together with copy of Captain Sartorious' Report from Blappah.

I also inclose copies of all letters written by me requesting supplies of specie for the use of this expedition.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER, *Special Commissioner.*

His Excellency Major-General Sir G. Wolseley, C.B., K.C.M.G.,
Cape Coast Castle.

Inclosure 2 in No. 15.

Officers Effective and Non-Effective.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	How Employed.	Remarks.
Royal Navy ..	Commander John H. Glover ..	Special Commissioner ..	Camp Addah Fort.
	Roger Tuckfield Goldsworthy ..	Deputy Commissioner ..	Ditto.
Royal Navy ..	Lieutenant Thomas H. Larcom..	Assistant Commissioner ..	Ditto.
Ditto	Lieutenant George H. Moore ..	In steam-launch	Blappah.
Ditto	Lieutenant —— Byng ..	.. ..	Returned to Cape Coast Castle.
6th Bengal Cavalry..	Captain Reginald Sartorious ..	Commanding camp at Blappah	As Assistant Commissioner.
19th Regiment ..	Lieutenant A. H. Cameron ..	Assistant Commissioner ..	Camp Addah Forh.
Ditto	Lieutenant John Barnard ..	Assistant Commissioner ..	Camp Blappah.
Control Department .	Deputy-Commissary Blisset ..	In charge of Control ..	Camp Addah Forh.
Medical Staff, Army.	Surgeon-Major Rowe . ..	In medical charge ..	Ditto.
Royal Navy ..	Surgeon H. Bale	Assistant ditto	Camp Blappah.

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER, *Special Commissioner.*

Inclosure 3 in No. 15.

WEEKLY STATE showing Strength of Force on the Volta for Week ending Saturday, 6th December, 1873.

	Special Commissioner.	Deputy Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioners.			Control Officers.	Medical Officers.	Staff Sergeants.	Houssas.					Yorubas.						Native Levies.					Artificers, Engineers, &c.	Canoemen and Kroomen.	Transport.	Total.
			Lieutenants (Royal Navy).	Captains (Army).	Lieutenants (Army).				Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Gunners.	Privates.	Chiefs.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	Transport.	Kings.	Chiefs.	Captains.	Clerks and Interpreters.	Armed Men.				
Parade	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	17	15	11	7	237	5	10	10	6	123	76	1	4	6	24	60	46	98	65	823
Sick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	6	36	..	2	2	..	15	10	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	75
Wounded	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Killed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Died	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deserted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Defaulter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Recruits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Detached	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Camp Blappah	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	8	7	2	33	74	3	10	6	9	212	48	1	3	12	7	3,800	12	1	181	4,433
Camp Agravee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	252	..	..	..	255
"Lady of the Lake"	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	31	..	42
Steam launches	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	16
Invalided	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Discharged	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Camp Jankitty ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	30	..	11,000	..	..	..	11,034
Total	1	1	3	1	2	1	2	3	26	23	14	46	347	8	22	18	15	350	134	4	9	50	33	15,112	76	138	251	16,685

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER, *Special Commissioner.*

Inclosure 4 in No. 15.

Sir, *Camp Blappah, December* 6, 1873.

IN accordance with your request I have made the following list of forces under my command. They are as correct as I could make them without actually counting the men.

Chief.	No. of Men.	Place.
Champagne Charlie	1,000	Blappah.
The Demon	500	Ditto.
King Lavie (Croboe)	500	Ditto.
Osusokoo Chiefs	200	Ditto.
King Quafoe Die Crepee	1,000	Ditto.
King Shai	600	Close by, not yet come in.
Total	3,800	

These men, with the exception of the Crepees have been tried (on the occasion of a false alarm) and found to be very good men.

The remaining forces, as below, are still in their towns, and encamped at Janketty, a village on our north-east frontier and supposed to be occupied by the Ashantees.

	Men.
King Arsa (Aquapim)	3,000
King Atta (Akim E.)	5,000
Croboes	3,000
Total	11,000

I have put all the numbers far within the computation of the Chiefs themselves, and according to my own judgment of the different towns and villages I have visited, the total amount of fighting men in the field will be about 15,000 men, and, with the exception of the Crepees, all good men.

Carriers are almost impossible to get, I have only 103, most of them were taken from villages destroyed and have to be guarded.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. SARTORIUS,
Captain 6th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 16.

Colonial Office to Mr. FitzGerald.

Sir, *Downing Street, January* 19, 1874.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to convey to you his Lordship's thanks for your letter of the 12th instant,* inclosing one from Mr. R. Capper; but I am to point out that if a corps of carriers, &c., were now to be raised from the south-west coast of Africa it would not arrive on the Gold Coast in time for the operations in which Sir Garnet Wolseley is now engaged.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 17.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received January 20, 1874.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, December* 26, 1873.

I HAVE no news of any importance to report. My telegram has conveyed already the only intelligence I have to send with regard to my own immediate operations, viz., that everything is progressing most satisfactorily, and that I fully expect to carry out the programme already decided on. I move myself to the front to-morrow. My first march in the enemy's country will be on the 15th January. Serjeant Hughes, one of the Cape Coast Volunteers, on the 24th last, led 600 natives against Chamah. On that day he

* No. 8.

was passed across the Prah in boats from Her Majesty's ship "Merlin" and Her Majesty's ship "Encounter." He attacked the Chamah people, and had a successful engagement with them. The Chamahs, however, have shown a spirit somewhat superior to that of most of the natives of this Coast, and the fight is still going on.

2. As soon as the Chamah and Tacorady people have been punished I have reason to believe that the whole Ahanta country will sue for peace.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

No. 18.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received January 20, 1874.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast Castle, December* 26, 1873.

I FORWARDED to you by last mail a despatch which I had received from Captain Glover of the 14th of December, 1873, in answer to my order to present himself upon the Prah by January 15. I have since then received from him the despatch of December 22, 1873, which I now inclose.

2. All my arrangements for the campaign had been based upon the assumption that Captain Glover would be on the Prah by the 15th; under these circumstances, I have felt myself constrained to exercise the authority which was placed in my hands by your Lordship's despatch of the 18th November.* I have therefore sent him the peremptory order, of which I inclose a copy, requiring him at least to send me to the Prah by the 15th all the disciplined troops at his disposal.

9. I trust that this will meet with your Lordship's approval.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

Inclosure 1 in No. 18.

On board the "Lady of the Lake," off Agravee,
Sir, *December* 22, 1873.

I RETURNED from inspecting the camp at Blappah on the 11th instant, where I found the native allies assembled there in the best possible spirit, and ready to cross over at any moment; and their demeanour fully bore out Captain Sartorious' report of them under date of 6th instant.

2. I therefore felt myself fully justified in reckoning upon their ready obedience, and informed your Excellency that I would most certainly be on the banks of the Prah, with a force of not less than 15,000, on the 15th proximo.

On the morning of the 15th I assembled the Kings and Chiefs in camp at Addah, and the tenor of your Excellency's letter of 11th instant was made known to them, as well as my reply thereto.

3. I proceeded at noon in the "Lady of the Lake," taking with me Lieutenant Cameron, 19th Regiment, with 50 Houssas, and King Tackee and his immediate followers, and landed them at Sopie, the place agreed upon by the Kings and Chiefs from which to cross, the remaining Kings and Chiefs in camp, with their people, numbering some 2,000 men, promising to start next day.

4. I reached the camp at Blappah, with provisions, stores, and ammunition, and acquainted the Kings and Chiefs there of your Excellency's letter, and informed them that King Tackee was in camp at Sopie, and that I would cross him, with his force, in four days, and they all expressed themselves ready and willing to co-operate.

5. I left them in the evening, and anchored for the night at Sopie; and leaving there early in the morning, arrived at noon at Addah Forh.

6. Finding no movement had taken place during my absence I rode out to Addah Forh, and visited the Kings of James Town and Christiansborg and their captains at their separate quarters, and endeavoured to shame them into joining their King at Sopie.

7. A movement did commence next morning; King Solomon, of James Town,

*No 191 of Command Paper No. 3 of March 1874.

Accra, setting a tardy example, but not reaching the camp at Sopie until the evening of the 20th instant, occupying three days in a march of one.

8. I remained in camp, endeavouring to hurry the movement of the Accras, and arranging that 300 Accras, together with 57 Houssas, 50 Yorubas, and 100 Addahs should garrison the depôt at Addah Forh.

The 100 Addahs never appeared, nor has their King, up to this date, appeared in camp at Sopie.

9. In the meanwhile the "Lady of the Lake" proceeded to camp at Blappah with stores, ammunition, and 50 Houssas for camp at Sopie, returning to Addah Forh on the afternoon of the 18th.

Having dispatched the remaining Houssas and Yorubas by land to Sopie, I left at noon on the 19th, and on arriving at Sopie, and finding only 300 men of the native allies had arrived there, I proceeded to Blappah, with the intention of withdrawing 100 Houssas, 100 Yorubas, and 1,000 of the native allies, and with them, and those encamped at Sopie, to cross the next afternoon, and marching the next day eastward on the Blappah Hills, to fall on the rear of the enemy's camp and divert his attention, whilst Captain Sartorious crossed from Blappah.

Captain Sartorious proceeded to carry out these arrangements, and reported that Chief Ababue, with 1,000 Aquapims, would be ready to march next morning at daylight.

10. At 8 o'clock that evening Ababue and his captains were assembled in my tent, when I pointed out to them that the enemy were in large force on the opposite bank having made up their minds that the river would be crossed from Blappah; that there was no force opposite Sopie, and that if he would march his men next morning to Sopie I would at once cross them with Houssas, Yorubas, and a corps of Accras.

They all expressed themselves satisfied with these arrangements.

11. At 3 in the morning I heard drums beating in the rear of the camp and going in the direction of the Sopie, and I concluded that Ababue had started.

The Houssas and Yorubas left at daylight, when Captain Sartorious reported to me that the Aquapims had left at 3 A.M.

12. At 7 o'clock the King of Aquapim and his Captains stated in the plainest terms, which could admit of no mistake, and which they reiterated again and again to my repeated appeals to induce them to march at once, was as follows: "That [they] could not allow Ababue to leave their camp with his followers and thus weaken their force and that they would not be in a position to cross the Volta until Wednesday, the 24th, on which day they hoped that the whole of their forces would have joined them at Blappah."

13. They further stated that they desired to be assured that the Accras would be in their proper position and would co-operate in any movement across the Volta.

14. They added that, if Ababue marched to Sopie with his force, or, if I insisted upon their crossing the Volta before the remainder of their forces had joined them, they would leave the camp and return home.

15. I stated that it was in consequence of the Accras not having come up to take their position in time that I applied to them for a part or the whole of their force of 1,700 men on account of the high character Captain Sartorius had given of their willingness to move, and desire to punish the Ahwoonahs and Aquamoo.

16. They again stated that, the remainder of their force having come up, they would cross on Wednesday, the 24th, at Blappah, and that at no other place would they cross.

17. I thanked them for the very plain terms, and the decided tone in which they had made known their intentions; that hitherto I had reckoned on them only through Captain Sartorius' report of them, but that now I judged and appreciated them from my own personal observation. With that I left for the camp at Sopie.

18. At an assembly yesterday morning of the Kings and Chiefs encamped at Sopie they informed me that they had then only about 500 men present, and that they would not risk crossing with such a small force, and insisted upon delaying the operation until more had come in from Addah and the places between Addah and Sopie.

19. The Chiefs of Crobo and of Crepee encamped with the Aquapims at Blappah, on being requested to furnish a portion of their men to march to Sopie, displayed a similar disinclination to carry out my wishes in this respect.

20. I beg to inclose copy of report received from Captain Sartorius late on the day of my leaving Blappah.

21. A force of the enemy is now assembled opposite Sopie, and on passing yesterday afternoon I threw a rocket into their camp 1,800 yards from the bank.

22. I cross to-morrow morning with 300 Houssas, 300 Yorubas, and 300 Accras, and trust I may be enabled to induce the remainder of the Accras to follow.

23. Dr. Rowe, who left me yesterday, reports this morning:—"From Addah town

I have hunted out from their holes 270 men, who have promised to start in the morning. In Addah Forh I find Pram Pram King and people 263, and many more are at Footey, a village 6 miles up the beach. Ningo people, 1,015 counted this morning; they start now, they have more people at Footey. There are also 200 Tashies and the whole of Labaddy people. I start in an hour for Footey and return here to sleep." "Addah Forh, 5 A.M.—I have just returned from Footey, which I left at 11 P.M. last night. I can guarantee you 2,000 fresh men by Tuesday night, 23rd; they have come up with me in the dark from Footey, and are the best men I have yet seen."

24. From the accompanying Report, your Excellency will be enabled to judge how far it is possible for me to be certain that I can be at any particular place on any particular day when a hurried movement may be necessary.

25. It had been my intention. after crossing the Volta, to have left Mr. Goldsworthy to finish the Ahwoonahs on the beach with part of the Accras and sea-board people, who should have numbered 15,000 men, and, with the rest turning rapidly north, to have crossed a force into Ashantee territory from Aquamoo; at the same time Captain Sartorious, with Eastern Akims and Aquapims, would have reached the Prah at a point before Begors.

26. Until the receipt of your Excellency's letter, acquainting me of the arrival of the English regiments, I was not aware that they had left England, and did not anticipate their arrival here until 15th January, or that, from the reported failure of the native allies, you would so successfully have driven the enemy across the Prah at so early a date.

27. Captain Sartorious has not yet furnished me with a copy of his map of Akim and Crobo, but I send a map with tracing of the routes I have proposed for two columns to Prah, 35 to 40 miles north-east of Prahsoo, and thence to Juabin, on Lake Echin, 20 miles north-east of Prahsoo and 20 miles south-east of Coomassie, in three columns.

28. Twenty-four days from to-morrow should enable me to reach the Prah, but, after reading the above Report of the last few days, I think your Excellency will agree with me that I should be misleading you if I stated that I saw any possibility of my reaching that point before forty days; but I beg to assure you that no effort shall be left untried to carry a force to the point indicated.

A report has reached me that the Aquamoos contemplate giving in their submission and furnishing the Kings and Chiefs of the Accra and other Eastern tribes with suitable guarantees for their good faith, on being permitted to join the Expedition, and to lead the way to Coomassie.

29. If this be true, my movements may be somewhat hastened.

I take this opportunity of acquainting your Excellency of the able assistance that the several Commissioners under me have on all occasions afforded.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER, *Special Commissioner.*

His Excellency Major-General Sir G. Wolseley, K.C.M.G., C.B.,
&c &c. &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 18.

Sir, *Camp Blappah, December* 20, 1873.

THE native Chiefs have met, and after a short discussion have informed me that they would camp with me at Blappah on Tuesday next, and cross the river on Wednesday morning, but not before.

Messengers have been sent by them to King Tackee at Sopie.

I have, &c.

(Signed) REG. SARTORIOUS, *Captain,*
6th Bengal Cavalry.

Captain J. H. Glover, R.N.,
Special Commissioner.

Inclosure 3 in No. 18.

Sir,

I AM directed by Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of 22nd instant, reporting your proceedings up to that date, and stating that you do not see any possibility of your being able to reach the Prah before forty days.

In reply I am to inform you that Sir Garnet Wolseley desires that you will, imme-

diately upon the receipt of this letter, move the Houssas and any other disciplined troops under your command, by the shortest route to the point indicated by you in your despatch of 14th ultimo, as that where you would be established on the banks of the River Prah by the 15th January, with a force which you estimated as at the lowest 16,000 effectives.

You will also immediately take steps to move to the same point the force of 11,000 allies shown as present at Jankittay in your statement of 17th instant.

In framing his plan of campaign, the Major-General has counted upon your undertaking to be on the Prah on the 15th January; and it is absolutely essential that a force composed of the disciplined troops under your command and such natives of the Eastern tribes as can be induced to proceed should cross the Prah on the 15th proximo at the point which you selected and indicated to the Major-General.

You will therefore make this your one object. If necessary to its attainment, you will break off all operations on the east bank of the Volta which have no direct bearing on the main issue; and if it should appear to you that your own presence for a longer period upon the Lower Volta is necessary, you will detach officers to accompany the disciplined troops at your command, and the Eastern Akims at Jankittay in their march to the Prah, which river must be crossed by a column from the forces under your command on the 15th January, the day on which the Major-General will cross at Prahsu Assin.

Captain J. H. Glover, R.N.,
Special Commissioner.

No. 19.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received January* 20, 1874.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, December* 26, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that I have recently ascertained that the Ashantees who were engaged in the invasion of King Blay's territory have been withdrawn, in consequence of the report of our intended advance into the heart of Ashantee having reached Coomassie. I therefore immediately dispatched Dr. Gouldsbury to King Blay to collect all the carriers whom he could. I inclose his report. The carriers have arrived and have been sent up country.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

Inclosure in No. 19.

Sir, *Ampanie Appolonia, December* 23, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, Commander-in-chief, &c., &c., that I have this day finished embarking 374 carriers (inclusive of headmen) on board Her Majesty's ship "Argus." All these I have collected from King Blay's district; but I fear I shall not be able to get many more from King Blay, as he states that the Ashantees are still close to him, and that he is afraid to send away too many of his men. Indeed, were it not that I almost forced him, I should not have got so many carriers from him as I have. He said he would give all his people if he were sure the Ashantees had left Appolonia.

I intend to-morrow to go to his outlying villages myself, and will get whatever carriers there are to be obtained. I had to remain on the beach all yesterday and to-day embarking the carriers I send, as otherwise they would not have been shipped for several days, so that I could not go to any of King Blay's villages except Ampanie, which is his head-quarters.

From this I purpose to proceed to Axim Princes, Dixcove, Boutry, &c.; but, as I have no means of communicating with the disaffected natives, I beg that you will be kind enough to request his Excellency to send me two or three Elmina men to act as messengers to the Axims, &c. The reason I ask for Elmina men is, that no one belonging to the loyal tribes would venture to trust himself amongst those who are still his enemies; and again, even if I succeeded in inducing any of the former to take a message to the disaffected tribes, the latter would not probably believe a message so carried, but, on the contrary, would at once conceive the idea that treachery was intended.

The disloyal people to windward do not yet know that the Elminas have sued for pardon, as the Dixcove people act as a preventative to communication between the Elminas and the disaffected people to windward of Dixcove.

I have to report that, on the night of the 20th instant, I called at Dixcove and got a promise from the King and Chiefs that they would give me some carriers, but they could not tell what the probable number would be. As I know all the Dixcove people I shall soon go down there and use whatever personal influence I may have amongst them; as I shall do with the Bousha, Boutry, and surrounding Ahanta people, if I can obtain the means of communicating with them.

I have, &c.
(Signed) V. SKIPTON GOULDSBURY, M.D.,
Surgeon, Army Medical Department

Colonel Greaves,
Chief of the Staff.

No. 20.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received January 20, 1864.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, December* 26, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report the conclusion of the Chamah affair.

2. Sergeant Hughes having destroyed Chamah, also burnt all the canoes. He thus left himself without means of recrossing the Prah. I had given him orders to be at Jouquah by Monday next. He therefore applied to be assisted in recrossing the Prah. The "Encounter" and "Merlin" gave him this assistance, and his operations came to an end by his repassing and moving northwards. I am sending him to Jouquah, in order that his men may form the nucleus of a force which I intend to move by what is known as the Wassaw route. This force will, to some extent, protect my left during my movement through Ashantee, just as those under Captain Butler and Captain Glover will protect my right.

3. I am sending two officers to Jouquah, and have written letters to the Kings of Tchuful, Eastern Wassaw, Western Wassaw, and Himman, desiring them to join this force as it passes through their territory.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY.
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

No. 21.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received January 20, 1874.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, December* 26, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to forward the reply furnished to me by Judge Marshall to your despatch of 2nd December.* As the event to which this letter alludes occurred before my arrival, and as Colonel Harley, during whose administration it took place, is now in London, I forward the letter without comment.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

Inclosure in No. 21.

Sir, *Court House, Cape Coast, December* 24, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter, forwarding Lord Kimberley's despatch of December, in which his Lordship requests your Excellency to call upon me to furnish a report upon the statement which appeared in the "Times" of December 1, that "slaves are constantly dragged from English vessels under the warrant of an English Judge," and that a woman was, "under due legal process, carried back to her master."

* No 226 of Command Paper No. 3, March 1874.

With regard to the first statement, the only ground on which I can suppose it was founded is as follows:—

A day or two after the detachment of Cape Coast Houssas was sent from there to Accra to join Captain Glover's expedition a number of women and children, both Houssas and Fantees, were sent on board one of the mail-steamers to be conveyed to Accra to join the Houssas. After they were on board, one of the principal native ladies of the place came to me with the complaint that two of her women servants or domestic slaves had run away from her and had been received into the Houssa Barracks, and were then on board the steamer, taking some of her property with them.

One of the most important duties of the Judicial Assessor's Court since its foundation, and which has been constantly recognized in Committees of the House of Commons on West African affairs, has been the regulation, as far as it has been possible, of the system of what is called domestic slavery, which exists among all the tribes which compose the British Protectorate. This duty involves the recognition and regulation of the rights of the masters as well as the protection of the servants.

The complaint of this lady was formally laid before me, and these women were being conveyed away from their mistress and town at the Government expense and under charge of a Colonial officer. They were leaving their mistress in a most improper manner and throwing away a home where they were happy and comfortable, to become the servants and mistresses of Houssas in a dangerous campaign, at the end of which they would probably be cast adrift. I therefore issued a summons for them to appear before me in the Judicial Assessor's Court. It is utterly untrue that this was any order or warrant for them to be dragged back into slavery; it was done in order to investigate the case. This summons was executed by the police on board the steamer, and when on board they were violently assaulted and their clothes torn by some of the women there; but, according to the evidence of the police, neither of these two women offered any resistance.

When the two women appeared before me I informed them why they had been brought back, and inquired of them whether they had any complaint of ill-treatment or unkindness to make against their mistress, who was not present, assuring them that it was my duty to protect them if such was the case. They stated that they had no complaint to make against her, and that they felt they had done wrong in leaving her as they had, and that they were willing to return to her, which they did without any compulsion whatever, and so the matter ended.

This is the only instance that has occurred since my arrival here in which any domestic slave has been brought from on board ship to appear before me.

The second statement to the effect that "a wretched female slave was carried through the streets of Cape Coast bound hand and foot," that she was then endeavouring to escape from slavery, and "being under due legal process carried back to her master," has no foundation whatever. Had any such treatment of any woman whatever been proved before me, I should most certainly have punished the guilty parties.

The Judicial Assessor's Court is, and always has been, constantly occupied in matters respecting domestic slavery, inasmuch as the main object of its existence is, as far as possible, to rule and guide the Kings and Chiefs of the Protectorate in the carrying out of the native laws. The Reports of the Committees of the House of Commons afford evidence of how much this Court has done to ameliorate and raise the condition of the domestic slaves as well as to put an end to many horrible and cruel customs which prevailed amongst these tribes, and that it has also advanced higher notions of justice and equity among those who are still recognized as the native rulers and leaders of the people.

As to the horrors ascribed by the writer in the "Times" to domestic slavery, I will beg your Excellency's permission to quote the opinion of Governor Pine on the subject, expressed in a despatch to the Right Honourable Edward Cardwell, M.P., dated October 7, 1865, and which may be found at page 19 of the correspondence published by order of Parliament, relative to King Aggery of Cape Coast.

I have not known an instance of domestic slaves leaving their owners for our castles, forts, or settlements on this long line of coast during the last two years; they are part and parcel of their families, to which they are as much attached as their children are, consequently there is no damage to be apprehended on this point.

In explanation of the peculiar office and powers of the Judicial assessor I will, in conclusion, make the following quotations from a despatch of Lord Stanley to Lieutenant-Governor Hill on the "Assessor's jurisdiction," dated 22nd November, 1844, and which will be found at page 437 of the Parliamentary Report No. 412, on Africa Western Coast, published in June, 1865:—

"The power of the Assessor, in his judicial capacity, is not derived from either of the Acts of Parliament above referred to (6 and 7 Victoria, chaps. 13 and 94), or from

the Order in Council (3rd September, 1844); and, further, it cannot be exercised by him as such within Her Majesty's dominions. It must be founded on the assent and concurrence of the Sovereign power of the State within which it is exercised, either express or in the case of the Treaty transmitted by you in your private and confidential despatch of the 6th of March last, or implied from long usage, as in the case of the long and general acquiescence which can be shown in many districts, in the authority hitherto exercised by Mr. M'Clean.

"You will understand that the system upon which Mr. M'Clean has proceeded in the exercise of judicial powers over the natives, is to be taken as the guide for the exercise of the powers of Assessor for the future.

"It is a jurisdiction which had its origin in a desire to mitigate, by the influence of Christianity and civilization, the effect of cruel and barbarous customs; it has been brought into operation upon a state of society and under relations to savage tribes, necessitating neglect of all technical rules and observances. In its effects it has undeniably been the means of insuring justice, preventing cruelty, and promoting civilization; and I must guard myself against being supposed, because I endeavour to give it the aid of the forms I have adverted to, to assume that the general principles of the law of England are not comprehensive enough to allow for the necessities which such a state of circumstances as exists on the Gold Coast unavoidably creates, and to justify those measures by which such necessities, when created, can alone be adequately provided for."

I have, &c.
(Signed) JAMES MARSHALL,
Chief Magistrate and Judicial Assessor.

His Excellency Sir G. J. Wolseley, C.B., K.C.M.G.,
Administrator.

No. 22.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, January* 20, 1874.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the following copy of a telegram which has been received from Commodore Hewett, having been brought to Lisbon by Her Majesty's ship "Echantress":—

"42nd Highlanders and Rifle Brigade are landed. 23rd Regiment will be disembarked on the 6th instant. Healthy, very little sickness. 'Victor Emanuel' and 'Dromedary' arrived. Natives eastward of Volta River troublesome. Glover started to join Sir Garnet Wolseley forty miles east side of Prah."

I am, &c.
(Signed) VERNON LUSHINGTON.

No. 23.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, January* 20, 1874.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, copies of a despatch of the 26th ultimo, and its inclosures, from Commodore Hewett, in regard to operations against the Chamah and other hostile tribes by Her Majesty's ships "Encounter" and "Merlin" in the neighbourhood of the Prah River on the 24th and 26th ultimo.

I am, &c.
(Signed) VERNON LUSHINGTON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 23.

Sir, "*Active*," *Cape Coast, December* 26, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to request you will inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that I received, on the afternoon of the 22nd instant, a letter from Sir Garnet

Wolseley, informing me that a Mr. Hughes (a native) in charge of some levies of the Commendah tribe, had had a brush with the Chamah people and some Ashantees about the lower part of the Prah; and that although he had caused them to retreat, he was unable to follow up his advantage, being without the means of transporting his men across the river into the enemy's country, and requesting me, therefore, to detach a man-of-war to convey ten canoes and fifty natives to Mr. Hughes' support.

I at once dispatched the "Encounter" and "Merlin" on this service; the latter vessel first went to Secondee, to pick up any information which might be obtainable, and afterwards joined the "Encounter" off the mouth of the River Prah.

Next morning (23rd) having embarked Sir Garnet Wolseley and his staff, I got under weigh in the "Active," and visited the place myself. Having taken the steam pinnace across the bar, at its entrance, carrying eight feet all the way, I took the General up the river for a short distance in order to reconnoitre.

We found mangrove swamps and very thick bush on both banks, and there appeared o be plenty of water for some distance.

Seeing no signs af any enemy, we returned on board at 5.30 P.M. and steamed back to this anchorage.

I left the "Encounter" behind to render any assistance Mr. Hughes might require, and I inclose a copy of Captain Bradshaw's report of proceedings after I left him, which he forwarded to me on his return here next day.

At 10.30 P.M. the arrival of the "Merlin" brought me news that those Commendah people having been put across the Prah, as they wished, had suddenly discovered that the enemy numbered 6,000 against their 600, and consequently, the river being in their rear, they stood a great chance of being altogether annihilated, unless speedily conveyed back into their own country.

I at once ordered the "Encounter" and "Merlin" to return to the assistance of these people, and a copy of the Report I received from Captain Bradshaw on his return here this afternoon is inclosed for their Lordships' information.

I have conveyed to Captain Bradshaw my approval of the manner in which he has carried out this service.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. N. W. HEWETT.

The Secretary to the Admiralty.

Inclosure 2 in No. 23.

Sir, *"Encounter," Cape Coast Castle, December* 24, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report that at 8 A.M. to-day I entered the River Prah, for the purpose of carrying out the instructions you gave me with reference to supporting the Commendah people in their contemplated attack on the Chamah and other hostile tribes settled near to them.

The two cutters of Her Majesty's ship under my command and the cutter of the "Merlin" having been manned and armed, they were taken in tow by the steam pinnaces of the "Encounter" and "Active" (the latter having been left behind with me for this purpose), and with them I went on board the "Merlin," anchored off the entrance of the river; but not seeing anything of Sergeant Hughes or his men, I sent a message directing him to come to me at once.

I afterwards landed on the east bank of the Prah, and at 8.30 a body of 300 men arrived.

These I immediately sent with their arms and food across to the other side in batches of 20, employing my cutters pulled by Kroomen on this service.

Very few arrived after this first detachment till 10 o'clock, when Sergeant Hughes with another 300 completed our total number of 635 fighting men, all of whom were landed on the west side of the river by 10.30 A.M., and at 11 o'clock they marched on Chamah.

I then sent the cutters and one steam pinnace on board the "Merlin" for their dinners, and in the other pinnace I proceeded to reconnoitre the Prah.

I ascended it a distance of 4½ miles, when, observing nothing of importance excepting a small village in ruins (it having been burned down on some previous occasion), and the navigation becoming somewhat dangerous, I returned to the entrance and steamed across the Bar, on which we touched lightly, owing to its being low water.

By this time the town of Chamah was in a blaze, Sergeant Hughes having fired it;

I steamed along the beach to the west of Chamah, and observed Hughes' men engaging the enemy in skirmishing order.

Shortly afterwards I returned on board the "Encounter," when a sharp skirmish was noticed to take place, resulting in the flight of the Chamah people,

The Commendah men then quietly returned to their town; and, having nothing further to detain me, I weighed anchor at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and have the honour to report my arrival here at 5.50 P.M.

I directed the "Merlin" to rejoin your broad pendant to-morrow morning.

I have, &c.

(Signed) RICHARD BRADSHAW. *Captain.*

Commodore W. N. W. Hewett, V.C.,
Senior Officer.

Inclosure 3 in No. 23.

Sir, *"Encounter," Cape Coast Castle, December* 26, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that I proceeded from the anchorage at 2·15 A.M. on the 25th instant, steaming slowly, and arrived at Chamah at 7 A.M. the same morning. I sent a canoe on shore to desire Sergeant Hughes to come on board immediately.

2. Sergeant Hughes came on board at 10·30 A.M., bringing with him the principal Chief of the Commendah tribe. He acquainted me that the Wassau tribe having failed to form a junction with him, he was not strong enough to cope, single-handed, with the Chamahs; besides which he could get no food, and his ammunition was running short.

3. He had burned and destroyed everything at Chamah; had taken fifty canoes; and he thought it better to re-cross the Prah and make his way to Tooguah, where he was ordered to be by the 28th instant. I therefore directed him to get his men together as soon as possible and march them to the spit at the Prah River, carrying their colours in the rear, in order that I might cover them supposing the enemy should follow them up. I ordered Lieutenant Day to take the "Merlin" to her old position off the Prah.

4. During this time we saw sharp skirmishing going on, the Chamahs attacking from the bush close to the town; they were, however, driven off, Sergeant Hughes' party losing two men killed and three wounded, one of the latter having his right thumb blown off by the bursting of his gun.

5. At 1·45 P.M. they began to march. I then sent one cutter, towed by steam pinnace, which, with the cutter of the "Merlin," went into the Prah to take them across. By 4·30 P.M. they were all again on the eastern shore, when our boats returned to the ship.

6. Mr. Essein, the Interpreter, who had been on shore, told me he heard that the village of Alboaddi was full of Chamahs, who had gone there, taking with them all their goods, on seeing the men-of-war anchor in the bay. I accordingly, at 4·30 this morning, took my pinnace and cutter, with the "Merlin's" cutter in tow with the steam pinnace, and proceeded to Alboaddi Point, arriving just after daybreak, and commenced shelling the village with pinnace's gun, the cutters throwing in rockets. The practice was excellent, nearly every shell bursting in the village. One went through the roof of a hut, and, bursting inside, blew the wall completely down. The rockets were thrown in with great precision, and the village was in flames before 7 A.M. As soon as it was well on fire I ceased firing, remaining off the Point, throwing an occasional shell in to prevent the enemy coming back to try and extinguish the fire. By 8 A.M. the whole village was in a blaze, and at 8·30 it was a mass of smouldering ruins; not one house remained standing. I then, with the boats, returned to the ship.

7. The officers in charge of the boats were—

"Encounter's" pinnace, Lieutenant Evans.
" " cutter, Lieutenant Loveridge.
"Merlin's" cutter, Lieutenant Day.

8. Mr. Essein accompanied the boats, and was of much use in piloting us while it was dark, as the point is very rocky; in fact, his services altogether have been very valuable since he embarked in the "Merlin," and he has always shown a cheerful willingness in procuring or imparting information.

9. Having now substantially harassed our enemy, the Chamahs, and as the Commendah people were again in their own country, there was no reason for my remaining longer, especially as my Kroomen attached to the naval brigade are to land this after-

noon. I consequently ordered the "Merlin" to accompany me and proceed to Cape Coast Castle; and I now beg to report my arrival here at 1·20 P.M.

10. I also beg to inclose herewith the necessary returns.*

I have, &c.

(Signed) RICHARD BRADSHAW, *Captain.*

Commodore W. N. W. Hewett, V.C.,
Senior Officer.

No. 24.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, January* 20, 1874.

WITH reference to previous correspondence, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, copies of a despatch of the 26th ultimo, and its inclosures, from Commodore Hewett, in regard to the issue of a fresh notice of blockade of the Gold Coast, after he had been in communication with Sir Garnet Wolseley on the subject, and the directions given for the maintenance of the blockade by an adequate force from Her Majesty's ships under the Commodore's orders.

I am, &c.

(Signed) VERNON LUSHINGTON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 24.

Sir, *"Active," Cape Coast, December* 26, 1873.

REFERRING to your Confidential despatches of 21st October, 1873, 3rd November, 1873, and 10th November, 1873, communicating to me the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown that the blockade proclaimed by the Officer Administering the Government of the Gold Coast is invalid, owing to the parts of the coast considered necessary to be blockaded not being defined with sufficient clearness, I request you will lay before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty a copy of a letter addressed to me by Sir G. Wolseley, requesting my opinion as to what portions of the Gold Coast ought to be placed under blockade, should I consider it advisable that a new Proclamation be issued, and a duplicate of my reply thereto, which will inform them of the state of the blockade as it now exists; the Administrator concurring in my views on the subject as therein set forth.

2. Dixcove is the only place along the Gold Coast from Elmina to Assinee that, in the opinion of Sir G. Wolseley and myself should be open to trade from seaward, all other places between our forts and settlements being in the hands of the enemy or his allies.

3. The blockade is being maintained by an adequate force taken out of the squadron under my command, and I trust that the notice of it being proclaimed issued by me to supersede the one distributed by Captain Fremantle on September 1, will be found to be sufficiently legal in its particulars.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. N. W. HEWETT, *Commodore.*

The Secretary to the Admiralty.

Inclosure 2 in No. 24.

Sir, *Government House, Cape Coast, December* 11, 1873

I HAVE the honour to forward for your information a copy of a despatch received from the Secretary of State having reference to the blockade which has been established upon this Coast.

From this despatch you will perceive that the Law Officers of the Crown have decided that the blockade, as at present established, is invalid. But they are of opinion that a blockade limited to those parts of the coast which are in possession of the enemy would be valid.

* Returns not forwarded.

In the coast-line which is to be blockaded (*i.e.*, from Elmina, westward, to the boundary of the French territory) Dixcove is the only place where, in my opinion, it would be safe for the present to allow trade to be carried on. The other ports are all either in the hands of or surrounded by hostile tribes.

I would be glad, however, to have the benefit of your advice upon this subject, and also your opinion as to defining the positions of the coast which are to be blockaded.

In case you should agree with me in my view of this matter, I should be obliged if you would be so good as to take steps for drawing up the necessary notice, in order that Lord Kimberley's wishes in the matter may be carried out without any loss of time.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

Commodore W. N. W. Hewett, V.C.,
Senior Officer.

Inclosure 3 in No. 24.

Sir, "*Active*," *Cape Coast Castle, December* 14, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, in which you transmit me a copy of a despatch you have received from the Secretary of State calling for the withdrawal of the existing notice of blockade as being invalid; and the substitution of another, if necessary, which should define with greater precision those particular parts of the coast which should be blockaded; and I have the honour further to inform you that I have carefully considered your opinion of the coast line which should be specified in this notice, and I entirely concur in your views.

First. That its limits should be Elmina on the one side, and the boundary of the French territory (marked by the River Assinee) on the other.

Secondly. That the friendly port of Dixcove should be the only place between these limits which should be free from blockade.

I beg, therefore, to inclose notice which I propose to issue, proclaiming the undermentioned districts to be in a state of blockade from the date hereof, viz.—

That portion of the Gold Coast stretching from Elmina westward as far as Bushan; to wit, districts occupied by the enemy or his allies which lie adjacent to St. George D'Elmina, Commendah, Chamah, Secondee, Tacorady, and Bushan.

Also that other portion of this coast which is embraced between a point in latitude 4° 46′ north, and longitude 1° 58′ west, and the River Assinee, including such-like districts in the occupation of the enemy or his allies lying adjacent to Aquidah, Brandenberg, Axim, and Appolonia.

I am fully prepared to maintain the establishment of this blockade by an adequate force of Her Majesty's ships under my command.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. N. W. HEWETT, *Commodore.*

His Excellency Major-General Sir G. Wolseley, C.B., K.C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 4 in No. 24.

Official Notice.

I HEREBY declare that, from the date hereof, that portion of the Gold Coast stretching from Elmina westward as far as Bushan, to wit, the districts occupied by the enemy or his allies, which lie adjacent to St. George D'Elmina, Commendah, Chamah, Secondee, Tacorady, and Bushan, as also that other portion of the Coast which is embraced between a point in latitude 4° 46′ N. and longitude 1° 58′ W., and the River Assinie, including such like districts in the occupation of the enemy or his allies, which lie adjacent to Aquidah, Brandenberg, Axim, and Appolonia, are placed in a state of blockade, and that such blockade is maintained by a competent force of Her Majesty's ships.

All measures, therefore, which are authorized by the Law of Nations, and the respective Treaties between Her Majesty and the different Neutral Powers, will be enforced on behalf of Her Majesty against all vessels which may attempt to violate the blockade.

Given under my hand on board Her Majesty's ship "Active," at Cape Coast Castle, this 15th day of December, 1873.

(Signed) W. N. W. HEWETT, *Commodore and Senior Officer of Her Majesty's ships on the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa Station.*

No. 25.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, January* 21, 1874.

WITH reference to my letter of yesterday's date,* I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the Earl of Kimberley's information, extracts from a general letter of the 27th ultimo, from Commodore Hewett, in regard to the arrival of transports, the movements of Her Majesty's ships, and the state of operations on the Gold Coast.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

Inclosure in No. 25.

Extracts from a Letter dated December 27, 1873, addressed to the Secretary to the Admiralty by Commodore Hewett, V.C.

IN continuation of my general letter of 16th December, 1873, I request you will inform the Lord's Commissioners of the Admiralty that the transport No. 12 ('Sarmatian') arrived at 1 A.M. on the 17th instant, having performed the passage out in $12\frac{16}{24}$ days. At the request of Sir Garnet Wolseley I have sent her for a cruise in the Trade Winds. She is due here to day, and will soon after her arrival disembark the troops she brought out.

2. The "Tamar" and "Himalaya" are still cruizing. On the arrival of the English mail of the 30th November, I despatched Her Majesty's ship "Beacon" with the letters which came from these ships to a rendezvous in lat. 3° N. and long. 3° W. where I had previously arranged they should proceed on the 24th instant.

I expect the "Beacon" to return at any moment, and the "Tamar" and "Himalaya," as I have in my general letter of 15th December, 1873, already informed their Lordships, are ordered to return to Cape Coast on the afternoon of the 30th instant.

The transport "Finisterre" arrived here at 2·15 P.M. on the 17th instant from Porto Praya, St. Jago, with 125 head of cattle and 11 mules for the "Control," and left again the next evening for Cape Verd Islands for a further supply.

The marine transport No. 10 arrived here on the 22nd instant, and is accommodating the Principal Transport Officer afloat and his staff, of whom Lieutenants Oldfield and Henderson and Dr. Walter Reid came out in the ship. The latter has been appointed Health Officer at this port by Sir Garnet Wolseley, *vice* Dr. Baird of the "Druid," the Administrator concurring in my opinion that it is advisable to employ an officer on this duty who is not liable to be suddenly removed from the port.

The "Adela" I despatched on the 15th instant to the Gambia, and sent Lieutenant George S. Smith, of the "Druid," to procure as many negro carriers as possible for service under the Control Department. I shall forward their Lordships full information of the means I have taken to supply the great demand for the negroes required to convey provisions, baggage, &c., up to the front.

The "Lilian," No. 4 transport, returned from Lagos on the night of the 25th, having been sent down the coast (as I reported in paragraph 18 of my general letter of 15th December), to bring up any supplies of cattle, &c., which might be procurable. Mr. A. F. Gain, Paymaster of Her Majesty's ship "Encounter," was sent on this service, and performed it in a very zealous and successful manner, having collected at the different places he visited, bullocks 156, sheep 64, besides various other articles of food; and 22,000 lbs. of corn, which have been landed for the use of the garrison.

My letter, forwarded by the mail which takes this despatch, will acquaint their Lordships of certain operations carried out by Captain Bradshaw, of Her Majesty's ship "Encounter."

* No. 24.

In my letter of yesterday's date, I have detailed the arrangements made for the formation of a Naval Brigade. As was intended, the men landed this morning at 4.30, and, with the Kroomen attached to them as carriers, a total force of about 400 officers and men are at present on their way to Prahsu.

The "Argus" has lately returned from a trip to Axim with Dr. Gouldsbury, who is Civil Commandant at that place, and has been enlisting negroes as carriers. The "Argus" has brought back 370 (including some women), and it is my intention to despatch her again on this service.

As the mail is closing (at 2.10 P.M.) the "Manitoban," with the 2nd West Indian Regiment, is reported coming in.

No. 26.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, January* 22, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 26th December,* inclosing a despatch from Captain Glover with your reply, desiring him to move all the disciplined troops at his disposal, with such natives as he could induce to proceed, so as to cross the Prah on the 15th January.

I approve of the instruction which you addressed to Captain Glover.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 27.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, January* 23, 1874.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 26th December,† forwarding a Report by Judge Marshall, in answer to my despatch of the 2nd of December.‡

The explanation given by Mr. Marshall appears to me to be satisfactory.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 28.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir. *Downing Street, January* 23, 1874.

WITH reference to the letter from the Reverend Mr. Chapman, I have to point out that there is no such Treaty stipulation as is therein assumed to exist with the Ashantees, that a person in the British Protectorate murdering an Ashantee is to be executed at the place where the crime was committed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 29.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, January* 23, 1874.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 20th ultimo,§ I transmit to you herewith a copy of a letter from the Foreign Office,‖ forwarding one from the German Ambassador, with further information supplied by the North German Missionary Society respecting the tribes in the neighbourhood of Quittah and the Volta, which appears to me to deserve your attention.

* No. 18. † No. 21. ‡ No. 226 of Command Paper No. 3 of March 1874.
§ No. 35 of Command Paper No. 4 of March 1874. ‖ No. 10.

I desire to direct your attention to the correspondence noted in the margin, in which you will find stated the views of Her Majesty's Government on this subject.*

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 30.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, January* 23, 1874.

I TRANSMIT to you a copy of a letter from Mr. E. FitzGerald, inclosing one from Mr. R. Capper, in which it is suggested that a supply of carriers and hammock-bearers might readily be obtained from the West African Coast south of the Equator.

Although it is too late to take advantage of this suggestion for the purposes of your present proceedings, I think it desirable to place you in possession of the information furnished in the letter from Mr. Capper, who in a recent interview has given me further explanations to the same effect.

I have, &c.
Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 31.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Foreign Office, January* 24, 1874.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to transmit to you, to be laid before the Earl of Kimberley, the following copy of a telegram, dated the 21st, from Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon:—

"Government Notice of yesterday declares British Possessions on Gold Coast free from yellow fever. Ports of Guinea between Cape Palmas and Gulf of Benin, as well as Bonny, declared still infected."

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 32.

War Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *War Office, January* 24, 1874.

WITH reference to your letter of the 30th ultimo,† on the subject of the railway material sent out to the Gold Coast for the conveyance of troops, I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to transmit, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, the accompanying copy of a despatch from the General Officer Commanding in the West Africa Setttlements, from which it appears that the railway material in question has been sent home.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

Inclosure in No. 32.

Sir, *Cape Coast Castle, December* 10, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 11th ultimo, informing me that no more railway material would be shipped beyond that already on board the "Lilian" and "Joseph Dodds."

* Colonel Harley, 14th July, 1873 (No. 52 of Command Paper No. 2 of March 1874); Secretary of State, 23rd August, 1873 (No. 64 of same Paper).

† No. 59 of Command Paper No. 4 of March 1874.

In conformity with the permission conveyed in this despatch, I have given orders that the railway material shall not be landed from either of these steamers.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,

Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for War,
War Office, London.

No. 33.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, January* 24, 1874.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, copy of a despatch from Commodore Hewett, dated the 26th December, with its inclosures in original, reporting the steps which had been taken for the formation and landing of a naval brigade to partake in the military operations against the Ashantees, under the command of Captain Blake, of Her Majesty's ship "Druid."

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

Inclosure 1 in No. 33.

Sir, "*Active*," *Cape Coast, December* 26, 1873.

ADVERTING to your letter of the 11th of November, 1873, on the subject of landing seamen, &c., from Her Majesty's ships under my orders, and referring to my letter of the 15th December, in which I informed their Lordships that I had, at the request of Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, K.C.M.G., C.B., disembarked 50 seamen and marines, who are now on duty in the front, under the command of Lieutenant Gerard H. N. Noel. I have the honour to request that you will now lay before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the inclosed letter I have received from Sir Garnet Wolseley, and a copy of my reply thereto, on the subject of forming a naval brigade, as well as the accompanying copies of memoranda I have issued, relative to its disembarkation on the morning of the 27th instant.

I beg to forward notes of some useful information made by the Major-General, and given to the soldiers and sailors for their guidance while on this expedition.

I have directed Captain William H. Blake, of Her Majesty's ship "Druid," to take command of the brigade, and Commander Percy P. Luxmoore, of Her Majesty's ship "Argus," to act under his orders.

The numbers of the officers and men shown in my memorandum of the 22nd instant, as ordered to be landed, are only approximate, as some slight alterations have since been made; a correct list of those actually disembarked will be forwarded by the next opportunity.

The march will be made according to the route laid down in the General's letter already referred to, and on meeting Lieutenant Noel and his party, Captain Blake will take them under his command and proceed to join the detachment of troops at Prahsue.

It is the intention of Sir Garnet Wolseley to force the passage of the Prah, on or about the 6th January, 1874, and to force a *tête-de-pont* on the enemy's side of the river, and he expects to move all his forces towards Coomassie on the 15th of that month.

The health of the party in the front has, on the whole, been very satisfactory; they have now been landed over a month, and, except those cases mentioned in my letter (a duplicate of which I forward by the mail which conveys this) none have broken down. Lieutenant Noel and about ten others have suffered slightly from fever or diarrhœa, but are now convalescent and have resumed their active duties.

I forward herewith a copy of a memorandum issued by Captain W. H. Blake, detailing the order of march, as also a schedule of inclosures.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. N. W. HEWETT, *Commodore.*

The Secretary to the Admiralty.

Inclosure 2 in No. 33.

Sir, *Government House, Cape Coast Castle, December* 19, 1873.

WITH reference to my recent conversation with you on the subject of a Naval Brigade taking part in the operations north of the River Prah, I have the honour to inform you that, should you concur in my proposals, I should like the 200 seamen and marines, who you said would be available for service ashore, to be landed on the 27th instant, to march that day, according to the route inclosed herein, to Prahsu, where they would be joined by the 50 men from the squadron under your command now serving in the front.

As it has been chiefly owing to the material and most cordial assistance received from the seamen and marines of the fleet that I have been able to free the south of the Prah from the presence of the enemy, I am desirous that those, who have so gallantly borne the heat and burden of the day, should have the honour of being the first to cross into Ashantee territory.

The first detachment of the troops recently arrived from England will not reach the Prah until the 8th of January, but I would propose forcing the passage of that river with the Naval Brigade, the 2nd West India Regiment, Rait's Artillery, and Russell and Wood's Regiments about the 6th or 7th of that month, and under cover of this force constructing a bridge over the river and a *tête-de-pont* on the northern bank.

In order that the number of officers of the Naval Brigade should be in the same proportion to the non-commissioned officers and rank and file, as they will be in the battalions of regular infantry, I have to request that the number detailed for duty with it may not exceed thirteen inclusive of two medical officers.

I am led to hope, from what you mentioned to me in conversation, that you will be able to supply from the fleet a sufficient number of Kroomen to carry the officers' baggage, the men's kits, a reserve of fifty rounds of Snider ammunition, and to furnish three orderlies to each of the two medical officers to carry field companions and medical comforts. Bearers for fifteen hammocks for sick and wounded will be furnished by the Control Department.

As spirits do not form part of the rations to be issued to our soldiers, I have to request that you will be good enough not to issue any to your men after the 8th January, when the Naval Brigade will be joined on the Prah by the first detachment of regular infantry. I do not hesitate to make this request as I am sure you will see how essential it is that all the Europeans in the field should share alike.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

The Senior Naval Officer,
Gold Coast.

Inclosure 3 in No. 33.

Sir, "*Active*," *Cape Coast Castle, December* 20, 1873.

I HAVE much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your letter dated yesterday, wherein you allude in such a complimentary way to the aid rendered by the seamen and marines of the squadron (then under the orders of Captain Fremantle, of Her Majesty's ship "Barracouta") in freeing the country south of the River Prah from the presence of the enemy.

2. It is most gratifying, not only to me, but also to the officers, seamen, and marines under my orders, to learn that you so highly appreciate the zealous spirit that has pervaded the squadron in its co-operation with the army, as to decide that the honourable distinction of being amongst those who are detailed to be the first to cross into the Ashantee territory shall be allotted to the Naval Brigade.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. N. W. HEWETT, *Commodore.*

Major-General Sir G. Wolseley, C.B., K.C.M.G.,
Administrator.

Inclosure 4 in No. 33.

Memorandum of Halting Places.

Cape Coast Castle.	
Inquahim	$6\frac{3}{4}$ miles.
Accrowful	$6\frac{3}{4}$ „
Yancoomassee (Fantee)	$10\frac{1}{2}$ „
Mansue	$11\frac{1}{2}$ „
Sutah	$10\frac{1}{2}$ „
Yancoomassee (Assin)	$12\frac{1}{4}$ „
Barraco	$10\frac{1}{2}$ „
Prahsue	$7\frac{1}{2}$ „

These distances are E. E.

(Signed) REDOER BULLER,
Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Cape Coast Castle, December 19, 1873.

Inclosure 5 in No. 33.

(Memo.) *"Active," Cape Coast Castle, December* 22, 1873.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GARNET WOLSELEY, K.C.M.G., C.B., Administrator of the Gold Coast, having requested me to land from the squadron a party of 200 seamen and marines or thereabouts, with a proportionate number of officers, to join the party of of officers and men already landed and serving in the front under Lieutenant Gerard Noel, of Her Majesty's ship "Active," I have to acquaint the respective captains, commanders, and officers commanding Her Majesty's ships, under my orders, with the arrangements I have made for the organization of this Naval Brigade.

The General has informed me that it is chiefly due to the material aid and cordial assistance he has received from the seamen and marines of the squadron that he has been able to free the country south of the River Prah from the presence of the enemy; and being desirous of showing his high appreciation of the zealous spirit that has pervaded the whole squadron in its co operation with the army, and that those who have so gallantly borne the heat and burden of the day should have the honour of being the first to cross into Ashantee territory, he has requested that the Naval Brigade may disembark on the morning of the 27th instant, and proceed to join the others whom he has detailed to force the passage of the Prah.

The Brigade will be commanded by Captain William H. Blake, of Her Majesty's ship "Druid," and Commander Percy P. Luxmoore, of Her Majesty's ship "Argus," will act under his orders.

The undermentioned are the probable numbers who will be landed from the several ships; but, owing to many reasons, they are liable to alteration before the time to disembark arrives:—

From Her Majesty's ship "Active."
1 Lieutenant.
3 Sub-Lieutenants.
1 Gunner, 2nd class.
40 Seamen.
10 Marines.

From Her Majesty's ship "Druid."
2 Sub-Lieutenants.
1 Midshipman.
32 Seamen.
12 Marines.

From Her Majesty's ship "Encounter."
1 Lieutenant.
1 Sub-Lieutenant.
20 Seamen.
11 Marines.

From Her Majesty's ship "Amethyst."
(On board the "Active.")
1 Lieutenant.
1 Sub-Lieutenant.
30 Seamen.

From Her Majesty's ship "Argus."
1 Sub-Lieutenant.
25 Seamen.
11 Marines.

From Her Majesty's ship "Dromedary."
(If she arrives in time.)
1 Lieutenant, R.M.
15 Marines.

The Medical Staff will be—
Staff Surgeon H. Fagan, Her Majesty's ship "Active."
Surgeon J. W. Fisher, Her Majesty's ship "Decoy."

Abstract.

Ship.	Captain.	Commander.	Lieutenant.	Sub-Lieutenant.	Midshipman.	Gunner, 2nd Class.	Lieutenant,	Staff Surgeon.	Surgeon.	Petty Officers and Seamen.	Non-commissioned Officers and Privates.	Total.
Active	..	1	3	..	1	..	1	..	40	10	56
Druid	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	32	12	48
Encounter	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	20	11	33
Amethyst	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	32
Argus	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	25	11	38
Decoy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Dromedary (if arrived in time)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	15	16
Total	1	1	3	8	1	1	1	1	1	147	59	224
Already in the front	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	1	20	23	48
Grand Total	1	1	4	10	1	1	2	1	2	167	82	272

The number of Kroomen to be landed to act as carriers is—

From "Active"	 45	From "Argus"	 35
"Druid"	 45	"Beacon"	 8
"Encounter"	 40	"Merlin"	 6
"Amethyst"	 8		187

Approximate only.

Head Kroomen and 2nd head Kroomen to be distinguished by wearing a cutlass.

Rig of all Kroomen to be flannel and native waist cloth, with their knife.

Head Kroomen and 2nd head Kroomon may wear a pair of serge trouses.

The remainder of their gear they are to carry.

They will be commanded by a Lieutenant, with a sub-Lieutenant and a gunner acting under his orders.

With the kit to be taken by each man as already arranged, is to be put up a small quantity of spun yarn.

The Kroomen will be disembarked under the above-mentioned officers' superintendence at 2·30 P.M. on the 26th, and they are to take ashore with them the officers' and men's spare clothes, &c., mess and cooking gear, reserve ammunition, "tentes d'abri," and the spirits authorized to be sent to the front.

On landing they will fall-in in the order in which they are to march off the beach, viz.:—

"Active's" on the right, then the "Druid's," "Encounter's," "Amethyst's," "Beacon's," "Merlin's," and "Argus'."

Anticipating they will start by 4 o'clock they ought to reach Iquahim (a distance of $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles about) by 6·30 that evening.

Here, after carefully storing the baggage, &c., in one of the huts which will be found erected, they are to rest till the Naval Brigade may arrive.

The after arrangements for the daily transport of camp gear, baggage, &c., will be made by Captain Blake. So the subject may now be dismissed with the observation that, as it is most essential to the well-being of the Brigade that they should be carried out without a hitch, I look to all the officers, and more especially to those who will have the immediate superintendence of these Kroomen, to render every assistance, by encouragement and otherwise, in keeping the carriers up to the mark and prevent their lagging behind.

Early on the morning of the 27th, a breakfast of fresh soup and biscuit is to be served out to those who are to form the naval brigade; and, at 4·30 A.M., all who are to be landed are to be at the edge of the surf in the boats of the ships to which they respectively belong, when they will be transferred to surf boats for conveyance to the shore.

The following are the directions to be observed in carrying out this disembarkation:—

Each surf-boat will carry a trip fourteen men and one officer or petty officer in charge; and they will be conveyed to the shore in the following order, viz.:—

"Active's," "Amethyst's" (on board "Active"), "Druid's," "Encounter's," "Argus's," and "Dromedary's" (if arrived).

On landing on the beach, the "Active's" are to fall in on the right, and the other

ships' detachments (irrespective of their being seamen or marines) will follow in this order, viz.:—

"Druid's," "Encounter's," "Amethyst's," "Argus's," and "Dromedary's" (if arrived).

When every one has fallen in, 70 rounds of ball cartridge will be served out to each man. This, with their arms and day's provisions (on this occasion to consist of 2 lbs. of salt meat and 4 ozs. of sugar, instead of the usual allowance) will be carried by them; and they are also to take a havresack and water-bottle, filled with fresh condensed water before leaving their ships.

Twelve hammocks will be landed on the afternoon of the day previous, and the Control Department has arranged to provide bearers (sixty) for them, who will be picked up in the road under Connor's Hill and follow the Naval Brigade on the march.

These arrangements are only for the march to the front, and on arrival at Prahsue, others will be made by Captain Blake for forming the marines into companies by themselves.

(Signed) W. N. W. HEWETT, *Commodore.*

To the Respective Captains, Commanders, and Officers
Commanding Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels on
the West Coast of Africa Station.

Inclosure 6 in No. 33.

(Memo.) *"Active," at Cape Coast Castle, December* 22, 1873.

REFERRING to my Memorandum of to-day's date, informing the respective Captains, Commanders, and officers commanding Her Majesty's ships under my orders, that I have, at the request of Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, K.C.M.G., C.B., determined to land detachments of seamen and marines, together with a proportionate number of officers from various ships of the squadron, who are to be formed into a Naval Brigade under your command, to co-operate with the army in the attack contemplated by the General on the Ashantees.

It is my direction that you superintend the arrangements I have made, and promulgated in the Memorandum above referred to, for the disembarkation of the men at 4·30 A.M. on the 27th instant.

Should no unforeseen circumstance arise, I anticipate that you will be able to commence your march to Prahsue by 6 o'clock, and I inclose you a list of the different places you are to halt at, showing the distance which will have to be travelled to reach them.

You will place yourself in communication with the military authorities before leaving Cape Coast Castle, and from them you will learn such information as may be necessary for your future proceedings.

You are to avoid, as far as may be, making any distinction between the detachments disembarked from the several ships. By this I wish you to understand that I am desirous each individual should consider himself as belonging to the brigade, rather than to any particular ship during the time he may be landed; and although for the convenience of transport arrangements it is desirable that the order of march I have laid down should be observed until they join the troops at Prahsue, on arriving there and taking under your command the party already serving in the front under the command of Lieutenant G. H. W. Noel of the "Active," I wish you to organize your force in whatever way you may judge to be most expedient.

I would remind you that, as the Naval Brigade will be followed very shortly by the main army, it is very necessary that every precaution should be taken to insure the several camps you may halt at being left in a clean and orderly condition, and to this end fatigue parties should be detailed for this special duty, and so that all may share this duty alike, the representatives of each ship should take it in regular turn.

At each camp there are latrines erected for the accommodation of the men, and great care is to be taken that these are the only places used by them.

Two wells will be found at the several halting places, one for drinking purposes and the other for washing, and the men should be informed of this.

When a halt is made near to a river or stream, the men should be carefully looked after, lest they use its waters for washing purposes above the place where others may drink.

I recommend the arms and ammunition being, if possible, taken inside the huts; there will be no difficulty in hanging up the latter near to where each man sleeps, and probably there will be ample room to stow the former close to his bed.

You will follow such directions as you may from time to time receive from the officer in command of the army in the movements of your brigade, and I need scarcely point out how essential it is that a hearty co-operation be maintained between the two services.

The internal economy of the Naval Brigade will be entirely in the hands of yourself.

With regard to transport arrangements, they are such an important feature in the coming operations, that I cannot impress too strongly on you the necessity that every officer under your command should be urged to do his utmost in encouraging the kroomen to prevent their lagging or breaking down under their loads.

During your march to Prahsue you are to position the carriers between the seamen and marines of their respective ships.

It is my intention to follow the Naval Brigade to the Prah at an early date, in company with the General, and I have such confidence in your experience and good judgment that I look forward to being much gratified at the efficiency of your party when I have the pleasure of joining you.

As the nature of this campaign is such that it will be impossible for any supplies other than the soldiers' ordinary rations to be sent up to the front, I appeal to the *esprit de corps* which must so largely exist amongst a body of officers who are all of them volunteers for this service in the field, and would ask them to determine to fare the same as their men from the time they are landed from their ships till they return again.

(Signed) W. N. W. HEWETT, *Commodore.*

To Captain William Hans Blake, Her Majesty's ship "Druid,"
Commanding the Naval Brigade.

Inclosure 7 in No. 33.

(Memo.) "*Druid*," *Cape Coast, December* 26, 1873.

HAVING been entrusted with the command of the Naval Brigade, about to land and proceed to Prahsue, I have to direct that the following regulations be observed by those placed under my orders:—

When landed.—As the brigade is to be all one, and no distinction by names of ships, it will be divided into companies as follows:—The "Active's" will form No. 1 Company; "Druid's," No. 2; "Encounter's," No. 3; "Amethyst's," No. 4; and "Argus's," No. 5.

Order of March.—No. 1 Company will lead, followed by Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5 bringing up the rear, marching two deep.

2. The company leading will push forward an advanced guard (under an officer, if possible) of six men, 400 yards to the front, and the company in rear will in the same way supply the rear-guard to pick up all stragglers.

3. The marines will follow the bluejackets of their respective ships under the officers commanding the Company.

4. The kroomen and native carriers will march between the bluejackets and marines of the ships to which they are attached under the superintendence of an officer from the Company.

5. The march is to be conducted in open order; a halt will be called every hour, and no one is to fall out without orders or permission.

6. Men may (when not in the vicinity of the enemy) sing on the march; at the same time, officers are not to permit any irregularities, but recollect that discipline is to be maintained as on board.

7. The men are to be cautioned always to fill their water-bottles with condensed water before starting, and against drinking too much at a time, a little being all that is requisite.

When in Camp.—On arriving in camp the officers will halt their companies and await orders where to billet their men, if in huts, or pitch their tents, it being observed that each company will keep as much as possible together.

2. The arms are to be taken inside the huts and hung up, with the belts, near to where each man sleeps.

3. If guards or pickets are required, requisite orders will be given on every occasion.

4. The officers of each company will tell off cooks, who will proceed at once to construct the kitchen, and, where necessary, give directions for latrines to be dug. The

latter having been erected at each camp to Prahsue, they are to be the only places used.

5. There are two wells at each camp, one for drinking purposes, the other for washing. Where a halt is made near to a river or stream, men are to be cautioned not to use its water for washing purposes above where others may drink.

6. Unless orders to the contrary, the men may be allowed to wash themselves, and, if necessary, take off their clothes to air; but care is to be taken they do not do so when in a too heated condition.

7. When not preparing to march, meals will be at the usual hours; but spirits, instead of being served out in the middle of the day, will be issued in the evening, and the camp to be cleared up after every meal.

8. There will be two parades, morning and evening, when it is expected the camp will be in perfect order, each officer of companies looking to its own huts or tents, and reporting the same for the inspection of the officer second in command, who will make his final report to me.

9. The Medicalc Offier in charge being responsible, will adopt such measures as he may consider necessary for the health and well-being of all.

10. The Commodore having expressed his wishes to me in the following terms, viz., "As the nature of this campaign is such that it will be impossible for any supplies other than the soldiers' ordinary rations to be sent up to the front, I appeal to the *esprit de corps* which must so largely exist amongst a body of officers who are all of them volunteers for this service in the field, and would ask them to determine to fare the same as their men from the time they are landed from their ships till their return again;" it will be unnecessary for me at present to say further than that I feel sure the same spirit which should animate all belonging to the Naval Brigade to do their duty in such manner that will reflect credit upon the service, will also cause them cheerfully to abide by those wishes.

11. As the troops are expected to join the Naval Brigade on the 7th January, it is to be understood that from that time the bluejackets and marines, like the troops, get no spirits.

(Signed) W. H. BLAKE, *Captain of Her Majesty's ship "Druid," Commanding Naval Brigade.*

W. N. W. Hewett, Commodore.

No. 34.

Messrs. Swanzy to Colonial Office.

My Lord, 122, *Cannon Street, January* 24, 1874.

WE take leave to forward herewith an extract from a letter dated the 18th ultimo, which we received on the 20th instant from our Agent at Assinee, believing the information it affords may prove useful and interesting to your Lordship.

We are, &c.

(Signed) F. & A. SWANZY,
Per D. D. Harries.

Inclosure in No. 34.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Soloman, Assinee, dated December 18, 1873.

WE have been expecting Amatifo here a week ago since, but, owing to the death of the Chief at Abbo and the customs attending it, his arrival has been prolonged.

The intention of the British Government relative to attacking Coomassie is now well known to all the Ashantees at Appolonia.

Messengers from that Capital had been despatched to recall them from their present quarters, and I have reason to believe that the message has now reached them.

A gradual retreat is being made; and the villages on the road through which they passed on their way from Ashantee to Appolonia are, from all accounts, full of those who are making head start of the rest.

It is the general belief, and not without authenticity, that the greater part of the Appolonians will be carried away by them; and the King Amarki with the rest of the Chiefs, Tarhakie included, who are now secured in their own camp (Ashantee), will by no

means escape from sharing a similar fate. This is an understood thing among the Ashantees down there, and had it not been probably for the illness of their commander, Addobafo, it might now be in execution. The death of Achampou was an incalculable relief to this district. He was contemplating a row with Amatifo, and on the day he fixed for going to Kinjabo he almost suddenly died, and it was not till after eight days had elapsed that the news spread on account of the great secrecy with which the Ashantees held every circumstance connected with this blood-thirsty man's death. The causes of decease were not clearly understood at the time, but I have since learnt from good sources that he met the causes of his death while marching with a large body of men down by the beach towards Aziema (Blay's town). On this occasion a man-of-war suddenly made appearance, and fixing into good position commenced operations. It is doubtful which war-ship this was, but the cannonade must have done great havoc with them; one of the shells burst, and a piece of it hit Achampou on the left side. This afterwards produced chest complaint. Amatifo sent two of his tradesmen to tell me he had received a message from his chief at Affumah to the effect that some of the Ashantees are on their way back, but that they were giving them trouble and committing sundry outrages upon them. Affumah is a large village of considerably a large population of men. It is situated on the Ashantee road from Appolonia, and so they must needs pass through here. Quantities of gold dust are dug up here annually, and the inhabitants who are ruled by Amatifo are well known to have possessions in gold to a large extent. The Ashantees have this in view, and mean to possess themselves of a trifle to compensate their losses during camp life at Appolonia. The Affumahs aware of this, and exceedingly hurt at the insults thrust upon them, have since made report to Amatifo, who sends to ask me to write to inform you he requires 100 (5 cases) fuzee guns and 100 ¼-kegs powder to purchase to supply them (Affumahs). He is himself well supplied for every emergency against Ashantees, although he has no real grounds to anticipate affrays of any kind; still, as he from the commencement of the war to the present has systematically declined supplying them goods of war, it is natural that the terms between hem cannot be regarded as those of a cordial kind.

He informs me distinctly to write and let you know that the property on the beach here is perfectly safe, and that he trusts you will not think for a moment he is acting in concert with the common enemy, but he has made and is still carrying on preparations against them, should there be occasion to call for it. In these terms I must say I have found him to be sincere in every respect. His friendship with us is quite as sincere; otherwise the worst might, if at all, have befallen before now.

No. 35.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, January* 26, 1874.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit for the Earl of Kimberley's information, copies of two telegrams which have been received from Lisbon, from Commodore Hewett, dated Cape Coast Castle, 10th instant, and from the Commanding officer of Her Majesty's ship "Vigilant," dated to-day, in regard to the movements of the troops and the state of affairs on the West Coast of Africa.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

Inclosure in No. 35.

Telegrams received from Staff-Commander Cleveland, of Her Majesty's ship "Vigilant," at Lisbon.

From Lisbon to Admiralty, dated 26th January, 1874.

Cape Coast Castle, January 10, 1874.

HEALTH of troops and men of the squadron afloat and ashore very satisfactory. "Manitoban" sails with invalids and passengers, naval and military, to-night, for Spithead, calling at Madeira. Head-quarters of Sir Garnet at Prahsu. Our scouts

twenty-three miles north side of the Prah. "Simoom" leaves for St. Vincent to-morrow morning. Bridge completed across the Prah.

(Signed) W. N. W. HEWETT, *Commodore.*

Lisbon, January 26, 1874.

"VIGILANT" arrived. Met transport "Manitoban" with despatches from General and Commodore, herewith forwarded. "Manitoban" left Cape Coast 11th, arrived 23rd, with 114 invalids, doing well. Captain Glover, with 1,500 picked men to co-operate with General, 15th. He had sent 17,000* irregulars another direction. Encountered very heavy weather; port paddle-wheel disabled sixty miles from Lisbon.

(Signed) CLEVELAND.

No. 36.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, January* 26, 1874.

I AM commanded by my Lords' Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, that the following telegram has this day been received from Lisbon, dated 10.45 A.M., viz.:—

"Twenty-third Regiment re-embark on 12th January. Having no carriers at present, they will be divided between 'Tamar' and No. 12 transport, 'Sarmatian.' Much mists. A line-of-battle ship, or frigate without guns, and with reduced complement, to be sent out, as having more room in case other regiments should be embarked temporarily. Marines of 'Dromedary' and 'Thames' on board 'Himalaya.'"

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

No. 37.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received January 27, 1874.)

My Lord, *Government House, Gold Coast, December* 30, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 11th October,† in reply to one from Colonel Harley, of the 30th August,‡ forwarding the reports of the Commissioners he had appointed to inquire into the alleged grievances of the traders at Accra under the increased tariff duties imposed by Ordinance No. 1 of 1873.

2. I have given effect to your Lordship's approval of the recommendations in the cases of Messrs. Addo, Ankrah, Bruce, Coker, and Fearon.

3. With respect to the application of Mr. Fischer, the Agent of the Basle Mission Factory, who paid 282*l.* 10*s.* 5*d. ad valorem* duty on goods he wished to bond, I think it but reasonable that he should be allowed a drawback of duty on the quantity of these goods which remained unsold on the abolition of the *ad valorem* duty.

4. The amount of subsidy to be given to the Kings and Chiefs I think can be better considered at the termination of the war.

5. The Chief Magistrate has reported to me that he has made arrangements for additional sittings of the Supreme Court being held at Accra. He does not recommend any increased jurisdiction and powers being given to the Civil Commandant, who already has the power suggested by the petition of issuing writs to prevent debtors absconding.

6. Instructions have been given to keep the police and constables, as far as practicable, to their own duties.

7. With regard to the Commandant being appointed a Member of the Legislative Council, I think the frequent calling him away from his district at Accra would lead to inconvenience, and he can at all times report the requirements of his district by letter.

8. Paragraph 14 of the Petition seems to point to the absence of a magistrate at Prampram, but it is impracticable to appoint a Judicial staff at every port of entry.

9. On the question of the defences of Accra I have previously had the honour of

* *Sic.* † No. 54 of Command Paper No. 3 of March 1874. ‡ No. 21 of same Paper.

addressing your Lordship in my despatch of 26th December, reporting that I do not think it necessary to increase them at present.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

No. 38.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, January* 28, 1874.

WITH reference to my letter of the 26th instant,* inclosing a copy of a telegram from Commodore Hewitt, in which he expressed a desire for a large ship, either a frigate or a ship of the line, to receive on board troops on the West Coast of Africa, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request you will inform the Secretary of State for the Colonies that, by the last despatches from the Commodore, it appears that the health of the crews of Her Majesty's ships, both afloat and ashore, is satisfactory, and that there are not many men on the sick list of the ships at Cape Coast.

2. Under these circumstances it is probable that the services of the "Nebraska" as a hospital ship may, to some extent, be dispensed with, or that other arrangements may be made by the Commodore for the sick of the squadron.

3. The "Nebraska" would thus become available for troops should a sudden re-embarkation be required; and by the adoption of that plan, which will no doubt be carried out by Commodore Hewett, the necessity for any other vessel such as he proposes in his telegram would appear to be avoided, even if such a ship could be at once sent out.

4. I am further to observe that it is their Lordships' intention to send back the "Manitobau" to Cape Coast Castle as soon as possible after her arrival in this country, which is hourly expected.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

No. 39.

Colonial Office to War Office.

Sir, *Downing Street, January* 28, 1874.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you, to be laid before Mr. Secretary Cardwell, copies of two letters which have been received from the Admiralty respecting ship accommodation for the troops on the West Coast of Africa.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. T. HOLLAND.

No. 40.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, January* 29, 1874.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, a copy of a letter addressed to the War Office in answer to a letter from that Department, forwarding some remarks of Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley in reference to the detachment of Royal Marines having been sent out in Her Majesty's ship "Barracouta."

2. Lord Kimberley will no doubt remember the circumstances which rendered it necessary to send out these 100 marines to Cape Coast Castle with all possible dispatch, and that my Lords took advantage of Her Majesty's ship "Barracouta," being then at Gibraltar, on her way to Australia, to embark the detachment in that vessel at Lisbon, to which place the marines were dispatched from England in Her Majesty's ship "Valorous," there being no time, under the pressing circumstances, to charter a special vessel, or to make other arrangements.

3. My Lords were quite aware that the "Barracouta" would be, to some extent,

* No. 36.

crowded, and they would not have been disposed to have put on board that vessel any troops of the line unused to a sea life and to ship's duties. It was different, however, with the Marines, who are part of the ship's companies of Her Majesty's ships, and acquainted with the routine of service afloat; and Lord Kimberley will recollect that they were despatched at three days' notice; nor will he fail to remember that the Administrator reported that their arrival at Cape Coast Castle was most opportune; and had any delay taken place in making the usual preparations for conveying troops, they would probably have been too late to have protected Cape Coast Castle from attack by a large Ashantee force then threatening the Colony.

4. My Lords received information from Captain Fremantle at Madeira, Cape de Verdes, and Sierra Leone that the Marines during the outward voyage were in good health and spirits, and on landing at Cape Coast on 8th June, every one was on parade, fully equipped, and ready for service. Sickness did not begin to show itself amongst the detachment until nearly three weeks after they were landed and quartered at the forts at Elmina, and the crews of the "Barracouta" and of the other vessels of the squadron continued healthy until after they had been landed, as was the case with the Marines. This was also the case with the officers and men of the West India Regiment, with the subsequent detachment of Marines sent out in "Simoom," and with the officers of the staff of Sir Garnet Wolseley, who all arrived in a more healthy period of the season, whereas the Marines sent in the "Barracouta" were landed at the worst season and during the heavy rains.

Having the above circumstances in view, my Lords are not prepared to admit that the fact of the Marines being somewhat crowded on board Her Majesty's ship "Barracouta" during their passage from Lisbon to Cape Coast Castle, a period of twenty-two days, was the cause of the sickness from which they afterwards suffered, as stated by Sir Garnet Wolseley in his despatch to the War Office.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

Inclosure in No. 40.

Sir, *Admiralty, December* 16, 1873,

I HAVE laid before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty your letter of the 2nd December, transmitting an extract from a despatch from Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, animadverting on the arrangements which were made in May last for sending out a detachment of Royal Marines to Cape Coast Castle in Her Majesty's ship "Barracouta," and landing them at that place.

2. In reply, my Lords desire me to request that you will state to Mr. Secretary Cardwell that it appears to their Lordships that Sir Garnet Wolseley cannot have been fully aware of the urgent necessity which then appeared to exist for sending out the marines.

3. The Secretary of State will remember that when the Ashantee forces were reported to be near Cape Coast Castle, it was deemed necessary to send out, with all possible dispatch, a force of 100 marines to defend the Castle, but that time did not admit of any special arrangements being made for hiring a troop ship or for fitting out a special vessel with all the comforts which might be provided for troops.

4. My Lords were, however, well aware that the marines, being a part of the Naval Service and forming part of the crews of Her Majesty's ships, were quite prepared to meet with cheerfulness any discomfort which might arise when proceeding on a sudden emergency even to an unhealthy climate, from being crowded during the passage in an ordinary man of war, where the elaborate arrangements of a modern troop-ship could not be improvised.

5. Under these circumstances, and after full consideration of the best means of meeting the exigency of the case, my Lords decided to take advantage of Her Majesty's ships "Barracouta" being at Gibraltar, to order her to Lisbon, and to send out the marines to Cape Coast in that vessel. The detachment was consequently dispatched from Portsmouth in Her Majesty's ship "Valorous" on the 13th May, and was transferred to Her Majesty's ship "Barracouta," at Lisbon on the 18th, full instructions being given to the commanding officer, Captain Fremantle, to take every precaution for the preservation of the health of the men.

6. The "Barracouta" arrived at Cape Coast Castle on the 7th June, having called at Madeira, Cape de Verdes, and Sierra Leone, from all which places the marines were reported to be in good health and spirits.

The detachment was landed on the 9th at Cape Coast Castle, and on the 10th they marched to Elmina, and on the following day they were engaged with some 2,000 of the Ashantee army which had advanced upon that fort.

7. Captain Fremantle, in reporting on the disembarkation, described it as a "difficult and tedious process, owing to the heavy surf," but stated, nevertheless, that men, stores, and ammunition were all safely landed, and that the detachment paraded at the Castle as complete in number and equipment as when they were embarked at Portsmouth, a result exceeding his own most sanguine expectations.

8. The special rapidity and success with which the whole service was conducted, appeared to my Lords to be creditable to all concerned in it. They certainly considered that it reflected credit on Captain Fremantle and the officers of the "Barracouta," as also on Lieutenant-Colonel Festing and the officers and men of the marine detachment, and had it not been for the men being wetted by the surf in landing, which could not be avoided, and the discomfort of the barracks at Elmina through want, as my Lords presume, of proper local arrangements, no sickness might have occurred; and even after a month's service on shore at the worst period of the year, and during the rainy season, it was reported that eighty-three men were in every respect fit for service.

9. Under these circumstances my Lords are of opinion that the observations of Sir Garnet Wolseley, unqualified as they are by any reference to the urgent need of the immediate dispatch of the marines, and written some months after their arrival in the "Barracouta," are calculated to create an erroneous impression.

10. My Lords have sent a copy of your letter and of its inclosure to the Senior Naval Officer on the West Coast of Africa, as no mention of the marines having been landed in an exhausted condition was made by the officers of the detachment or of the "Barracouta," at the time of their arrival.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

The Under-Secretary of State,
War Office.

No. 41.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, January* 29, 1874.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith copy of a letter from the Admiralty referring to the observations made in your despatch to Mr. Cardwell, of the 13th of October, on the subject of the accommodation provided for the detachment of Marines sent out in the "Barracouta."

You will perceive from this letter, and the letter to the War Office, which is inclosed in it, that the facts, as reported to Her Majesty's Government, show that the sickness from which the Marines suffered after they had been nearly three weeks on the coast cannot be attributed to the arrangements on board the "Barracouta."

The detachment was sent out at very short notice, as a reinforcement of the garrison of the forts, in consequence of the receipt of news from the coast that the Fantee army, which in previous despatches had been reported by Colonel Harley to be maintaining its ground against the Ashantees with unprecedented firmness, had abandoned its position at Dunquah and had retreated upon Cape Coast.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 42.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, January* 30, 1874.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of a general letter of the 3rd instant, from Commodore Hewett in regard to the movement of Her Majesty's ships and transports, and the general state of affairs on the Gold Coast up to that date.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

Inclosure in No. 42.

Sir, "*Active*," *at Cape Coast, January* 3, 1874.

THE arrival of the homeward bound mail steamer at 6 o'clock this morning, twenty-four hours before due, finds me unprepared to dispatch those letters which I had hoped to have been able to forward by this opportunity, the local work having been so heavy lately as to demand the whole attention of my office.

2. In my general letter of 27th December, 1873, I acquainted their Lordships with the expected arrival of the "Sarmatian" (transport No. 12) from her cruize in the trade winds. She came in shortly before that mail left, but it was omitted to be officially reported. When this vessel was boarded, I regret to say that it was found that there were six cases of erysipelas amongst the crew and 42nd Regiment. Immediate steps were taken for treating them in hospital ashore, and their Lordships will be glad to hear that no fresh case has occurred.

2. On the 28th December the "Coquette" arrived here from the Windward ports, having been dispatched by the Senior Officer on that part of the coast with 150 carriers enlisted by Dr. Gouldsbury, the Civil Commandant at Axim, for service under the Control Department.

Lieutenant W. E. Darwall, who arrived out in the "Marion," has relieved Lieutenant E. D. Law in the command of the "Coquette," and is now stationed at Dixcove.

4. The reports received lately from Windward are to the effect that Ashantees are again mustering along the Gold Coast.

I do not myself place much faith in these rumours. It is true King Blay (a friendly native at Appolonia) has suffered considerable annoyance from frequent attacks by large numbers of men with whom he is unable to cope owing to his having so few followers with him, but I fancy the neighbouring tribes are worrying him on account of his friendly feelings towards us, and the few skirmishes which have lately taken place, have not much significance. As I received an urgent request from the Civil Commandant at Axim that some man-of-war might be sent up the Coast for the protection of that place, I dispatched the "Argus" thither on the 1st January, and yesterday I directed Captain Bradshaw to proceed in the "Encounter," and inquire into the exact state of affairs. With such of his native levies as are still remaining with him (many having deserted) Captain Glover is marching in the direction of the Prah, and expects to be able to carry out the order of Sir Garnet Wolseley, and effect a junction with the main army (40 miles to the eastward of that part of the river where it is intended we shall cross) on the 15th instant.

5. Now that Captain Glover has gone away from Addah, the magazines and stores there are without protection. I have dispatched the "Amethyst" and "Decoy" to inspect their position, and Captain Chatfield has been directed to hold a palaver with the Chiefs of the Awooahans and let them know that we are not at war with them, and do not wish to quarrel, but if they cross the river or molest the people at Addah, who are our friends, I shall take steps to severely punish them.

6. The demand for carriers and kroomen has not yet been met, and to-day I have sent Lieutenant G. Brookes (supernumary in the "Druid,") who came out in the "Dromedary," in transport No. 4 ("Lilian") to endeavour to pick up some along the coast.

7. The "Tamar" and "Himalaya" arrived on 30th December from their cruize in the Trade Winds. The disembarkation of the troops has been going on most satisfactorily under the arrangements I have made for working the boats of the squadron.

On the 1st and 2nd the Rifle Brigade and detachment of Royal Engineers landed.

On the 3rd (to-day) and 4th, the 42nd Highlanders go ashore, and on the 5th and 6th the 23rd Fusiliers will be disembarked. They land in half battalions, and from the time the men embark in the boats to the time they step on shore is an hour and a half. At 8·30 A.M. they march off the beach.

8. The "Simoom" is detained for courts-martial and to have her upper deck caulked. On the 7th she leaves with sick men of the 2nd West India Regiment for Sierra Leone, whence she will proceed to take up her appointed station at St. Vincent.

9. The "Victor Emanuel" arrived on the 1st instant, and is now ready to receive any sick who may be sent to her; at present I am happy to say there are not any who require her accommodation.

10. The "Dromedary" will start on the first trip with invalids to St. Vincent about the 17th instant, in order to catch the Cape mail due there on the 31st instant, and if the "Thames" arrives in time she will follow next.

11. The "Manitoban" (No. 6 transport) will sail for England with sick and invalids on the 10th instant.

12. I have ordered all mail steamers coming here from the oil rivers to be placed in quarantine, concurring with the Administrator in his expression of the advisability of this plan, as all vessels coming thence are more or less infected with the poison.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. N. W. HEWETT, *Commodore.*

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

No. 43.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, January* 30, 1874.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 30th ultimo,* on the subject of the Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the alleged grievances of the traders and people of Accra.

I approve of your suggestion that Mr. Fischer, the agent of the Basle Mission Factory, should be allowed a drawback of duty on the quantity of the goods upon which he had paid *ad valorem* duty, which remained unsold when the duty was abolished.

I have also to express my approval of your proceedings and suggestions in relation to the other points adverted to in your despatch.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 44.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, February* 2, 1874.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, extracts from two general letters of the 8th and 10th ultimo respectively, from Commodore Hewett, in regard to the satisfactory state of the health of the squadron, the crossing of the Prah River by the Naval Brigade, and the arrangements made for the reception of the troops on board ship in consequence of the desertion of the carriers engaged in transporting some of the baggage belonging to the 23rd Regiment.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

Inclosure 1 in No. 44.

Extract from a Letter from Commodore Hewett, dated "Active," at Cape Coast, January 8, 1874.

IN continuation of my General Letter No. 1 of 1874, I am glad to be still able to report, for the information of their Lordships, that the health of the squadron is very satisfactory, as is also that of the troops and Naval Brigade, no fresh cases of erysipelas having been reported, and no fever of a malignant type having appeared to cause alarm.

4. The invalids to be sent home in the "Manitoban" are, for the most part, suffering from debility after fever of either a remittent or intermittent nature.

5. Captain W. H. Blake, of Her Majesty's ship "Druid," in command of the Naval Brigade in the front, informs me that a bridge has been thrown across the Prah, and that he and his men have already marched two or three miles into Ashantee territory. They are now quartered at Prahsue.

The difficulty of obtaining carriers for the army is much felt.

One half-battalion of the 23rd Regiment still remain afloat, and it is quite uncertain how soon they may be landed; for the natives employed to transport their baggage deserted from that portion of the regiment disembarked on the morning of the 5th instant before they had got very far on the road.

Telegraphic communication is now established between Cape Coast and Mansu.

The "Simoom" will sail on the 10th instant for St. Vincent, there to be stationed as a depôt hospital; she will call at Sierra Leone on her way and disembark some men of the 2nd West India Regiment, to be sent there on account of being sick.

Inclosure 2 in No. 44.

Extract from a Letter from Commodore Hewett, dated January 10, 1874.

ONE wing of the 23rd Regiment (Fusiliers) is still on board the "Tamar," and, in consequence of the desertion of the carriers engaged to transport the baggage of the first half-battalion, landed on the 5th instant, this portion of the regiment will be re-embarked on Monday (12th), as it is uncertain whether they will be sent on shore again. I strongly recommend further accommodation afloat.

The Principal Medical Officer of the army has requested that the 23rd Regiment may be divided between the "Tamar" and "Sarmatian" (No. 12 transport), the "Himalaya" having on board the detachment of marines arrived per "Dromedary" and "Thames," which has been arranged accordingly.

No. 45.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received February* 2, 1874.)

My Lord, *Head Quarters, Camp, Yancoomassie, December* 29, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 24th November,* and to assure you that I shall throughout my operations carefully carry out the wishes of Her Majesty's Government conveyed to me in it.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,

Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

No. 46.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received February* 3, 1874.)

My Lord, *Yancoomassie, December* 29, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a despatch from Mr. Herbert forwarding a copy of a letter from Captain Knapp Barrow dated 21st November, 1873.

2. Captain Knapp Barrow assures your Lordship that it is useless to send out any simple telegraph wire to this country.

3. Captain Knapp Barrow is, as he has been on several previous occasions, singularly unfortunate in the time at which this expression of opinion reaches me.

4. I was yesterday at Akroful on my way to the front when, as it happened, there arrived at Cape Coast, within a few hours of one another—

1st. The mails from England, both of the 24th of November and 6th of December;

2nd. The transport bringing the 1st West Indian Regiment; and,

3rd. The transport returning with the 42nd.

All these facts were reported to me with perfect accuracy within a few minutes of their occurrence, thanks to the perfect manner in which the telegraph is at present working. The natives do not venture on cutting down the wire; the foliage requires only a little care. No difficulty is experienced from humidity and earth currents. The only thing I could have to fear as to the telegraph is that which Captain Barrow appears anxious to secure: delay in the arrival of the material.

5. Captain Knapp Barrow adds that no battalion of European soldiers will be fit for work after a week under *tentes d'abri*.

6. In every arrangement that I have made for the troops I have been guided by the advice of those both of medical and local experience.

7. I confess I am somewhat astonished to learn the grounds on which Captain Barrow thinks that special value should be attached to his authority. Considerably after my despatch had been sent off from here announcing that time would not permit of the construction of a railway, he wrote a letter to your Lordship, in which he informed you in

* No. 207 of Command Paper No. 3 of March 1874.

detail that each one of the arrangements that had been made by me must fail. He included the railway in this condemnation, but only as part of the whole. As he had told me in London that we could never drive the Ashantees out of the Protectorate, could attempt nothing, and could do nothing here of any kind or sort, I was not surprised to read his letter. There can, however, now be no question that Captain Barrow was entirely wrong about the railway, and that it would be quite possible to construct one under ordinary circumstances. But we found on our arrival that the character of the country was so entirely different from what we had been led by Captain Barrow and others to believe that it would not be possible to construct the railway before the campaign would necessarily come to an end.

8. Each operation which I have undertaken has succeeded, precisely because in nine cases out of ten facts are the direct contrary of what they were represented to be by Captain Knapp Barrow.

9. Captain Barrow must be perfectly aware that if the suggestions he now throws out were intended to assist me they arrive too late, even were they of real value.

10. If I had not the fullest confidence that your Lordship will not allow yourself to be influenced by representations of this description, I should indeed regard with considerable anxiety these constant attempts to discredit my proposals, made by a man whose acquaintance with this coast necessarily gives him some weight in England.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

No. 47.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received February 3.)

My Lord, *Head Quarters, Camp, Barraco, January* 1, 1874.

I HAVE already forwarded the order which I addressed to Captain Glover on the receipt of his despatch of the 22nd December. Your Lordship will remember that in the despatch conveying that order, I required him to fulfil the engagement into which he had entered in his despatch of the 14th December, to "be established on the banks of the River Prah by the 15th January with all the available force that 'he might' be enabled to assemble," on which engagement my plans of campaign had necessarily been based.

I now inclose Captain Glover's reply to the order I so addressed to him. I also inclose my answer. I have, in order to avoid irritating subjects, neglected in writing to Captain Glover to refer to any of the numerous points which have been raised by him. At the same time, as I have thought it right to send on at once to your Lordship Captain Glover's letter, it is right that I should draw your attention to the facts of the case as seen through other than Captain Glover's eyes.

I should premise that the very greatest allowance must be made for Captain Glover's view of the facts, because it is obvious that he writes under a feeling of the most bitter disappointment. He and his officers have been expending very great energy and capacity, and have been leaning on a feeble reed, which has now utterly broken in their hands. Captain Glover has evidently relied upon the fidelity of natives, and they have deceived him; upon his great influence over them, and it has not been sufficient to change the habits of an entire people.

1. In relation to the safety of the magazines, I must presume that this was taken into Captain Glover's consideration at the time when he undertook to be upon the Prah by the 15th, but there is not in the letter conveying his promise one word which indicates that his arrangements for their security will postpone his arrival on that river to any later date. As, however, the most important question now is, not as to any omission on Captain Glover's part but as to his actual safety, I have taken steps to save him as far as lies in my power from any difficulty in that respect. Your Lordship will see from my letter to Commodore Hewett that, I have already arrived at an understanding with him on the subject, and that he will secure the safety of the magazines along the River Volta.

2. Captain Glover asserts that he reported to me the necessity for his present proceedings "in a previous despatch," and that they had received my approval. I am not certain to what despatch in particular Captain Glover refers. In many previous despatches he has alluded to his operations against the Ahwoonahs and Aquimoos. In all my letters to him I have expressed my wish to leave him the largest possible discretion as to his mode of dealing with tribes with whom he is intimately acquainted. But I

certainly in no despatch have admitted that his proceedings against the Ahwoonahs could be other than entirely subordinate to the one great object for which we both came out, viz., the defeat of the Ashantees, and the establishment of permanent peace with them.

3. As to the question which Captain Glover has at this very late period raised about King Quabinah Fuah, the facts are these. King Quabinah Fuah had been one of the Chiefs who fought at Dunquah at the time when the Ashantees defeated the Fantees in the spring, and he thence fell back upon Cape Coast. When, therefore, I began to summon together the tribes around Cape Coast, the King was one of the first to whom I addressed a summons. The direct road from Cape Coast to the Prah actually passes along his territory. He belongs distinctly to the tribes of the west. He and King Attah, of Eastern Akim, are as independent of one another as any two Chiefs in the whole country.

But to my surprise I soon afterwards found that Captain Glover had already made him large presents, and had addressed a summons to him. I, therefore, wrote to Captain Glover at once on the subject. He at once informed King Quabina Fuah that he was to take orders from me, and most loyally endeavoured to induce him to do so. Unfortunately, the mischief was already done. The King, puzzled by the double order, tempted by the large presents he had received, and the still larger he hoped for, insisted upon going to Accra. There he wasted time that would have enabled him to inflict serious injury upon the Ashantees as they retreated within a few miles of his capital. This is the first hint that I have had that Captain Glover was injured in his dealings with Eastern Akim by King Quabinah Fuah's joining me. Had King Quabinah Fuah been sent to the east, I should not have had left to me even the chance of obtaining the assistance of a single tribe noted for warlike qualities.

4. As to the remainder of Captain Glover's letter, in which he urges that, had I left his small disciplined force to serve as a nucleus for the Eastern tribes, he might have joined me on the 1st of February with a considerable native force. I think I may leave it to your Lordship's own judgment. In my late instructions received from your Lordship, I am required, if possible, to withdraw the European troops within the month of February itself, and at the latest before the end of March. As the earliest date at which I could hope for this larger assistance from Captain Glover is February 1, and as that date is one which depends on native promises, I leave your Lordship to judge how far I should be justified, in the eyes of Her Majesty's Government, in risking on such a chance the longer detention of the European troops in this climate. If my troops are to move rapidly forward on the 15th, what is important to me is to have all the force that can assist me at that date, not some large possible force that may arrive after we have probably fought through the most important part of the campaign.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,

Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

Inclosure 1 in No. 47.

Sir, *Camp, Blappah, December* 28, 1873.

ON the receipt of despatch of the 24th December, 1873, on the morning of yesterday I summoned a meeting of the Kings and Chiefs in camp at Adedomey, and communicated to them the contents of the despatch, urging upon them the necessity of all, or at least a portion of them, proceeding with me at once to the Prah.

At 7 oclock in the evening they informed me that after having subdued the Ahwoonahs they would accompany me to the Prah.

At half-past 7 o'clock I received a message from the King Aquapim that the Aquapims could the next morning recross the Volta with me. At daylight this morning I commenced to recross the Houssas, Yorubahs, Croboes, guns and stores.

On reaching the camp at Blappah, the two Captains of Aquapim came to inform me that the Aquapims would first destroy Nepotey (one and a-half days' journey) and then immediately join me on the Prah.

At 10 A.M. Captain Sartorius left for Amedika in steam-launch with 20 Houssas and two mules *en route* for Eastern Akim. At 2 P.M. 320 Houssas and 250 Yorubahs, and 300 Croboes, under the command of Lieutenant Cameron, left for Amedika, which place they will reach on the 29th instant.

Lieutenant Cameron returned sick in the evening; force proceeding under command of Dr. Bale.

To-morrow I proceed for Amedika with Houssas, guns, stores and provisions, in steam-launches and canoes.

The depôt at this place will be left in command of Dr. Rowe, with 180 Christians, until arrival of Mr. Blissett from Addah Forh.

To-morrow at daylight the steamer "Lady of the Lake" proceeds to depôt at Addah Forh to bring up the remaining fifty-nine Houssas and fifty Yorubahs, who will be pushed on as they arrive to Amedika.

Three hundred Accras will then be the only force to defend depôt at Addah Forh, under command of Mr. Adamson, R.N.

In a previous war the Ahwoonahs burnt both Addah and Addah Forh, and great anxiety must be occasioned by magazines with large supplies of stores and ammunition being left to the care of unreliable men, who are most unwillingly kept from the front to guard them. The same will apply to depôt at Amedika.

Your Excellency must be aware that the population on the right bank of the River Volta is closely related to those on the other side, and join our cause most lukewarmly.

With the small, unreliable, and unwilling garrison now left at the two depôts, I cannot be answerable for any untoward events.

The King of Croboe, who I released last evening from a prison, is with me, and has expressed a wish to join me on the Prah.

Until the Awoonahs and Aquamoos are subdued, my rear and right flank are liable to attack. See inclosure.

This I have reported to your Excellency in a previous despatch, and my present proceedings had received your Excellency's approval, and you now inform me that these operations on left bank have no direct bearing on the main issue.

At Accra, the Aquapims, Croboes, Crepees, and Akims stipulated on the destruction of Aquamoo being accomplished before they would proceed to Coomassie, and the Accras and people of the seaboard likewise made it a point of the first necessity that the Ahwoonahs should be subdued before they could leave their country in safety, from the attack of tribes unfaithful to their engagements and in alliance with the Ashantees, to whom they are large powder suppliers.

I have left Mr. Goldsworthy, having with him Lieutenant Moore, R.N., Dr. Parker, a gunner of Royal Marine Artillery, one 7-pounder, and one rocket-trough, with 11,780 men, to proceed against Ahwoonah, directing Lieutenant Moore to bring up the Aquapims and remaining Croboes numbering 2,460 men, as soon as they have fought or won their first engagement; it is possible some part of this force may be on the Prah by the 1st of February.

That I may induce the 11,000 men who are watching the Ashantees in the neighbourhood of Jankitty to leave their country before the Aquamoos have been defeated is most improbable.

Eastern Akim may possibly furnish a contingent; and Western Akim, if not detached from their old fighting force, would have furnished your Excellency with a reliable and good contingent.

In Quatinah Fuah I lost the one chief whose influence could have placed the eastern tribes in the field earlier than I and the Commissioners with me have with all our efforts been enabled to do.

I am not aware that I have in any way deviated from the programme marked out for my guidance, and following in Lord Kimberley's instructions; nor can I be responsible for the results which may attend the following out of your Excellency's instructions I now receive.

I expect to be on the Prah by the 10th proximo with a force of Houssas and Yorubahs, numbering 700 men.

It appears to me that, in withdrawing myself and the small number of disciplined men from the force I have succeeded in placing in the field, you have taken from its usefulness in the effect its advance would have in coming to your Excellency's assistance. In advancing from the Prah with only 700 reliable men, that number must necessarily be considerably diminished if it meets with any opposition before it reaches Juabin.

This, therefore, must be the result to be anticipated. On the other hand, two days' successful fighting in the Ahwoonah country would have enabled me to put such confidence and spirit into the force from which your Excellency has withdrawn the heart or core, as would have given you a large force flushed with success on the banks of the Prah by the 1st February.

In the position in which I find myself I cannot but anticipate probable disaster to

my magazines in rear and small prospect of bringing to your Excellency essential aid in the point.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER, *Special Commissioner.*

His Excellency Major-General Sir G. Wolseley, C.B., K.C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

P.S.—I beg to inclose report from Mr. Goldsworthy of this day's date, just received.
J. H. G.

Inclosure 2 in No. 47.

Sir, *Akropong, December* 22, 1873.

I BEG leave to mention to you that there is some alarm among the people here on account of the Ashantees.

It is reported that an Ashantee captain with his men is in the neighbourhood of Gyangita ready to attack the women and children and carry them away as captives as soon as all the men of Akwapim have joined your forces.

I am not sure whether this report is true or not, but by all means I think it would be prudent if you would order some of the men to march towards the frontier to the Apirade and Adukrum plantations to prevent the Ashantees and Akwanus from falling upon the women and children of this district. It may, however, be that the chiefs have already communicated this matter to yon. We are anxious soon to hear of a successful attack upon the enemy. The messenger who will bring this note to you is Mr. Philip Kwuti, Catechist at Mamfe; he has soon to return again.

Till now we had still much rain here; but at present it seems that the dry season has set in.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. G. WIDMANN.

To Captain Sartorius, Commander,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 3 in No. 47.

Sir, *Camp at Blappah, December* 28, 1873.

IN reply to your request to furnish you with a statement of the number of men of the Houssas and Yorubas who, I am of opinion, professionally, are likely to reach Bojoro on the 10th proximo, I have the honour to say that, counting the entire force at 876 non-commissioned officers and men, I do not think you can count on the probable presence of more than 700 of these at that place at the date referred to.

I state this number, taking into consideration—

1. Those in hospital at Addah Forh totally unfit for present duty, and those available there for temporary invalid garrison duty, but for the moment unable to undergo a long and fatiguing march.
2. Those who will be placed in depôt at Medica under the latter of these conditions.
3. Men certain to fall out and left behind on the march from Medica to Bojoro, as proposed by you.

If the circumstances of the march be very favourable, and under the excitement of promised combat, the spirit of emulation, so strong in these men under such circumstances, may make the number actually arriving very slightly in excess of the estimate given.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SAM. ROWE,
Surgeon-Major, Medical Charge European Troops.

Captain John H. Glover, R.N.,
Special Commissioner.

Inclosure 4 in No. 47.

Sir, *Camp, Adedome, December* 28, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report that it appears impossible to get the native Chiefs and Captains to carry out any orders. They seem conscious that I am entirely dependent on them for transport; and, therefore, by refusing or saying they are unable to obtain the carriers (though having thirty or forty for themselves individually) prevent my

making any forward movement: in fact, on their caprice the marching or halting entirely depends.

I would point out that it is an anomalous position to place any officer in, more especially when an officer's reputation depends upon the success or otherwise of the campaign; still more so with myself, holding as I do, and as is well known to them, the official position of Collector and Colonial Secretary.

I leave to your Excellency to say whether it is advisable to place European officers in so false a position (though I am well aware that your Excellency could scarcely have realized that it would be as bad as I have described), or by withdrawing them, if only as a very temporary measure, prove to the Accras, Addahs, and other native allies, that the presence and authority of British officers must be respected.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ROGER J. GOLDSWORTHY,
Deputy Commissioner.

Captain John H. Glover, R.N.,
Special Commissioner.

Inclosure 5 in No. 47.

Head-Quarters, Camp Yancoomassie, Assin,
Sir, *December* 31, 1873.

YOU were good enough to inform me verbally last week that, if necessary, you would undertake to make arrangements for the defence of the stores collected by Captain Glover at Addah on the Volta.

I have now the honour to forward, for your information, a copy of a portion of a despatch just received from that officer, written in reply to an order sent to him by me, directing him to be on the Prah and be ready to cross that river on the 15th January.

As Captain Glover expresses great doubt as to the security of his magazines on the Volta, I would feel much obliged by your adopting such measures as you may consider advisable with a view to their protection.

Captain Glover does not inform me how he intends disposing of the armed steamer and steam launches he has on that river; but should he now have withdrawn their crews from them they can be made use of on the Volta by whatever officers you may detail, should you be able to comply with this request for the protection of Captain Glover's magazines on that river.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY, *Major-General.*

The Senior Naval Officer,
Cape Coast Castle.

Inclosure 6 in No. 47.

Sir, *Head Quarters, Yancoomassie, Assin, December* 31, 1873.

I AM directed by Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch dated Camp Blappah, 28th instant, and to inform you that a copy of it shall be immediately forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to whom copies of your previous despatches on the subject of your advance to the Prah, have already been sent.

The Major-General directs me to give you a general outline of the plan of the approaching campaign beyond the Prah, in which he hopes that you may be able to take no small part.

It is hoped that a force, consisting of Eastern and Western Wassaws, Tchufuls, and Commendahs, in all about 2,000 strong, under command of Captain Dalrymple, 88th Regiment, who will be assisted by one other British officer who will, cross into Ashantee territory by the Wassaw path, on or before the 15th of January. This force is intended to create a diversion in favour of the main attack, which will be made along the Prahsu (Assin) Coomassie road. The Major-General intends to cross the Prah on the 5th or 6th of January, with a small force of Europeans and disciplined natives, under whose protection he will construct a bridge and a tête-du-pont for its safety. On the 15th January the whole of his available force will make its first march into Ashantee territory by the Prahsu-Coomassie road.

It is also hoped that a small force of Western Akims, numbering perhaps 2,000 men, under command of Captain Butler, 69th Regiment, will cross the Prah on the same day (15th January) at Prahsu Akim.

This small column was intended to be a connecting link between your large native force and the column under the Major-General's immediate command.

The information conveyed in your despatch of the 28th instant shows the Major-General that the assistance which, by your despatch of the 14th ultimo he had been led to expect from you, can be no longer counted on, or that the nature of that assistance is altered. But the Major-General considers that, even should it be impossible for you to cross the Prah on the 15th proximo with a larger force than the 700 Houssas and Yorubas named in your last despatch, you will still be able to do much towards carrying out the general object of your operations, as stated in your original instructions of 18th August last from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, namely, "to so far harass and alarm them (the Ashantees) as to enable an attack to be made on them in front with better prospects of success."

The Major-General is still in hopes that through your influence with the Kings and Chiefs of the eastern districts, to whom you have been commissioned, you may be able to induce the 11,000 Akims in camp at Janketty to cross the Prah with you, or that at least a few thousands of your other native levies may consent to follow you.

After crossing the Prah you will operate in the direction of Juabin, but your mode of advance, and the distance to which you can penetrate into the enemy's country, previously to any decisive engagements that may be fought by the column under the Major-General's immediate command with the main body of the enemy, must depend upon the strength of the force with which you are able to cross the Prah. Should you only have with you the 700 Houssas and Yorubas of whom you speak, it will of course be essential that you should operate with the greatest caution, lest your communications with your base should be cut. Still, should this unfortunate event at any time befal you, it is to be remembered that by a cross-road (and cross-roads probably exist north of the Prah as they do south of it), you can always move westward to join the Major-General on the Prahsu-Coomassie road.

Should you consider yourself sufficiently strong to advance far into the Ashantee territory, I am to request that you will march to Juabin as quickly as you may feel yourself justified in doing so, and that you will halt there until you receive further instructions from the Major-General.

There will be, as already said, a force north of the Prah at Prahsue, about the 5th of January, when, if unopposed, a post will be established a few miles further forward. You are therefore authorized to begin your advance north of the Prah, as soon as you may think fit after your arrival on that river on the 10th of January, the date named in your despatch of the 28th instant. Owing to the distance that will intervene between your force and the Major-General on the Prahsue-Coomassie road, and to the difficulties of communication in this country, it will be impossible for the Major-General to decide whether the force under your command will or will not warrant your pushing on directly and without halting to Juabin, but he relies entirely upon your own good judgment to decide this point correctly, your decision being of course greatly influenced by the intelligence you may receive of the enemy's movements.

Under no circumstances whatever, will you allow any men of the force under your command to cross the Dah River which flows to the westward of Juabin, or to advance from Juabin towards Coomassie without distinct orders from the Major-General to that effect. It is the Major-General's object to bring the King of Ashantee to terms; and, if possible, to do this without taking Coomassie; for if taken especially by a column composed entirely of natives, as that under your command, it would inevitably be pillaged, and were Coomassie pillaged, there would be no chance of obtaining from the King of Ashantee the sum that the Major-General intends to demand as a partial indemnity to Her Majesty for the expenses that the English nation has been put to, by this war having been forced upon it by the King.

Should any attempt be made by the enemy to open negotiations with you, you will be so good as to refer the messengers or Ambassadors to Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley telling them to approach his troops on the main Prahsue-Coomassie road with a white flag flying, so that the object of their mission may be known, but you will not, on any account whatever, yourself enter into any negotiations with the enemy.

As, in your despatch of the 28th instant, you seem to express a doubt as to the security of your magazines on the Volta, the Major-General has requested the Commodore to take such measures as he may deem advisable for their protection. I have the honour to forward for your information, a copy of the letter which has been addressed to him on this subject.

The Major-General hopes that Mr. Goldsworthy may, with the 11,780 men left under his command, be speedily able to bring the Ahwoonahs to terms, when it is presumed the whole, or a portion of this large native force will be available to guard your communications.

I am directed to request, that you will be so good as to at once acknowledge the receipt of this letter; and that immediately on your arrival on the Prah, you will report to the Major-General your presence there, and the exact strength of the force present with you.

You will also be so good as to state your opinion as to whether you can safely carry out the further advance conditionally ordered by the Major-General.

While the Major-General is fully prepared to accept the responsibility of the directions issued by him to you, he must count upon your using the ordinary precautions of a Military Commander of troops in the field.

The Major-General's head-quarters will be at Prashue, Assin, until the 15th of January.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. R. GREAVES, *Colonel*,
Chief of the Staff.

Captain John H. Glover, R.N.,
Special Commissioner.

No. 48.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received February 3.)

My Lord, *Head-Quarters, Camp, Prahsu, January 2*, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to forward copies of two letters which I have this day received from the King of Ashantee. I will at an early date forward my reply.

Other but unimportant letters have been received from Mr. Dawson and the other prisoners.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

Inclosure 1 in No. 48.

Sir, *Kumassi, November 25*, 1873.

YOUR honour's letters by the man captured at Assamhi, bearing the dates October 13 and the 1st instant, I have safely received, and have the contents read and interpreted correctly to me. It is true that there exists such Treaty as your honour refer between my predecessor and late Governor McClean. Being aware of it, and having no palaver with white men, my good friends, I only directed my General Amanquatia against the black men, who are my own slaves, and now refuse to serve me. I was incited to take this step by the message Attah, alias Mr. Henry Plange, brought to me, "that in four months time the Administrator-in-chief was to take my power away for Kwarkefram," the King of Denkera. Of course, I could not bear to hear this, and I therefore sent to fetch him, Kwarkefram. But since I heard his death, which has pacified me, and heard that my armies were proceeding to attack the forts, I immediately sent, about twenty days ago, ere your honour's letters reached me, one of my Captains, "Busummuru Intekura" by name, to call back Amanquatia, forbidding his attacks upon the forts, as that would incur the displeasure of you, my good friend. Respecting the detention of your honour's messenger, Mr. Dawson, and the Europeans, it is because my Captain who brought them disapproved my sending them to the coast ere the money is sent. If, therefore, your honour would send it as early as you can by the return of the bearers of this, Mr. Dawson will be allowed to start directly with them.

(Signed) KOFI KAREKAREE, his ⋈ mark.
By the Linguists,
KOFI BUAKI, his ⋈ mark.
AKOSSI APPIA, his ⋈ mark.
YAW NANKWI, his ⋈ mark.

Witnesses to the signatures:
(Signed) Fr. Ramseyer.
M. G. Barrivat.

His Honour Colonel Harley, C.B.,
Administrator of Her Majesty's Forts and
Settlements on the Gold Coast.

Inclosure 2 in No. 48.

My good Friend, *Kumassi, December* 26, 1873.

YOUR Honour by this will find that my letter dated 24th ultimo had been returned back again to Coomassie. The cause of this is the attack made upon my army on their way back, when I had ordered, by your Honour's desire, their return home, and thereby killed all their sick men and took away all their property. Especially finding in that at Fosoo one of your Honour's officers among them, whose hammock and provisions my men took after defeating them. This, of course, pains me very much, as I did not foresee a trick in it; and also having written your Honour to acquaint you with my having no war with white men, but the black people. However, considering your Honour as my good friend still, I send one of my Court Criers, Essen Kueku, and another man, Kudjo Fodwin, to accompany one of Mr. Dawson's men, Assradu, to ask your Honour's answer to my first letter, respecting the giving me back Assins and Denkeras, and at the same time for some explanation for these last attacks upon my people. I beg to say that I have given them only fourteen days to perform their journey in and out.

We are, &c.
(For King Kofi Kalkaree),
Linguists,
(Signed) YAW NANTWI, his ⋈ mark.
KOFI BUAKI, his ⋈ mark.
VINESE APPEA, his ⋈ mark.
KWABINA AMFRUENSA, his ⋈ mark.

His Honour Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B., Administrator,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 49.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received February* 3.)

My Lord, *Head Quarters Camp, Prahsu, January* 3, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to forward despatches received from Captain Glover announcing successes against the Awoonahs. I inclose also my reply to his Report.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

Inclosure 1 in No. 49.

Sir, *Blappah Camp, December* 28, 1873.

ON my return up the river on the morning of the 23rd, after having taken Dr. Rowe to bring up loiterers, as reported in my despatch of the 22nd, I shelled and rocketted three or four villages, some 500 and some 1,800 yards from bank of river, in front of intended landing-place.

At noon no movements having taken place on the part of the Accras, over 3,000 men, I embarked Houssas and Yorubas, numbering 600 men, in "Lady of the Lake," steam-launches and canoes, and steaming a mile down the river landed them, after first searching bank with rocket and shell.

I inclose Mr. Goldsworthy's Report.

The Accras then began to come down for embarkation, the crossing continuing that day until 3 P.M. of the next, when 5,000 men had been crossed.

I then proceeded for Blappah, and the next morning landed a force under Captain Sartorius, consisting of 50 Houssas, 100 Yorubas, 50 Aquapims, 50 Kreppes, 50 Croboes, and 80 native Christians in the "Lady of the Lake," steam-launches and canoes. A battery of two 7-pounder steel guns were placed in position, and shelled the bush at intended place of landing.

This was carried out very effectively by Lieutenant Moore, R.N.

Two steam-launches, occupying positions 500 yards on either side of landing-place, searched the bank with rockets, and some more were thrown into the village of Adedomey, which village was occupied in force by the enemy.

The rocket practice of Mr. Ponsonby, R.N., was perfect. I opened fire with Gatlings, placed on bridge of the "Lady of the Lake," and cleared bush on the right, where enemy had been observed.

The landing was successfully accomplished, without the enemy having been enabled to open fire.

On topping the bank, which was high and steep, Captain Sartorius threw out Houssas and Yorubas as skirmishers, with the Christian company in support as centre, and natives in the order that had previously been assigned to them.

Captain Sartorius reports that, "after advancing 50 yards the enemy appeared in force on right front, and, being in high grass, held their ground until three rounds from 4⅘ howitzer dislodged them.

They then endeavoured to take us in rear, but this was prevented by the Crepees and Yorubas, who kept their ground; after some minutes' sharp firing the enemy had to retire.

After the enemy gave way, I found it impossible to keep my men in hand, and lost sight of them after the retreat of the enemy, having become perfectly exhausted from running and shouting in the heat of the sun.

The enemy numbered 800 or 1,000 men; their loss must have been considerable, though a few only were left on the field.

On landing with King's and second detachment I occupied the village of Adedomey and enemy's camp.

The crossing continued all day, and in the evening I was joined by the force under Mr. Goldsworthy.

The behaviour of our native allies was on this occasion very good.

Our casualties have been very few: one Houssa killed and one wounded, two Yorubas wounded, two native allies wounded.

On the 26th I found both officers and men too much done up to move, and the native allies were not prepared, having to forage. Plenty of provisions were obtained.

On the 27th, while preparations were making to advance, your Excellency's despatch arrived.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER, *Special Commissioner.*

His Excellency Major-General Sir G. Wolseley, C.B., K.C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 49.

Sir, *Camp, Adedomey, December* 26, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to state that, in accordance with your letter of instructions, I proceeded at 2·30 P.M. of the 23rd instant, with the force as per margin,* for Idafaille.

I regret, however, to state that owing to the guides taking the wrong road, I found myself so delayed that it would be impossible to reach that place till far in the night. I therefore determined to return and encamp where the direct road to Idafaille branches off.

In doing so a body of the enemy, previously unobserved, threatened my left flank.

Skirmishers being thrown out, we drove them back upon their villages, which we burnt.

Mr. Cameron, 19th Regiment, and Mr. Robert Bannerman, with Dr. Parke and Mr. Willoughby rendered every assistance.

I should compute the enemy, who extended over three-quarters of a mile, to have numbered about 350 men.

I regret to say that we lost one Houssa killed and one wounded, while the Ahwoonahs suffered more severely.

Had this skirmish not taken place I had hoped to be with you and to have effected a junction at the appointed hour.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. T. GOLDSWORTHY,
Deputy Commissioner.

His Excellency Captain Glover, R.N.,
Special Commissioner.

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* 315 Houssas, 295 Yorubas, 220 Bannerman's levy, 1 7-pounder steel gun, 1 rocket trough.

Inclosure 3 in No. 49.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Yancoomassie, Assim,
Sir, *December* 31, 1873.

IN acknowledging the receipt of your despatch of the 28th instant, I have the honour, by direction of Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, to convey to you his Excellency's congratulations on the success of your operations.

The Major-General trusts that the result of this success will be to facilitate the work which you have intrusted to Mr. Goldsworthy, with the large force you have placed under his command.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. R. GREAVES, *Colonel, Chief of the Staff.*

Captain Glorer, R.N.,
Her Majesty's Special Commissioner to the Eastern Tribes.

No. 50.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received February 3.)

My Lord, *Head-Quarters, Camp, Prahsu, January* 4, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that Colonel McNeill, V.C., C.M.G., having been invalided to England, I have appointed Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Alison, C.B., to be a member of Legislative Council until the will and pleasure of Her Majesty be known.

2. Sir Archibald Alison is commanding the European brigade, and being in seniority next to myself, would, in the event of my absence, assume the administration of the Government.

3. I have therefore appointed him to the Council, in order that I may have the benefit of his advice and assistance at that Board.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY.
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

No. 51.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received February 3.)

Head-Quarters, Camp "Prahsue," Left Bank,
My Lord, *January* 6, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of a letter which was this day sent to the King of Ashantee in reply to the two letters, of which I have in a previous despatch inclosed copies. I trust that the letter will receive your Lordship's approval.

In it, as in my former letter, I have been guided by the instructions I have received from your Lordship. The sum I have named is, I have reason to believe, within the resources of the King. I have preferred to make it moderate in order not to goad the King to any prolonged resistance; but owing to the limited information at my command as to the amount of gold at his disposal, it is possible that during negotiations I may feel it necessary to reduce it. I believe the stipulation that the Treaty shall be signed at Coomassie, and that I should proceed there with an escort of English soldiers to sign it, to be essential.

It will convince the Ashantees themselves, as well as all the neighbouring tribes, that Her Majesty's troops can penetrate at will into the heart of their country to compel them to accept the terms demanded from them. It will thus, I believe, leave a permanent and most beneficial effect far and wide throughout these regions.

I regret to report that, whilst the envoys from the King were here, one of the Ashantee escort shot himself. I had inquiry made into the circumstances, and the board appointed reported that the man had shot himself through cowardice. From what I have since heard I am inclined to believe that the facts are as follows:—On the morning of the 4th I had given orders that practice with the Gatling gun should be carried on by Captain Rait's detachment of artillery. A favourable spot upon the river's bank having been selected, the envoys were conducted to the best place for seeing the effect. After the practice was over, they were heard discussing it in their hut, and this man remarked,

"that if the white men had weapons like that, it was useless to contend against them." The others told him that they would report him to the King as a coward, and the fear of being put to death on his return to Coomassie appears to have induced him to kill himself. A copy of the proceedings of the board was forwarded in a separate letter to the King. In order that the envoys should carry back to Coomassie a report of our preparations and movements, as alarming as possible, I arranged that this morning before the departure of the envoys, the whole Naval Brigade, with a certain quantity of baggage, should move a few miles on the Coomassie road. The envoys were allowed to pass them, as if on the march. The ruse succeeded perfectly. Major Russell's regiment had the previous evening reached Attorbiassie, about 7½ miles from Prahsue, and by the time the envoy passed had formed a considerable clearing there, within which stores were accumulated. Lord Gifford had on the same evening entered Essiaman (about 13 miles from the Prah) with 80 scouts. The envoy believing us to be actually on the march to Coomassie became so seriously alarmed, that he was with difficulty induced by Captain Buller, whom I had sent to escort him, to proceed on his journey. He was anxious to return in order to assure me, that if I would delay my movements for a week, the European captives would be sent back. This was even before he had reached Attorbiassie. When he had seen the camp there and had found Lord Gifford established at Essiaman, his alarm was so much increased, that he promised that a fresh messenger from the King should arrive at our outposts within three days, and I have, therefore, great hopes that the conclusion may be hastened by these means.

From information received from Coomassie, conveyed in letters, I learn that all the prisoners were in good health.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator.

Inclosure in No. 51.

(L.S.)

Major-General Sir Garnet Joseph Wolseley, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Administrator of Her Majesty's Forts and Possessions on the Gold Coast, and Commander of Her Majesty's Forces in the West African Settlements, to His Majesty Koffee Kalkalli, King of Ashanti at Coomassie, greeting:

King, *Camp, Prahsu, January 2, 1874.*

I HAVE to-day received your Majesty's two letters of the 25th November and 26th December, 1873. These are addressed to Colonel Harley, though written in answer to a letter from me, in which I had told you that Her Majesty the Queen of England had sent me as her General to command her troops on the West Coast of Africa, and also to be Administrator of the Gold Coast Settlements.

I must, therefore, inform you that immediately upon my arrival Colonel Harley left Cape Coast Castle for England, and that I am the Queen's Representative here.

2. In my letter of 13th October, 1873, which has been read and interpreted to your Majesty, I stated the terms upon which Her Majesty the Queen of England would be prepared to enter again into friendly relations with your Government. They were as follows:—

(1.) That within a named time you should withdraw all your forces from all the territories of Her Majesty's allies.

(2.) That you should deliver up all men, women, and children whom you have captured from every tribe and people at present in alliance with Her Majesty.

(3.) That you should give guarantees for ample compensation to all whom you have injured.

Your Majesty has not complied with these terms.

3. Your Majesty acknowledges the Treaty made between Governor Maclean and one of your predecessors in the year 1831, in which the King of Ashantee renounced all right or title to any tribute or homage from the Kings of Denkeva, Assin, and others, formerly his subjects. Notwithstanding this, I find that you speak of the people of this country, who are allies of the Queen of England, as "your own slaves," and that you ask me for an answer regarding your demand to have the Assins and Denkeras given back to your authority.

I must therefore inform you that Queen Victoria considers herself, as well as you,

bound by the terms of Governor Maclean's Treaty, and that under no circumstances whatever can I entertain your proposal, or give you back the tribes for whom you ask.

4. Your Majesty says that a message was delivered to you by Mr. Henry Plange, that "in four months' time the Administrator-in-chief was to take your power away for Kwarkefram." I have to inform your Majesty that no such message was ever sent to you, and that Mr. Plange, if he said this, spoke falsely.

5. Your Majesty states that you sent to recall your army before my letter reached you. But your army did attack Elmina, and was completely defeated. I have also to inform you that very soon after my arrival I wrote to Amanquartia, and sent him a letter for your Majesty, which he acknowledged and answered, saying, that he had no quarrel with the white man. Nevertheless, after he had thus written he attacked the town of Abrakrampa, where my white soldiers were.

6. In your Majesty's letter of 26th December, you say that your former letter was returned to Coomassie owing to an attack made upon your army on its way home at Faisoo, and that this attack pains you very much. Your Majesty must understand that Amanquartia having attacked my troops at Abrakrampa for two days, after he had received my letters addressed both to you and himself, I could only believe that your Majesty was desirous of continuing the war. I determined, therefore, to drive your army behind the River Prah, which I have done.

7. I do not think your Captains have told you the truth regarding the events which have taken place in this country since my arrival, and I believe they have concealed from your Majesty the numerous defeats they have experienced from small bodies of the troops under my command. When Amanquartia attacked Abrakrampa there were only fifty white men there, yet, after two day's fighting, he was forced to retreat in confusion with great loss, and many of your war drums, Chief's chairs, and other military trophies, besides much baggage, were captured by my troops.

As regards the attack upon your retreating army at Faisoo, it was made only by a small party of my undrilled black troops, who were ordered to fall back as soon as they found where your army was; yet it caused the whole of the Ashantee army to retreat in the utmost haste and confusion, leaving their dead and dying everywhere along the path.

8. The detention of the messengers sent by the Cape Coast authorities to your Court is contrary to the laws of all civilized nations; and, as regards the white people now held as prisoners at Coomassie, I have to remind your Majesty that they are not either English soldiers or English officials, but strangers, who were treacherously seized by one of your Chiefs in the territory of a King in alliance with the Crown of England, at a time when there was peace between England and Ashantee. Their friends had arranged to pay you a sum of money claimed by this Chief for expenses; but whilst the affair was being arranged, your army invaded these territories of Her Majesty's allies, slaying and carrying off into slavery their inhabitants, and laying waste the country on every side.

9. For these crimes committed by your army the Queen of England has sent me as her General to demand reparation; and she has also lately sent a large force of her white troops, to render all resistance on your part hopeless.

I wish to impress upon your Majesty that hitherto your soldiers have only had to fight against black men, helped by a few Englishmen. If, however, you should now be so ill-advised as to continue this war, your troops will have to meet an army of white soldiers.

These white troops are now on their march from Cape Coast for the purpose of invading your territory to enforce compliance with my just demands, which I shall presently lay before you; and I warn you that I intend to invade your country by the Wassaw road, the Prahsue-Assin road, the Prahsue Akin road, and the road leading from Bagow in Eastern Akim direct to Juabin and Coomassie.

10. The Queen of England has placed ample forces at my disposal to crush the Ashantee nation, but, as I told you in my previous letter, she is as patient as she is strong.

Her Majesty is desirous that a permanent peace should be established between her subjects and the Ashantees. She is desirous to promote in every way free intercourse between your people and the towns of Elmina and Cape Coast Castle, and all the other towns under her protection, with a view to the promotion of trade between the two nations, and the establishment of a lasting peace between them.

11. Your Majesty is completely in error if you believe that the Queen's object in obtaining possession of the Dutch forts was to cut you off from communication with the coast. She wishes that when your subjects come as peaceful traders, every protection should be afforded to them; and when peace is finally established, she will do all in her power to prevent all hindrance to trade between the two nations.

12. Her Majesty is still willing to believe that you have been deceived by designing people, as in the case of the fictitious message said to have been delivered to your Majesty by Mr. Plange. She is anxious to avoid shedding more Ashantee blood, knowing how your army has already suffered. Yet she cannot submit to leave without redress such violent aggression as that lately perpetrated by your army upon her allies, at a time when you were professing to be engaged in friendly negotiations with the British authorities.

13. I shall therefore be prepared to make a lasting peace with you upon the following terms.

1. That you deliver up forthwith all the persons, both European and African, that you have wrongfully detained as prisoners at Coomassie, together with all the men, women, and children carried off into captivity from this country by your army.

2nd. That having unjustly forced this war upon the Queen of England, thereby entailing immense expense upon her, you will pay Her Majesty 50,000 ounces of approved gold.

3rd. That a new Treaty of Peace be signed at Coomassie, to which place I would proceed for that purpose with a sufficient force of white soldiers; and that previous to my going there, you deliver up to me such hostages for my safety as I shall name hereafter, when I learn that your Majesty has accepted the terms now offered.

14. This war has already entailed many defeats upon your armies. You have lost thousands of men in battle, and from want and disease. I am well aware of all these facts. You are surrounded by hostile tribes who long for your destruction. Be warned in time and do not listen to the advice of evil counsellors, who for their own purposes might urge you to continue a hopeless struggle against an army of white men, a struggle that can only lead to the destruction of your military power, and that must certainly bring great misery upon your people and danger to your Majesty's dynasty.

15. As I am about to march into your territory to enforce if necessary, the terms of peace here proposed, I have to request that the messengers whom your Majesty may send with the answer to this letter, be ordered to carry a white flag plainly displayed at the end of a staff, in order that they may be known by my scouts to be friendly messengers.

16. Being most anxious that your Majesty should know the exact contents of this letter, I have to request that you will cause it to be read and interpreted to you at different times by two interpreters, neither of whom should be present when the other is interpreting the letter to your Majesty.

I am, King, your true friend,
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY.

No. 52.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received February 3.)

Head-Quarters, Camp Prahsue, Left Bank,
My Lord, *January 7, 1874.*

WITH reference to correspondence with Captain Glover, R.N., forwarded in previous despatches, I have the honour to inform you that Commodore Hewett, R.N., immediately complied with my request, to insure the safety of Captain Glover's magazines upon the Volta River. He at once dispatched Her Majesty's ships "Amethyst" and "Decoy" to that river. I inclose Captain Chatfield's Report, from which your Lordship will see that the depôts are safe, and that Captain Glover has in fact marched with a much larger force than he thought possible when he last wrote.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Maior-General and Administrator.

Inclosure in No. 52.

Sir, "*Amethyst*," *off the Volta River, January* 3, 1874.

IN compliance with your orders of the 2nd instant, I arrived off the Volta this morning, and communicated with Lieutenant Hext, commanding "Decoy," and subsequently with Mr. Adamson, who is in charge of the Depôt.

2. I can see no foundation whatever for the rumour that the Awoonahs intend to attack Addah. I inspected the magazines and stores, which are situated on an open plain, easily defended by a few men.

3. Mr. Adamson has 200 Accras men and abundance of arms and ammunition, besides one Gatling gun and one 4½-inch howitzer.

4. Major Goldsworthy and Lieutenant Moore, of the "Druid," with 12,000 men, have gone across the Awoonah country to Quisah and Ajaeks to settle the Awoonahs peaceably or otherwise, as they find best, they then rejoin Glover, probably marching down the coast from Quisah. Glover has a 1,090 men with him and marched from Duff's depôt to Okamassie, calling at Medico *en route* on the 31st ultimo. Sartorius of the India irregular cavalry marched before Glover with levies of natives, a few thousand, number not known.

5. Lieutenant Hext of the "Decoy" inspected the left (east) bank of the Volta this morning, and reported that he saw no sign of a camp or village, and the master of the "Lady of the Lake" says, there is no village, but merely stray huts until you get up the river opposite Sophi.

6. I have sent Navigating Lieutenant Miller of this ship in the steam-cutter, to sound opposite a hostile village on the beach, four miles east of the mouth of the Volta, in order to ascertain whether ships can get close enough to shell it.

7. The bar is very shallow now, only eight feet, but it is quite smooth in the morning.

8. The "Lady of the Lake" goes up to Blappah to-night to get further information of Major Goldsworthy's expedition. It will be quite impossible to hold a palaver at present, and I think that no further steps can be taken until we hear the result of his expedition.

9. I have landed two gunners of the Royal Marine Artillery to look after the two guns, as the men left in charge of them are sick and will take passage in "Decoy" to Cape Coast.

10. There is a good deal of small-pox on shore, but the camp is free and quite healthy.

11. Lieutenant Hext will be able to give you a detailed account of the situation here. I send him to Cape Coast with this despatch.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. CHATFIELD, *Captain*.

Commodore W. N. W. Hewett,
Senior Naval Officer.

P.S.—Navigating Lieutenant Miller has just returned. He reports that this ship can get within half a mile of the hostile village referred to in paragraph 6 of this letter.

A. C.

No 53.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received February* 3.)

Head-Quarters, Camp "Prahsue," Left Bank,
My Lord, *January* 8, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to report that very serious inconvenience has been caused by the large desertions of native carriers.

At the present moment the effect upon my operations would be so serious if this desertion were allowed to continue, that I have found it necessary to take vigorous steps both in order to check it for the future, and to replace the services of those who have deserted. A native Chief who was found to be deliberately urging men to desert from our service has been arrested, and will be dealt with according to the evidence.

I have considered it necessary to detain the 23rd Regiment for the present on board ship, and have stopped the march of the other regiments at the stations which they had reached upon the road.

I have employed the whole of Wood's Regiment and the 1st and 2nd West Indian Regiments with the Central Department as a temporary measure, and I have also obtained a small number of fresh carriers from various stations, and am using my utmost endeavours to secure men.

By these means I have every reason to hope that my operations will be saved from any serious delay, and I fully expect by an early advance into Ashantee territory to induce the King of Ashantee either to endeavour to make terms through fear of an attack upon his capital, or to call together his army in order to resist our advance.

Russell's Regiment is to-day at Essiaman, whence scouts have been pushed out in all directions.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator.

No. 54.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received February 3.)

My Lord, *Head-Quarters, Camp, Prahsu, January 8, 1874.*

I HAVE the honour to forward a letter received this morning from Captain Butler, giving information as to his prospects as to the passage of the Prah with the Western Akims.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

Inclosure in No. 54.

Sir, *Tribee, January 6, 1874.*

IN consequence of delays unforeseen when I last wrote I only reached this town to-day.

A dispute having arisen between King Quabina Fuah and King Coffee Abencarra regarding their claims to the service of a Chief of Awissa, it was with no little difficulty that the matter was, for the time, at least, arranged without actual violence between the rival parties.

By taking the Chief of Awissa personally with me, and leaving the question to be settled at the conclusion of the war by Government authority, I finally succeeded in prevailing upon the Kings to quit their towns, each having declared that, unless this Chief went with him, no movement would take place on his part.

Yesterday Quabina Fuah left his town of Insuyim, and he is now some ten miles south of this place, collecting his men.

I have directed Captain Paget and Lieutenant McGregor to remain, one at Insuyim, the other at Accassie [*sic*] have moved, and to use every effort to hasten their departure, as well as to see that all arms and ammunition are forwarded to the front. Captain Brabazon, I regret to say, was ill with fever at Insuyim. Previous to my departure I placed at his disposal bearers and a hammock to enable him to proceed to Prahsu, as my time did not permit my giving personal attention to him, and of course both he and Captain Paget are totally unacquainted with the treatment of African fever. I am about to dispatch a messenger to the east to gather tidings of Captain Glover's force. As soon as the Akims have assembled more you shall be regularly informed of my movements. With regard to the situation of this town it lies about eight miles south of the Prah, and, I should judge, about the same distance north of the parallel of Assin Prahsu, from which place it would be distant, by direct line, some thirty or thirty-five miles.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. F. BUTLER, *Captain.*

The Chief of the Staff,
Head-Quarters, Prahsu.

No. 55.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received February* 3.)

My Lord, *Head-Quarters, Camp, Prahsu, January* 8, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your Lordship's information, the inclosed copy of a letter from Captain Baker, the Acting Inspector-General of Armed Police, to the Colonial Secretary, in which he reports that he had accidentally shot a boy at Moree, a town about six miles from Cape Coast Castle.

2. In order to place the facts of the case fully before your Lordship I think it right that I should explain the reason why the police were sent after these men.

3. The Chief of Moree had engaged to supply the Expedition with 200 carriers. These men were accordingly handed over to the Control Department at Cape Coast Castle, and were employed on the first stage from that place, in order that every facility might be given them for obtaining their provisions and other necessaries for their own homes. They were only required to carry a load of fifty pounds every three days to Dunquah, a distance of about nineteen miles, and for this work they were receiving 7*s.* a week, which is considered here a fair scale of wages.

4. These men worked till the 30th of last month, when, without making any complaint or assigning any reason, a considerable number of them deserted just at a time when the white troops were about to land, and when it was all important that there should be no lack of carriers to accompany them on their march up country.

5. The matter was one of great moment, not only to the welfare, indeed, I may say, to the lives, of the European troops, but also to the success of the Expedition. For, were these men allowed to desert in this manner at the base of operations, there was no knowing where it might end.

6. Accordingly, a party of the Armed Fantee Police was ordered to proceed to Moree to arrest and bring them back.

I may here mention that, in taking this step, the authorities at Cape Coast Castle were fully justified. These men had been handed over by their Chief, with the consent of his King (the King of Assayboo) as carriers, and were in the receipt of pay as such. They were, therefore, as liable as are soldiers to the Articles of War and the Mutiny Act, and had been informed that if they deserted or misbehaved, stringent measures would be adopted towards them.

7. Your Lordship will perceive, from Captain Baker's letter, that these men not only defied the law, but grossly maltreated the party of police (who were of their own nation) when in the execution of their duty. In fact, the people of this district showed by their conduct that they were in a state of open rebellion. Captain Baker then went himself to the spot, and knowing the excitable nature of the natives, of whom his force consisted, he took the wise precaution of not allowing them to take their rifles with them, in order to prevent the possibility of their being used in a moment of excitement.

8. Captain Baker's letter will explain what followed, and I need hardly say that no one deplores more deeply the result of this unfortunate accident than he does.

9. The matter was referred to me (I being then on my way to the front), but I felt that it was one for the Law Officers to settle, and accordingly wrote the inclosed Minute.

10. A copy of the reply of the Chief Magistrate on the subject is also inclosed.

11. My stay in this settlement has been of so short a duration, and my time having been so fully occupied with more important matters, I am unable to afford your Lordship any assistance, or give any opinion as to the legal points raised by the Chief Magistrate in this case. The question of the administration of English and native law is a most difficult one. It has never, I believe, been clearly defined where the former ends and the latter begins. And the fact of these men being subject to military law still further complicates the question.

12. But I do not agree with his Honour when he suggests that the matter should be referred home for decision. For in this question—viz., as to the authority of a Coroner and the power which exists for his appointment—is involved, to my mind, a very much larger subject of inquiry than he anticipates. The whole question of the laws of this Settlement is one which requires thorough investigation and re-organization, but I venture to suggest that it is one which, on account of the peculiar circumstances of the Colony, will need careful and calm deliberation on the spot before it can be referred home for your Lordship's consideration.

13. Acting upon his Honour's advice, as set forth in the concluding paragraph of his Minute, I have not thought it necessary to take any further steps in the matter.

14. In acting as he did, I consider that Captain Baker did no more than was

absolutely necessary to answer the then military services of the public and the exigencies of the Settlement; and the unhappy shooting of the boy (which I greatly regret) was accidentally brought about by his zeal towards that object. Captain Baker's position is a most difficult one, and I am well pleased at the manner in which he carries on his duties.

15. In conclusion I may mention that this question of the desertion of our carriers has assumed a most formidable aspect. Too cowardly to fight their own battles, and too lazy, even when well paid, to help those who are risking their lives in their cause, they have been deserting by whole tribes; and I do not hesitate to say that, were the most stringent measures not adopted to force them to work, the successful termination of the expedition might be endangered.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

Inclosure 1 in No. 55.

Sir, *Police Barracks, Cape Coast Castle, December* 12, 1873.

THIS morning I was informed that a party of carriers had deserted to Moree. I accordingly ordered a picket of one non-commissioned officer and twenty men to proceed there to bring the men back as prisoners; instead of that seven of the twenty-one returned with their faces and heads cut about, and the loss of two bayonets, the remaining fourteen also ran back. I then ordered twenty men to fall in, and went with them myself, the men having their side-arms, and I myself had a Snider rifle. When I arrived at Moree I went to the Chief's house and explained what had happened, and how the police had been treated. They (the Chief and his people) declared they knew nothing about it. I said I was determined to have all the men as prisoners, and gave him twenty minutes to collect the men. After having waited the time a report was brought to me that a great number of the men were escaping in boats. I then went to the cliff over the sea and saw between fifty and sixty men in boats. They were then about 150 yards from the shore. I ordered my orderly to shout to them to return; this they would not do. I waited a few minutes and then sighted my rifle for 400 yards, intending to fire across the bow of the leading boat. I did not allow sufficient for the wind, and the consequence was that the boy in the boat was shot. I deeply regret this circumstance, which was purely accidental, my sole object being to fire across the bows of the boat and so induce them to return. I may add that I brought in forty-nine men.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. T. W. BAKER, *Captain,*
Inspector-General of Police.

The Colonial Secretary, Cape Coast Castle.

Inclosure 2 in No. 55.

January 1, 1874.

IT is for the Chief Magistrate to state what the law is in this case, and to see it carried out. It is for his decision to settle whether English law holds good at Moree, and, if not, whether it is indispensably necessary to hold a coroner's inquest in this case. Captain Baker, when acting under military orders shot this boy accidentally.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

The Colonial Secretary, Cape Coast Castle.

Inclosure 3 in No. 55.

January 5, 1874.

CAPTAIN BAKER'S case has led me to inquire into the constitution and authority of the Coroner's Court in this Settlement, and the result is, that I am distinctly of opinion that no such court has any legal existence. The Civil and Criminal Court of Justice was instituted by Royal authority, and its various jurisdictions are all regulated by local ordinances approved of at home.

The Judge and the Police Magistrates are all distinct and recognized appointments exercising jurisdiction in courts legally erected in the Settlement; but I can find no such

authority for the institution of a Coroner's Court, and there is no such office as that of Coroner recognized or provided for in the Colonial list of officials. I have been informed that the Collector of Customs is, by virtue of his office, also Coroner. I am quite unable to see how holding a court in which jurymen are summoned and fined for not appearing, in which witnesses are sworn, and in which persons may be committed for trial in matters of life and death; I am distinctly of opinion that no such court and no such office can have any legal existence, or exercise any jurisdiction in the Settlement without the Royal authority. It is true that Administrators have appointed Coroners, and in my own time I have known a gentleman appointed who was not the Collector of Customs, but, for all that, I am unable to find the authority for the appointment, or how the person appointed becomes clothed with powers to preside in a Court of Justice. Even if the Administrator has the power of appointing an official called a Coroner for the purpose of holding inquiries into sudden deaths, I am of opinion he can have none to establish a distinct court. As the court and office have been in existence, acting as far as possible on the machinery of the Coroner's Court in England, I give this opinion with all deference, and request that the matter may be referred home for decision. But I have the less scruple in giving it thus strongly, as I consider a Coroner's Court most unsuited for this country, and in its working it has given rise to abuses and scandals, and has saddled the Treasury with most unnecessary expense.

Holding this opinion of the Coroner's Court, I cannot recommend that the matter of Captain Baker having shot a boy at Moree should be investigated by a Coroner's jury either here or there.

I have repeatedly felt it my duty to bring under the Administrator's notice the great necessity there exists for a legal official to act in this settlement as Crown Prosecutor and Attorney-General, instead of everything, even to preparing indictments against the prisoners who appear before him, being left to the Chief Magistrate.

There is another way in which his services might be of great advantage. Like the Prosecutor Fiscal in Scotland he might institute inquiries into all sudden deaths.

In the meantime I consider it is for the Magistrates in the different stations to make inquiries of this kind. They do so at the other towns, and I believe Cape Coast is in a similar position.

In the matter of Captain Baker having shot a boy at Moree, I have gone carefully into the case myself with the assistance of Dr. O'Reilly, the Acting Police Magistrate, and have come to the conclusion that, at the time it happened, Captain Baker was carrying out a most urgent and necessary military duty, and that the unfortunate occurrence was purely accidental. I, therefore, also advise that no further legal steps are required to be taken in the matter.

(Signed) JAMES MARSHALL,
Chief Magistrate and Judicial Assessor.

No. 56.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received February 3.)

Head-Qurters, Camp, Prahsu, Left Bank,
My Lord, *January* 8, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to report that one mail steamer after another in succession now arrives from the south at Cape Coast with cases of some most malignant fever on board. According to medical report it is probably yellow fever. In any case it is of some type not less deadly than yellow fever itself. The captains of these steamers are most unwilling to admit that cases of yellow fever have occurred on board their ships. The captain of the "Volta," which recently passed, insisted upon a peremptory order that he should not land, saying that nothing less than this would save him from the censure of his owners, although he admitted that he had yellow fever on board at the time, and had received the usual notice from the health officer.

In a recent case, I have every reason to fear that a most promising officer, Lieuteuant Wells, R.N., who had distinguished himself both at Elmina and Abrakrampa, and who was returning home in order to enjoy a distinction awarded him for his services, and in perfect health at the time he sailed from Cape Coast, lost his life, because the captain of the mail-steamer in which he went home neglected to report that deaths from yellow fever had occurred on board his ship.

Under these circumstances, with the constant risk of a single case of yellow fever being landed, and thus producing an epidemic in the settlement—a risk so seriously

increased by the evident fear of the captains, lest their owners' interests should be injured in any degree in the attempt to save life—I have thought it right to take advantage of the "Quarantine Law" enacted immediately upon my arrival in the settlement, and which law has received Her Majesty's sanction.

I have therefore established a lazaretto on shore, and have given orders that the Control Department should hire the house of the harbour-master for that purpose.

I have further given orders, that a vessel, which brought coals to Cape Coast, should be engaged as a lazaretto, for any cases that may occur at sea, and I have further prohibited the landing of all persons and goods from southern ports at any of the ports of the Gold Coast.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING THE

ASHANTEE INVASION.

(No. 4.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
March 1874.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

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Further Correspondence respecting the Ashantee Invasion.

No. 1.

Messrs. Swanzy to the Earl of Kimberley.

My Lord, 122, *Cannon Street, December* 3, 1873.

WE have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 24th ultimo,* with copy of Colonel Harley's letter of the 19th,† respecting the sale of arms and ammunition on the West Coast of Africa.

It will be advisable to state distinctly what the proceedings of the "Alligator" were. Acting on his instructions, the master, Captain Dixon, went direct from Gravesend to Grand Bassam, and he there landed a quantity of goods, including 372 kegs of gunpowder, equal $23\frac{2}{10}$ barrels of 100 lbs. each, from thence he proceeded to Assinee, and there landed such goods as were required by our agent. We forwarded Captain Dixon's letter containing a list of the goods which he had landed to your Lordship; from Assinee the "Alligator" proceeded direct to Cape Coast Roads, and anchored close to Her Majesty's ships of war. A naval officer went on board, and Captain Dixon appears to have told him plainly of what his cargo consisted, and also that he had landed the 370 kegs of gunpowder at Grand Bassam; it is, however, added, "that the master stated to the boarding officer that he had landed 600 kegs of gunpowder at Assinee, which, however, he afterwards denied." Upon this, the "Alligator" was detained, or as it has been called "seized," and compelled to remain in Cape Coast Roads several days.

As your Lordship knows, Captain Dixon reported to us the landing of 372 kegs of gunpowder at Grand Bassam, and the only question arising out of that fact, as well as the landing of a quantity from the "Bryn-y-Mor," is, whether or not the Ashantees derive supplies of arms and ammunition from that place.

We have already stated to your Lordship our reason for believing that there is no communication direct or indirect between the Ashantees and the people with whom we trade on the Grand Bassam lagoon, they are set forth in our letter of the 27th October last. Your Lordship or Colonel Harley can have the direct evidence of Captain Hoare, our late Superintendent of Trade on that part of the coast; it is true that he has been in our service for upwards of twenty years, and his statements might, therefore, be doubted, but we believe him implicitly.

A few days ago the engineer lately in charge of one of our small steamers at Grand Bassam, called with the writer at the Colonial Office, within an hour of his arrival in London, he was prepared to give information on the same subject, but he could not wait any length of time, as he left London for Liverpool at 2 P.M.

Colonel Harley says truly that our letter of the 3rd of November‡ implies and alleges ignorance of the districts in question on the part of the authorities, if we are to understand the word authorities to mean Captain Stephens and Colonel Harley, we say, we have the most convincing proof of the truth of our allegation. In his letter of the 6th of September, Captain Stephens admits that he had never been so far up the coast before, and was surprised to find the town or village of Assinee seven miles east of the river; and as to Colonel Harley, he clearly had very little knowledge of the coast west of Cape Three Points; the extension of the blockade to the Assinee river sufficiently proves that. The fact is, my Lord, the French Settlements on the Gold Coast are very little known, especially Grand Bassam, and no British officer, except Mr. Hay, since dead, having ever ascended the lagoon.

* Not printed. † No. 196 of Command Paper No. 3 of March 1874. ‡ No. 138 of same Paper.

The grounds on which Colonel Harley forms his opinion, that the Ashantees derive their supplies of munitions of war from Grand Bassam, are of the weakest kind, and we suspect his opinion was expressed in his despatches before his consultation with the master of the steamer, the chart being really the only guide to both these gentlemen. We say that, in African traffic, mere distance is only one element in the question, the feeling existing between adjacent tribes being of far greater importance; but after all Colonel Harley's route by the one lagoon, which we believe to be impassable, only reaches to "any point adjacent to Kinjabo." The truth is, the traffic between Grand Bassam and Kinjabo passes along the beach, but the path is rarely open to trade.

We now come, my Lord, to the supposed 600 kegs of gunpowder landed at Assinee. As Captain Dixon has not thought it necessary to furnish us with details of his conversation with the boarding officer, we cannot question the correctness of his report; but, my Lord, the officer could have had but one reason for neglecting to ascertain the fact, viz., the conviction that the 600 kegs were still on board the "Alligator," and deny it as he will, Colonel Harley knows that no powder was landed at Assinee by that vessel.

Captain Dixon's letter of the 25th of August, to which we have already alluded, contained a detailed list of the goods landed both at Grand Bassam and Assinee, and we presume Colonel Harley has had access to all our letters, &c., irrespective of our credibility, does his Excellency suppose we are foolish enough to send your Lordship fabricated letters on a matter which can at any time be ascertained. No, my Lord, his Excellency condescends to a repetition of this unmeaning report, with the view of damaging our reputation as British merchants, in the opinion of your Lordship, but we defy him to produce one single fact in proof of the accusation he is so anxious to establish against us.

In the concluding sentence of his letter, Colonel Harley protests against our statement, that our agents had done all in their power to prevent munitions of war reaching the enemy, and then admits that Mr. Cleaver drew his attention in March last to the Ashantees receiving supplies through Assinee. Mr. Cleaver, who is practically a member of our firm, repeatedly informed us that he suggested to Colonel Harley the expediency of asking the French naval authorities to assist in preventing the sale of arms, &c., at Assinee. Mr. Cleaver also told us that he gave notice to Colonel Harley of all consignments of munitions of war expected to arrive in our ships and offered them to his Excellency; we cannot doubt his statements in the least, and we are surprised Colonel Harley did not avail himself of the offer, particularly as he had taken very little more than sufficient gunpowder for the defence of the Castle itself.

Has Colonel Harley seen the letter of our agent at Assinee containing information as to the acts of the French trader there, which information we have never failed to furnish your Lordship with? But we venture to ask, on the other hand, what measures did his Excellency adopt to prevent supplies of gunpowder to the Ashantees? We are credibly informed that the Administrator was cautioned so far back as December last, that some steps should be taken; but nothing was done until it was too late, except by ourselves, in February, when we issued orders to our agents to stop the sale of munitions of war at all the places whence they might reach the Ashantees. We have at present no information respecting the gunpowder landed from our ships at Assinee in March last: but this we do know, that the quantity must be infinitely small in comparison with what the Bristol ships have landed there. We believe only 300 kegs were delivered after the 1st March, and they were sold to arrive before there was any idea of war with Ashantee on a large scale.

Finally, my Lord, it remains only for us to crave your Lordship's indulgence, as regards the plain terms we have used herein; the truth is, we feel deeply the injustice done to us, and the unworthy motives imputed to us, and, therefore, have expressed ourselves strongly on the subject.

We have, &c.
(Signed) F. & A. SWANZY.

No. 2.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, December* 4, 1873.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 7th October last,* inclosing one of the 4th of that month from Captain Glover, who recommended that 1,000 boxes of gin should be sent to Accra for the service of his expedition, I have to acquaint you, and to request that you will apprise Captain Glover, that, as it appeared to me that the gin was wanted only for presents on special occasions, I deemed it sufficient to send out one-fourth of the quantity which he had named.

I am now informed by the Crown Agents that the cost of the 250 cases, including shipping and freight charges, has amounted to 77*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* Captain Glover will understand that this sum will be treated as a charge against the amount which was placed at his disposal for local expenditure.

If you should be of opinion that a small additional quantity should be sent hereafter, I shall be prepared to sanction it.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 3.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, December* 6, 1873.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, that 200 additional marines, including officers, have been ordered to proceed to the Gold Coast in Her Majesty's ship "Dromedary," and in the hired ship "Thames," under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel N. W. De Courcy, R.M.L.I., as a reinforcement, and to fill vacancies.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

No. 4.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, December* 6, 1873.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request you will inform the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the following telegram has been received from the Commanding Officer of Her Majesty's ship "Vigilant," dated Lisbon, 5th instant:—

"Mail reports Major-General [Wolseley] 'Simoom' improves. Lieutenant Wells died from fever on board mail November 27th. Commodore at Cape Coast Castle."

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

No. 5.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, December* 6, 1873.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, that a telegram dated Madeira, 30th November, has been received from Rear-Admiral Hornby to the following effect:—

"'Tamar,' 'Himalaya' arrived at Madeira 27th November; coaled and proceeded same day; all well."

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

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* No. 155 of Command Paper No. 3 of March 1874.

No. 6.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, December* 7, 1873.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of the State for the Colonies, that the following telegram has just been received from the commanding officer of Her Majesty's ship "Vigilant," dated Lisbon, 6th December:—

"Major-General Wolseley was ill, and living on board 'Simoom' when mail left Cape Coast. Health improving."

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

No. 7.

War Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *War Office, December* 8, 1873.

IN reference to your letter of the 12th September,* requesting that a statement might be prepared showing the expenditure incurred on account of the supplies made to the Government of the Gold Coast, and for the expedition under the command of Captain Glover, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to forward to you, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, a statement showing the value of the supplies already sent out from this country, which embraces, with the exception of a few minor details, the whole of the stores ordered. I am further to acquaint you that accounts will be rendered, from time to time, of the stores issued from the Imperial magazines on the Gold Coast by order of Sir Garnet Wolseley, for the purpose of equipping native forces and allies; but that it will be impossible to render any account, either in cash or in stores, of the total ultimate expenditure which may be incurred on this account.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LANSDOWNE.

Inclosure in No. 7.

VALUE of Stores supplied to the Gold Coast Expedition.

	Glover.			Cape Coast.			Grand Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Timber	..			11	18	4	11	18	4
Metals	3,774	0	0	..			3,774	0	0
Ammunition	15,587	1	10	487	15	9	16,074	17	7
Small arms	13,455	11	0¾	2,115	14	4	15,571	5	4¾
Iron ordnance	791	18	8	798	1	3	1,589	19	11
Gunpowder	1,206	5	0	..			1,206	5	0
Gun carriages	441	4	4	529	14	7	970	18	11
Camp equipment	1,066	15	4	827	19	4	1,894	14	8
Accoutrements	5,702	15	0	..			5,702	15	0
Saddlery	..			80	3	6	80	3	6
Packing	3,226	12	0	202	2	2	3,428	14	2
Miscellaneous	1,282	6	11	6,894	11	9	8,176	18	8
Clothing	3,941	9	6¼	4,474	14	9¼	8,416	4	3½
Total	50,475	19	8	16,422	15	9¼	66,898	15	5¼

No. 8.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Foreign Office, December* 8, 1873.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you, to be laid before the Earl of Kimberley, translation of a note, with inclosure, which has been received from the

* No. 5 of Command Paper No. 3 of March 1874.

German Ambassador at this Court, conveying the Petition of the Committee of the North German Missionary Society of Bremen, for protection for their mission buildings at Quitta, on the West Coast of Africa, in the event of the military operations against the Ashantees being extended in that direction; and I am to request that you will move the Earl of Kimberley to inform Earl Granville what answer should, in his opinion, be returned to the German Ambassador's note.

I am further to request that you will call his Lordship's attention to the inclosure in Count Münster's note, which contains some details respecting the native tribes near Quitta which may perhaps prove to be of interest.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ENFIELD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 8.

(Translation.)

My Lord, *German Embassy, November* 29, 1873.

THE Committee of the North German Missionary Society at Bremen has solicited the intervention of the Imperial Chancellor with the British Government for the purpose of having their missionary buildings at the station of Quitta (Keta), Slave Coast, West Africa, recommended to the protection of the British troops in case the war against the Ashantees should extend to the tribes of the Slave Coast, and especially that their buildings may not be exposed to the danger of a bombardment by those troops.

Although the apprehensions of the petitioners may as yet have no sufficient ground, I have the honour of calling your Excellency's attention to the position of the German Missionary station at Quitta, and of respectfully recommending it to your Excellency's protection in case of necessity.

The Missionary Society's statement above referred to contains some particulars relative to the local circumstances at Quitta, and the attitude of the surrounding tribes which may perhaps be interesting to the Royal British Government, and I have, therefore, thought I ought not to omit to give your Excellency the inclosed extract from the Petition.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) MÜNSTER.

His Excellency Earl Granville, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 8.

(Translation. Extract.)

ASHANTEE carried on a war against the interior tribes of the Slave Coast in 1869, and thereto obtained the alliance of the Aulos, the coast tribe, old enemies of the Accra negroes, living under the English protectorate on the Gold Coast. In that war two stations of the Basle and the North German Missionary Society were destroyed, and Europeans made prisoners at the first. Your Highness, at the request of the two Societies, has been so good as to interfere in behalf of those prisoners. The negotiations which the English Government was carrying on, unfortunately without avail as yet, and the cession of Elmina, were followed by the Ashantee war, for which England is now making great preparations, and we only hope they may be completely successful. The Ashantees have tried now to gain over the Aulos for this war also, and, if they were to succeed in doing so, they would certainly prepare difficulties for the English, inasmuch as the latter would have to carry on a second war to the east, as well as that to the west of their Dominion. But, according to our reports, the war of 1869 has not given the Aulos any inclination for fresh Ashantee alliances, and they have rejected the proposals. Therefore a bombardment seems unnecessary, even if it would not rather serve to drive the Aulos into the arms of the Ashantees.

But even if this alliance should be effected, a bombardment would be of no use. The seat of the war party is not Keta, which, as a place of trade, has great interest in preserving peace, but Anyaka, which is beyond the lagoons and cannot be reached. If the question be to prevent the gunpowder trade, a blockade of the coast, or a slight garrison at Keta and Dschellakowe (Jellah Coffee), both which neighbouring places nominally belong to the English Dominion, but have not, in fact, been occupied since

1855. Both places carry on trade and might be so guarded with little trouble that no munitions of war should reach the Ashantees through the Aulos.

No. 9.

War Office to Colonial Office.

Sir *War Office, December* 8, 1873.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to inclose, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, copies of the undermentioned despatches from Major-General Sir G. J. Wolseley, relative to affairs on the Gold Coast, dated the 4th November, 1873, and 7th November, 1873.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. C. VIVIAN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 9.

Sir, *Cape Coast Castle, November* 4, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that, although the condition of affairs has not changed much since the date of my last despatch of the 31st ultimo, our position has gone on improving daily.

That despatch had scarcely been sent off when I received intelligence of the complete evacuation of the enemy's camp at Mampon, and of its destruction by a party of our native allies.

I at once ordered an advance of a force, consisting of Cape Coast and Aquafoo natives, to Beulah, and commenced to strengthen that post, with a view to interrupting the enemy's communications with the western districts, from which he had hitherto drawn his supplies.

The Ashantee Commander Amonquartia having declared his intention of attacking Abrakrampa, I have therefore, as reported in my last letter, left fifty marines and blue-jackets there.

You will, I am convinced, be glad to learn that last night's reports show all this party is in good health, although they have been ashore since the 25th ultimo, another proof being thus afforded that white men are far healthier in the interior than in garrison, either at Elmina or Cape Coast Castle.

From the statements of the numerous prisoners taken daily by my reconnoitring parties, and the fact that the enemy has cut war paths through the bush close to Abrakrampa, it is evident every preparation has been made for attacking it. Until the retreating Ashantee army shall have all gone north of Dunquah, I consider it necessary to hold Asayboo, and I have to-day occupied that village with fifty marines and a howitzer and the King of Asayboo's men, fortifying it and clearing away the surrounding bush. If the enemy makes no offensive movement, and leaves the neighbourhood of Abrakrampa, I hope to withdraw the blue-jackets and marines by the end of the week, when I shall re-embark them.

Yesterday strong reconnaissances were made by the native levies under English officers from Beulah, Abrakrampa, and Dunquah. That from the latter place alone became at all seriously engaged. I beg to inclose a copy of Colonel Festing's Report. I regret that one young officer lost his life, Lieutenant Eardley Wilmot, Royal Artillery, a fine promising soldier. He was badly hit early in the skirmish, but, like an English gentleman, continued in the field at his post until subsequently shot through the heart, when he died almost immediately. Several of the officers were hit, mostly slightly. Inclosed is a list of the casualties.

The native levies behaved most disgracefully. Some whole tribes ran away, and no exertion on the part of the English officers could induce them to face the enemy. Hence the number of officers hit, for they had to expose themselves in their endeavours to get the natives to advance, or even to stand their ground.

The reconnaissance made from Abrakrampa also came upon the enemy, but not in great force; yet there, also, the native levies, even those that have been tolerably drilled and disciplined by our officers, ran away.

The experience of yesterday proves indubitably, if further proof had been necessary,

that it will be impossible to make the Fantee levies face the enemy, and that a severe blow can only be struck at the Ashantees by English troops.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY, *Major-General.*

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for War,
War Office.

Inclosure 2 in No. 9.

Sir, *Camp at Dunquah, November* 4, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Major-General commanding, that I moved out with a force* yesterday morning a little after daylight to make a reconnaissance in force.

We took the western road from Dunquah, and marched along a track leading to the south-west. We soon fell in with the enemy's scouts, who fired upon our advan d guard and retreated. We pushed on until we arrived close to a large camp of the enemy, who quickly gave us battle.

We advanced and engaged them for about a couple of hours, during nearly the whole of which time the engagement was very hot indeed, and the bush very dense.

Having put their fire down, and hearing tomtoms sounding towards our rear, I moved with the intention of preventing any attempt which might possibly be made to outflank us. Not finding this the case, but that the enemy were evidently in retreat, and having expended a large portion of ammunition, our men, also, being very tired, I returned to camp.

From a prisoner who has come in this morning from the Ashantees I learn that we did considerable execution amongst them, and that they have in consequence broken up their camp this morning, and are retreating through the bush to the Prah. He says that one rocket falling into a group, principally of chiefs and captains, killed six of the number.

I regret very much to have to report the loss of Lieutenant Eardley Wilmot, Royal Artillery, who fell, shot through the heart, in the front of the action. This officer was wounded earlier in the day, but gallantly remained in action with his men until the end.

I must repeat the great difficulty, in fact almost impossibility, of getting the native allies to fight. They remain behind, firing away their ammunition at nothing; whereas, two or three tribes ran *en masse* back to camp at the commencement of the battle.

All the officers behaved most admirably, and of those engaged only three remained unwounded.

List of casualties inclosed.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. W. FESTING, *Lieut.-Colonel Royal Marine Artillery, Commanding Outpost.*

The Chief of the Staff, Head Quarters.

Inclosure 3 in No. 9.

RETURN of Casualties in the Engagement near Dunquah on November 3, 1873.

KILLED.

Lieutenant Eardley Wilmot, Royal Artillery, and one native.

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, R.M.A., severely in left hip.
Lieutenant Jones, 2nd West India Regiment, severely in left hip.
Lieutenant Patchet, 2nd West India Regiment, severe contusion of right forearm and slight wound of abdomen.
Surgeon-Major Gore, A.M.D., severely wounded in the dorsal muscle (bullet extracted) and contusion of right forearm.
Corporal Taylor, R.M.A., severely.
12 men of 2nd West India Regiment, of whom 10 severely and 2 slightly.
50 native allies badly wounded.
1 Fantee Police slightly.

(Signed) ALLAN N. FOX, *Surgeon-Major.*

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* 1 commanding officer, 2 medical officers, 1 control officer; 2nd West India Regiment, 3 officers, 80 men; Rait's Artillery, 1 officer, 8 men; Fantee police, 12; native allies, 1 officer, 1,011 men; total, 9 officers and 1,111 men.

Inclosure 4 in No. 9.

Sir, *Cape Coast Castle, November* 4, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a Return of the native forces now in the field. It is one calendar month to-day since I held a reception of the native Kings and Chiefs of the whole of the Fantee tribes. I have reported to you the various steps which I have taken by the despatch of officers as commissioners to these kings to induce them to raise their forces, and the manner in which I had sent officers to endeavour to recruit the native levies along the whole coast. I have spared no pains and omitted no method of which I could think to raise this force to its greatest possible strength; yet although 50,000 Fantees are reported to have taken the field last spring, I have been unable, so hopeless is the apathy of these tribes, to induce more than 3,000 men to turn out.

Were these 3,000 men to be trusted, I could attack the Ashantees; but on every occasion on which the native levies have been called upon, they have shown themselves to be cowardly. On some occasions they have refused to march, on others they have run away, and deserted their officers on the first appearance of the enemy. For all practical purposes of warfare they are utterly useless, and to hazard an attack upon the main body of the Ashantees with such a force would be to court certain disaster.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY, *Maior-General.*

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for War,
War Office.

Inclosure 5 in No. 9.

GOLD COAST EXPEDITION.

APPROXIMATE Number of Native Forces in the Field.

Cape Coast Castle, November 4, 1873.

Station.	Tribe.	No. of Men.	Totals.
Abrakrampa ..	Abrah	430	
	Kossoo	78	
	Russell's Regiment of Foot—		
	Mumfords, Appans, Winnebahs	264	
			772
Beulah	Wood's Regiment of Foot—		
	Fantees	163	
	Kossoo	30	
	Cape Coast Commendah	960	
	Accroful	51	
			1,204
Dunquah.. ..	Assins	276	
	Anamaboe	421	
	Abrah	117	
	Denkera	276	
	Inkoosookins	155	
			1,245
	Grand total	..	3,221

(Signed) J. D. BAKER, *Major,*
Acting Adjutant-General.

Inclosure 6 in No. 9.

Sir, *Head Quarters, Abrakrampa, November* 7, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that I received at 2 A.M. yesterday a despatch informing me that this post had been attacked by a strong force of the enemy. I at once requested the Senior Naval Officer to hold all the available blue-jackets and marines in readiness to land; and not having received any direct news from the Officer

Commanding at Abrakrampa at 7 A.M., I landed the men and marched with them to Assayboo. Captain Fremantle, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "Barracouta," the Senior Naval Officer, proceeded in command of the party.

On the road I received the despatch, of which I inclose a copy, from Major Baker Russell, 13th Hussars, commanding the outpost, but on arrival at Assayboo I learnt that the attack had been renewed in great force.

Leaving 100 blue-jackets and marines at Assayboo to hold that post, which is now strongly entrenched, I marched with the remainder by way of Butteyan for this place, taking on also the native allies from Assayboo and a detachment of 50 of the 2nd West India Regiment from Accroful. I left the whole of the Cape Coast native allies at Butteyan, and shall bring them on here to-day.

On arriving here we found the troops actually engaged. The Ashantees are in great force, and are apparently endeavouring to surround the post. I have taken measures to prevent this and to keep open my communications with Cape Coast. The post is well furnished with ammunition and supplies, and the garrison is thoroughly well able to repulse the attack of any number of the enemy.

All the officers and men have behaved extremely well, and Major Russell specially brings to my notice the excellent behaviour of the 2nd West India Regiment.

I send this by special messenger in hopes to catch the mail-steamer, which was overdue when we left Cape Coast yesterday. I hope the enemy will attack again this afternoon.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY, *Major-General.*

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for War,
War Office.

P.S.—A rough sketch of roads is inclosed.

Inclosure 7 in No. 9.

Sir, *Head Quarters, Abrakrampa, November* 6, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report that this post was attacked by the Ashantees about half-past 3 yesterday afternoon on the left front of the position (west): they drove in the picquet rapidly, and opened a heavy fire on our advanced skirmishers. They repeatedly endeavoured amidst shouts and cheers to break out of the bush, but recoiled, though I restrained my fire to tempt them to advance into the open. The marines and sailors had just fallen in to march to Assayboo, but on the attack commencing I countermanded the order. About 5 P.M. the enemy's fire slackened, and I sent a few scouts from the Assayboo road towards the right flank of the enemy. These soon found the Ashantees advancing in strong masses along paths newly cut by them, parallel to the left flank of the village, and suddenly, a most furious attack was made on that flank. The Ashantees repeatedly rushed out into the open, but were repulsed by the fire of the 2nd West India Regiment, Houssas, and my own regiment, who lined that flank of the village.

This attack was kept up with great violence for nearly two hours, then slackened, and was again repeated. A strong part of my force bivouacked on their posts the whole night. The attacks were continued till midnight, after which only an interchange of fire took place between sentries of the enemy and a few selected shots on our side. At 4 A.M. the firing ceased, and the enemy, who during the night had been very noisy, became silent. The rockets performed excellent service: on account of having so few, I allowed only six to be expended. In the course of the night I received a further supply from Accroful.

At daybreak picquets were sent into the bush; they only saw one Ashantee scout. They brought in the head of an Ashantee found dead. He was shot in the back of the head by a rifle bullet. They also brought in a number of articles dropped by the enemy, and reported much blood in many parts of the bush. Some scouts sent on towards Adasmadie have just returned, and state the enemy are advancing. I doubt the truth of this.

I am happy to state our casualties are very slight—two Kossus slightly wounded, two native allies severely, but not dangerously wounded; a good number of men struck by spent slugs.

It is impossible to estimate either the number or loss of the enemy. From the number of drums and bugles, and loud shouting and cheering, there must have been a

good many thousands. While daylight lasted, they were seen removing the few who could be seen to fall.

I was perfectly satisfied with the steadiness of all the troops under my command.

I attribute the small numbers of casualties amongst my force to the fact that every man was lying in a shelter trench or behind an abattis. The fire of the Ashantees was at times really very steady and serious.

I have, &c.

(Signed) B. C. RUSSELL, *Major 13th Hussars, Commanding at Abrakrampa.*

The Assistant Adjutant-General,
Cape Coast.

Inclosure 8 in No. 9.

Sir, *Head Quarters, Abrakrampa, November 7, 1873, 9 P.M.*

I HAD the honour this morning to inform you that I had marched here with a force of blue-jackets and marines, under the command of the Senior Naval Officer, Captain Fremantle, R.N., and native allies, in consequence of the continued attacks upon this post; and I expressed my hope that the enemy might attack us again to-day.

They did not attack; and having received information that they were in a state of demoralization, owing to their repeated repulses and heavy losses in their recent attacks, and that they were running short of ammunition, I ordered a reconnaissance in force to be made this afternoon by all the native allies and levies here.

I am happy to be able to inform you that the result has been most satisfactory. We surprised a large portion of their force in the camp. The remainder had already commenced to retreat, and those whom we surprised hurried off in a complete rout. They were pursued by the Houssas for a considerable distance beyond the village which had been the centre of their great camp. The road was strewn with their abandoned baggage. The state chairs of more than one great chief have been captured, and I am glad to say that many slaves have been freed. Some of these unfortunate beings were fastened by staples round the wrist to heavy logs of wood; others had triangles of wood and iron, attached to long poles, round their necks. One young woman, with her child, was rescued by her master being shot just as he was in the act of cutting off her head.

From the condition of the enemy's camp, and the stench of dead bodies, it is clear how great a loss they had suffered in their repulses, and the evidence of their utter demoralization is complete.

The whole of the native allies will start in pursuit of the enemy at daybreak to-morrow. He is retreating towards the west, with the apparent view of turning northwards to the Prah.

Considering the desolate state of the country laid waste by the enemy in their advance, and utterly destitute of provisions, and the fact that our native allies may probably gain courage by the retreat of the enemy, I have great hopes that the Ashantee army may be entirely broken up before it reaches the Prah.

I have already, before leaving Cape Coast, dispatched Captain Butler, 69th Regiment, to Western Akim, in hopes of raising the men of that tribe, who are said to be more warlike than the coast tribes of Fantees, with a view of operating against the flank of the enemy, harassing him in his retreat, and, if possible, striking him a decisive blow before he reaches his own country.

Hitherto the result of my operations of five weeks' duration has been beyond what I could have hoped to attain in so short a time.

I send this off in hopes that it may be in time for the mail due when I left Cape Cape Coast, and will give a further Report as to my prospects on my return to Coast to-morrow.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY, *Major-General.*

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for War,
War Office.

No. 10.

Colonial Office to Messrs. Swanzy.

Gentlemen, *Downing Street, December* 8, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant,* furnishing further explanations respecting the nature of your commercial transactions on the West Coast of Africa.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 11.

War Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *War Office, December* 10, 1873.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to transmit, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, a copy of the despatch of Major-General Sir G. J. Wolseley, dated 18th October, 1873, relative to the decision arrived at by Lieutenant-Colonel Festing with regard to the suggested attack upon the camp at Mampon, and the proposed movement upon Coomassie in September. I am also to transmit a copy of the reply sent to that despatch.

I am, &c.

(Signed) LANSDOWNE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 11.

Sir, *Cape Coast Castle, October* 18, 1873.

IN your despatch of the 23rd ultimo, you draw my attention to the difference of opinion between Colonel Harley and Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, R.M.A., in regard to the possibility and propriety of a forward movement on Coomassie.

Before receiving your despatch I had read and carefully weighed the correspondence on this subject; and I have the honour to state that I most fully concur in Lieutenant-Colonel Festing's opinion that the march to Coomassie under the conditions proposed by Colonel Harley was not a feasible military operation.

It has also come to my knowledge that, before my arrival, Colonel Harley urged Lieutenant-Colonel Festing to attack the Ashantee camp at Mampon; and I think it due to Lieutenant-Colonel Festing to state that I entirely approve of his refusal to undertake the operation. I do not consider that I should now be justified in making such an attempt; yet the force at Lieutenant-Colonel Festing's disposal was less than that which I could now employ; and I consider that Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, had he consented to attempt this operation urged upon him, would most unwisely have run the risk of serious disaster; and that in his refusal he displayed sound military judgment.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY, *Major-General.*

The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for War,
War Office.

Inclosure 2 in No. 11.

Sir, *War Office, Pall Mall, November* 18, 1873.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 18th ultimo, in which you express your entire concurrence in the judgment arrived at by Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, with respect to the suggested attack upon the camp at Mampon, and to the movements on Coomassie.

It is only necessary for me to refer you to my despatch, dated 29th October, and to say that if any doubt remained as to the wisdom of the decision of Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, it must be entirely removed by the decided judgment which, with full

* No. 1.

and immediate knowledge of all the circumstances, you have formed and have now expressed to me.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

Major-General Sir G. J. Wolseley, C.B., K.C.M.G.,
Cape Coast Castle.

No. 12.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, December* 11, 1873.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, that the following telegram has been received from the Transport Officer at Liverpool, dated 10th instant:—

"'Ambriz.'—Deaths among crew: eleven from yellow fever, two from other causes. She had no communication at Cape Coast, being in strict quarantine. Mails were sent by 'Biafra,' expected to-morrow afternoon, but none were returned to 'Biafra.' Two deaths occurred between Cape Coast and Sierra Leone; all the others, below Cape Coast. Sir Garnet on board the 'Active,' off Cape Coast, slightly ill."

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

No. 13.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, December* 13, 1873.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, copy of a telegram this afternoon received from the District Paymaster at Liverpool, reporting the arrival of the mail steamer "Biafra," and forwarding a summary of the intelligence brought by that ship.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

Inclosure in No. 13.

(Telegraphic.)

"BIAFRA" arrived, Cape Coast, dates November 16. Three of her crew died of fever, and Lieutenant Wells, R.N., of wounds and fever whilst on passage. Sir Garnet on board "Simoom," much better. "Active," "Encounter," "Druid," "Barracouta," "Simoom," "Bittern," and "Decoy," at Cape Coast. Dixcove, "Argus;" Elmina, "Beacon." Fleet unhealthy. "Druid," 30, "Barracouta," 27, "Simoom," 62, on sick list. Much fever south of Cape Coast. Troops unhealthy.

No. 14.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, December* 14, 1873.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit to you herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, copy of a letter dated 12th ultimo, from Captain Fremantle, of Her Majesty's ship "Barracouta," reporting proceedings on the Gold Coast.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

Inclosure in No. 14.

Sir, *"Barracouta," Cape Coast Castle, November* 12, 1873.

AS I had not returned from the front when the homeward mail-steamer "Roquelle" came in on the 8th instant, Captain Peile, in accordance with my wish, wrote a letter of proceedings, giving all the information which had reached Cape Coast of the fighting at Abrakrampa.

2. The force of seamen and marines under my command, accompanied by the General and Staff, arrived at Assayboo at 2·30 P.M., on the 6th instant, and leaving 100 men, who were least able to continue the march, to garrison Assayboo, under Captain Bradshaw, of Her Majesty's ship "Encounter," the remainder, nearly 200 strong, pushed on to Abrakrampa, which was reached at 6·30 P.M., after a most trying march.

The distance travelled over was 16 miles, as the direct road to Assayboo and Abrakrampa was occupied by the enemy; it was therefore thought advisable by the General to continue on the main road 1½ miles to Batzan, and from there to take a bush track to Abrakrampa.

By taking this course, we expected opposition, and were enabled to bring in safely a long train of supplies for the garrison.

3. The Ashantees had made a most determined attack on Abrakrampa from 11 A.M. on the 6th, which was still going on when we arrived, but the fire soon after slackened, ceasing altogether at 9 P.M., and we passed a quiet night. The next morning firing again commenced, and a renewed attack was expected, but none taking place the General sent reconnoitring parties into the bush in different directions, when it was soon found that the enemy were making off. At 5 P.M. some Houssas and Abramen were pushed out to the Ashantee camp at Anasmalie, about one mile from Abrakrampa, which was taken after a few shots had been fired.

4. The Ashantees had deserted their camp and fled precipitately, throwing away guns and drums, pots and household gods, which we found strewed along the road. Among other articles was found a sort of sedan chair, said to be that used by Amanquatia himself.

5. The General did not think it advisable to follow the retreating army with the Europeans; so only native levies and a few Houssas were left to pursue the next morning. The pursuit has naturally been desultory in consequence, and the Ashantees have stood firing when pressed, causing some loss to their pursuers, but they are now effectually cut off from any base of supply, and barred the main road to their own country, so their only resource is to cut roads through the bush.

6. It is difficult as usual to estimate accurately the loss of the enemy, but the noise made by them and their heavy fire showed them to be in great numbers, and even when the enemy were firing under cover of the bush our bullets told effectually. My own observations in going through the bush brought me across about a dozen dead bodies, and I shall guess their loss to amount to at least 50 killed.

7. The bush was cleared round the village for 100 yards, which obliged the enemy to show himself when really threatening our positions. Several times they advanced boldly into the open but they were received as often with an effective fire from the 2nd West Indian Regiment lining a shelter trench, and our men who occupied the church at the north end of the village.

8. The conduct throughout of the fifty seamen and marines under Lieutenant Wells, late First Lieutenant of this ship, who I had left at Abrakrampa to assist the garrison, is stated to have been most satisfactory, and, but for their steadiness and the confidence thus inspired in our native allies, I have the authority of Major Russell who was in command, for stating that he should not have been surprised at any time to find the panic stricken natives desert him *en masse*, leaving him with only a few men of the 2nd West Indian Regiment who would probably have stuck by their colours.

9. Lieutenant Wells' readiness, his constant care and watchfulness were specially praised by Major Russell.

10. On the 18th instant I returned to Cape Coast Castle with the General and Staff. A portion of the Naval Brigade returning in the evening. At the General's request, I have left all the available men in the "Simoom's" detachment on shore, besides eighty seamen and twenty marines from the squadron which are distributed as follows:—Fifty marines at Abrakrampa, under Captain Allnutt, R.M.L.I.; twenty-five seamen and twenty-five marines at Assayboo, under Lieutenant Evans, Her Majesty's ship "Encounter;" the remainder, amounting to 110 in equal proportion of seamen and marines at Dunquah, under Commander Stephens.

11. I propose to start for Assayboo and Dunquah at 1 P.M. to-day, arriving at Dunquah about 8 P.M., remaining at the latter place over to-morrow, and returning on Friday, so as to make personal inquiries as to the health of the men, in order to give all the information on this subject to Commodore Hewett, on his arrival ,which may now be hourly expected.

12. The "Congo" mail-steamer arrived on Saturday, 8th instant, with 100 tons of coal for the squadron, and 82 tons of provisions from Sierra Leone, and was cleared by noon on Monday, the coal being distributed between the "Bittern," "Beacon," and "Decoy."

13. The sick list of the squadron has somewhat increased from the exertions of the last fortnight, but there are few cases of fever and those not of a serious nature. Any ailing men among the Naval Brigade are at once sent off to their ships.

14. The total loss at Abrakrampa to our side consisted of about a dozen wounded, including one seaman of this ship, James Birch, 2nd captain quarter-deck man, who received a bullet just above the right eye, which was extracted this morning.

15. I have every confidence that Captain Stephens will see that no precautions are omitted to preserve the health of the men landed, and both Dunquah and Abrakrampa are reported to be particularly healthy places, with abundant water of fair quality.

16. Forty-three Kroomen are ashore with the Naval Brigade, who are now useful as carriers and in bush clearing.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. R. FREMANTLE,
Captain and Senior Officer.

The Secretary to the Admiralty.

November 14, 1873.

P.S.—On my return to Cape Coast to-day I found Commodore Hewett here, and I have accordingly transferred the command of Her Majesty's ships to the Commodore.

2. The men landed from the squadron at Dunquah and Assayboo I found in good health and spirits. The water they drink has always been boiled and filtered, and they receive quinine daily. Dunquah specially being a large open encampment, 500 feet above the sea, on higher ground than the surrounding bush, it strikes me as being the most healthy place I have yet visited on this coast. If the men could only be kept out of the sun, I believe they would be as healthy there as on board ship, but it is impossible to prevent their exposing themselves unnecessarily.

3. While at Dunquah I visited the scene of Colonel Festing's last attack on the Ashantees, about three miles west of our camp, and I saw unmistakeable evidence of hard fighting and heavy loss to the enemy.

4. Colonel Festing had, when I was at Dunquah, between 3,000 and 4,000 natives in the camp, all of whom were fairly armed. The Ashantees are now reported to be cutting roads through the bush towards the Prah twelve miles west of Dunquah, and 2,000 Fantees from the camp were to take the field to-day to harass the rear of the retreating army.

5. Our men are apparently no longer urgently required ashore, and it is probable that Commodore Hewett will withdraw all the blue-jackets and marines belonging to the squadron, leaving the effectives of the "Simoom's" detachment as a moral support for the natives.

E. R. F.

No. 15.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty December* 14, 1873.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit to you herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, copy of a letter dated 16th ultimo, from Commodore Hewett, reporting proceedings on the West Coast of Africa.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

Inclosure in No. 15.

Sir, "*Active*," *Cape Coast, November* 16, 1873.

IN continuation of my letter from Sierra Leone, I beg to report to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that I proceeded in Her Majesty's ship under my command from that port on the 10th instant, arriving at Cape Coast on the 14th, having experienced fine weather and fair winds during the passage.

2. On my arrival I ascertained that a considerable number of the seamen of the fleet in several detachments have been landed to keep the road to Dunquah, a distance of upwards of twenty miles, under the command of Commodore Stephens and Lieutenant Kemble of the "Bittern," the whole being under the supervision of Captain Fremantle.

3. On the 15th instant, I called to pay my respects to Sir Garnet Wolseley, at present living on board the "Simoom," he being slightly indisposed from the effects of Coast fever, and as he considered that 100 men from the fleet would be quite sufficient force for the present, and as it is my opinion that this manner of landing seamen and keeping them on shore indefinitely, is most unadvisable, and greatly tends to disorganize the squadron, I have ordered all the seamen and marines so landed to return to their ships forthwith, leaving on shore only the detachment of Marines, 105 in number, sent out in the "Simoom" for that purpose.

4. For the purpose of better judging of the advisability of any force from the squadron being landed, I shall myself proceed shortly to Dunquah to see Colonel Festing, but I am most strongly of opinion that marines would be far more serviceable, and their temporary absence would be less felt by the squadron than that of the same number of seamen.

5. The landing of the seamen appears to have occasioned a large sick list, 146 being the number reported yesterday in the squadron.

6. I have directed Captain Fremantle to hold himself in readiness to proceed in the "Barracouta" to Ascension, as a trip across the trade winds, will, I hope, have the effect of setting many of the fever cases on their legs.

7. On the 15th instant, I despatched the "Coquette" to Dixcove and Axim for the purpose of delivering stores to the "Argus" and "Merlin."

8. The "Decoy" arrived from Accra last night.

9. The "Beacon" is at anchor off Elmina.

10. The "Amethyst" is expected here to-day.

11. The remainder of the squadron is at anchor off Cape Coast.

12. During my short consultation with Sir Garnet Wolseley, he expressed himself on the subject of the navy as his only at present reliable force in the event of an emergency. I shall, therefore, detain the ships ordered to other stations, at all events until the arrival of the regiments from England, or further instructions from their Lordships.

13. The whole Coast from Axim to Quitta is in a very unsettled state, and for that reason I consider it necessary to have an European force at command in case of an emergency.

14. In consequence of the indisposition of Sir Garnet Wolseley, I have been able to gather very little information with respect to the operations on shore. It appears that the Ashantees have been driven back from Mansue, and are now making the best of their way in retreat towards the Prah, the stations along the main path being held by the 2nd West India Regiment and Marines.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. N. W. HEWETT, *Commodore.*

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

No. 16.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received December 15.)

My Lord, *Cape Coast, November* 10, 1873.

I REGRET to have to report that I have been for a few days incapacitated for work by illness. Ever since I served in the Burmese campaign I have been liable to periodical attacks of very violent headache, accompanied by fever. One of these came on on the morning of my return from Abrakrampa. The heat of the sun during the march aggravated the severity of the attack, and for two days I was compelled to take complete rest. I am, however, now rapidly recovering, and hope in a few days to be quite restored to health.

2. The situation has hardly changed since the 7th. I ordered the reconnaissances, the nature of which I have already reported, to be continued from all our outposts with increased activity, so as to harass as much as possible the retreating enemy, and to render more difficult his search for food and supplies.

3. On the 8th, the Abrakrampa party came into collision with the enemy about three miles from that village. The trained levies under English officers stood their ground and silenced the fire of the enemy, after which the whole force returned to Abrakrampa, which was reached before dark. On the road home, the Cape Coast natives were seized with panic, and fled in disgraceful disorder, Several deputations have been received from the Wassaw country and its neighbourhood, and from the Commendah people. The Wassaw people have undertaken both to prevent the Ashantees from getting supplies from Chamah and to harass them on their march. I should have sent an officer as Special Commissioner to this country at once, but the King preferred to wait till he had cleared the way, and could be responsible for his safe conduct. I am to hear from the King soon, and the Commissioner will be at once dispatched.

4. This deputation was singularly opportune, for we had positively ascertained just beforehand that the Ashantees were trusting entirely for obtaining fresh supplies of ammunition to Chamah and the Ahanta country.

5. I am intending for the future to employ nearly all the Cape Coast men as carriers, depriving them of their arms; but, as I am still unwilling to inflict the disgrace on them which they have deserved, I intend, in order to save their *amour-propre*, to allow a few of them still nominally to act as soldiers. It may be necessary, however, to make a severe example of some of them. Their duplicity and cowardice surpass all description.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

No. 17.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received December 15.)

My Lord, *Cape Coast, November 13, 1873.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 11th October, 1873.*

2. I have the honour to state in reference to it that I consider it under the now altered condition of things entirely unnecessary that any additional defensive works should be constructed at Accra.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

No. 18.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received December 15.)

My Lord, *Cape Coast, November 13, 1873.*

I HAVE the honour to forward a despatch from Captain Glover reporting that he has found it necessary to make prisoner one of the Croboe Chiefs.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

Inclosure 1 in No. 18.

Sir, *Accra, November 1, 1873.*

I HAVE to report that, on the 14th ultimo, at an assembly of the Kings and Chiefs of the eastern districts held in Accra for the purpose of taking the usual native oaths amongst themselves preparatory to going to war, Sakkitay, one of the Chiefs of Eastern Croboe, was called in question for previous disloyalty in supplying the Aquamoos with powder for the Ashantees, and other acts of friendship and assistance to the Ashantees and Aquamoos.

* No. 55 of Command Paper No. 3 of March 1874.

2. Not only did he refuse to take the oaths binding him to future good behaviour, but he got up to leave the meeting and to return to Christiansborg.

This conduct created considerable excitement, more especially on the part of the Akims, Aquapims, and Crepees.

Tackie, King of the eastern districts, desired the Chiefs of Christiansborg (whose guest Sakkitay was) to endeavour to induce him to return to the meeting, but instead of complying with the request of the Christiansborg Chiefs, he uttered threats of defiance, which so exasperated those present, that they seized Sakkitay and his followers and, but for the timely interference of Messrs. Gouldsworthy and Blissett, who succeeded in getting them inside Fort Ussher, they would have lost their lives. As it was, they suffered very serious ill-treatment.

3. An officer and fifty Houssas, with ball cartridge, were sent to hold Fort Ussher until the excitement of the mob had subsided, and in the evening Captain Sartorious and fifty more Houssas were sent to bring Sakkitay and followers to James Fort, a place of greater security.

Immediately the escort with the prisoners left Fort Ussher, an infuriated mob collected and followed the prisoners with yells and execrations until they were lodged in James Fort.

4. At a meeting of Kings and Chiefs held on the 20th ultimo it was decided to request the Government to detain Sakkitay until the termination of hostilities; and at their request I have, on behalf of the Government, complied, and he will remain a prisoner on parole in my camp until Aquamoo has been subdued.

I beg to inclose copies of correspondence dated in the year 1870, and tending to show that Sakkitay's loyalty was held in question at that period also.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER, *Special Commissioner.*

His Excellency Major-General Sir G. Wolseley, C.B., K.C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 18.

My dear Sir, *Government House, Cape Coast Castle, July* 13, 1870.

I HAVE just received your letter from Fojokoo, and am pleased with its contents.

Captain Ross has orders to start for Odumassie at once, and then communicate with you.

When you see him, he will show you my instructions to him. They will amount simply to this; that Sakkitay and his Chiefs be questioned as to their object in screening Aquamoos and fugitive Doffoes and Voloes before a definite peace with the enemy, and evacuation of your frontier by the Ashantees he attainted.

They are also to be asked on what grounds they communicate with Ashantees and Aquamoos, and supply them with powder, &c., and warned against the danger of this.

On Sakkitay making a complete submission (if he should be found guilty by Captain Ross and yourself), and expressing contrition and sending two or three of his principal Chiefs to join you at Fojokoo camp, the matter had better drop, with the warning that very shortly another steamer may be expected in the Volta, and that it would give the allied forces and Local Government great pain to be forced to turn their attention to Croboe. Further, impress on him the necessity of sending his oil down the river if possible, so as to get the river-side people accustomed to the transit, and to establish the fact of the river being opened.

In case of contumacy, Captain Ross at once to report to me.

Do not be absent from your allied force a day more than you can help, and try and obtain the most reliable information of the Ashantees, which I trust will be in confirmation of our present hopes of their leaving the country.

If Aquamoo submits, accept, but exact hostages to be brought down to Accra; and avoid executions and unnecessary bloodshed.

I think we are at the beginning of the end.

Very truly, &c.

(Signed) H. T. USSHER, *Administrator.*

Sir G. Wolseley,
&c. &c. &c.

P.S.—You had better be accompanied by a strong guard, say 200 well armed men.

H. T. U.

Inclosure 3 in No. 18.

Government House, Cape Coast, July 13, 1870.

THE Commandant will question King Sacketie minutely respecting his alleged communication with the enemies of Accra, especially as to his supplying Aquamoo with stores, &c., and harbouring Voloes and Doffoes, and fugitives from the action of the 18th and 19th June, and Captain Ross will obtain every information possible in conjunction with Mr. E. Bannerman, whose assistance may be relied on.

The King is to be warned afterwards, whether guilty or not, in an impressive manner, and informed that the Government has its eye upon him and his Chiefs, and that a steamer may not be very long in coming up the river. That it would cause the Administrator great pain to have to take further notice of King Sacketie and his conduct. If he or any of his towns presume to interfere with river navigation or trade, let him beware.

His best way of proving his loyalty will be to direct his people to send oil down the river to show that it is open. Inform them that Ashantee is treating for peace with me, and that their forces will probably be withdrawn shortly.

Therefore, when such be the case, those who held communication with the rebels and invaders will have a terrible account to settle with their own people.

It will be necessary that some of Sacketie's people be with the allies as a proof of good faith, and as hostages.

Report at once after this and return to Accra, except in exceptional circumstances.

(Signed) H. T. USSHER, *Administrator.*

The Honourable Captain Ross,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 19.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received December 15.)

My Lord, *Cape Coast, November* 13, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to forward a despatch from Captain Glover reporting proceedings (date not specified).

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

Inclosure in No. 19.

Sir, *Accra, November* , 1873.

I PROCEED this day with "Lady of the Lake" and transport "Gertrude" to River Volta, and propose being at Melamfi on the 9th instant, to meet the Crepee Chiefs and people, preparatory to crossing them over to camp on left bank of Volta.

2. I shall be at Essacharri or Medica on the 10th to meet Captain Sartorious, and ascertain what steps the Croboes have taken against the Aquamoos.

3. I have requested Commander of "Decoy" to convey Mr. Randolph, a native gentleman, to Porto Seguro, to communicate with the Agotims, part of which tribe are in refuge from Ashantee raids in Croboe.

4. On the 12th instant "Lady of the Lake" will be at Elmina Chica, to land some guns and powder for Agotims.

5. On return of "Lady of the Lake," part of force in camp at Adda Fort will move up to camp opposite Melamfi, where a large force of natives of eastern districts will be assembled.

6. Active operations against Awoonlahs will then commence.

7. When the beach Awoonlahs will be attacked the disciplined force in camp at Melamfi will be moved down, during the night, to join force from camp at Addah Fort, landing being effected at Richards' Point.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER, *Special Commissioner.*

His Excellency Major-General Sir G. Wolseley, C.B., K.C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 20.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received December 15.)

My Lord, *Cape Coast, November 13, 1873.*

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your Lordships' information, a copy of a letter which I have received from Captain Glover, relative to the enlistment of the Houssa slaves at Accra in the Armed Houssa Police Force.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

Inclosure in No. 20.

Sir, *Accra, November 6, 1873.*

BEFORE leaving Accra I have to report, for the information of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, that the greatest repugnance has been and still is evinced by the people of Accra against the enlistment of their Houssa slaves in the Armed Houssa Police Force.

This repugnance has led to manifestations of ill-feeling, both on the part of the Houssas and the townspeople, resulting on one occasion in a Chief and a native trader being seriously injured.

On another occasion, when I was absent at Akropong, the Houssas broke open the prison of King Tackie, wherein a Houssa man was confined, because he had attempted to enter the fort for the purpose of enlisting.

Finding that slavery is a recognized institution in the Courts of this Protectorate, it was evident that, if the enlistment was not to be entirely stopped, slaves offering themselves for enlistment must be paid for, and I have therefore authorized the payment of 5*l.* per head for every recruit claimed by his master.

I have endeavoured to point out to the Kings, Chiefs, and people of Accra that preventing their Houssa slaves from joining the force to fight their battle with Ashantee was a poor return to the British Government for the large sums of money now being expended for their defence, but it was quite evident that, if the enlistment was to be carried on quietly, although slowly, some money must be paid.

Government officials shamelessly came forward to be paid for the slaves of their wives or sisters, and one, a Clerk in the Customs, informed me that he wished to prevent his father's slaves from enlisting. I consider this a subject for future consideration and settlement by Her Majesty's Government; for the present, I should recommend that the payment for the slaves to be enlisted in the force be continued.

A Houssa came in yesterday from Berracoe, a village on the beach, one day's journey from this place, in the district of Cape Coast Castle, bringing with him the staple by which he had been secured to a log and having marks of the iron on his wrists and legs.

He reported that he was placed in irons by his master, one Bochay, to prevent him from joining the Houssa force, and that a great many more Houssas in the immediate neighbourhood of Berracoe were, for the same reason, chained by their masters.

I believe this is a fair description of what is taking place in the neighbourhood of Accra generally.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. H. GLOVER, *Special Commissioner.*

Major-General Sir G. Wolseley, C.B., K.C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 21.

War Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *War Office, December 15, 1873.*

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to inclose, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of a despatch from Sir G. J. Wolseley, dated Cape Coast Castle, 9th November, 1870, reporting the further military proceedings at the Gold Coast, since the date of the last despatches.

I am, &c.
(Signed) LANSDOWNE.

Inclosure in No. 21.

Sir, *Cape Coast Castle, November* 9, 1873.

WHEN last I wrote to you from Abrakrampra at 9 P.M. on the 7th instant, I had the honour to inform you that the Ashantee army was retreating, and that the whole of the native allies from Abrakrampa were to follow in pursuit at daybreak on the 8th.

With much difficulty a few of the natives were got together in the course of the morning, nearly the whole of them having disbanded to plunder the deserted camp. When at last they had started on their road, I moved my Head-quarters to Cape Coast.

This morning, I learn by a report from Abrakrampa that the native allies returned yesterday afternoon, having struck the Ashantees on the road to Ainsa. Nearly all the Cape Coast people had deserted before this. An action ensued, and the fire of the enemy was silenced; but in consequence of the rapid expenditure of ammunition, the officer in command considered it right to return to Abrakrampa. On the homeward road, a panic ensued among the Cape Coast people, who rushed on, pushing down their officers in their flight.

You will thus see that even the enemy's retreat cannot instil courage into these faint-hearted natives, and that they can neither be counted on to insure a victory or complete a defeat. They were ordered to pursue the enemy, remain in the field, and harass him in his retreat. The road was strewn with the débris of the retreating army, the bodies of murdered slaves lay along the route, many prisoners were captured, the enemy's fire was silenced; and yet such is the cowardice of this people that they had to be driven into action, and after a success they became a panic-stricken and disorderly rabble.

The Kossoos and the Houssas behaved well, but the latter fired away all their ammunition in an hour and a quarter. Two Houssas and one Kossoo were killed, and two Houssas and two Kossoos severely wounded.

Hopeless as the task appears of stirring these tribes to any exertion, I shall still not give up my efforts. Orders have been issued for the renewal of the offensive movement, and for the use of every possible method to keep the men at the front.

I have to-day received a large embassy from the King of Wassaw, who promises to place an army of 15,000 men in the field, and operate against the enemy from the westward. I hesitate now to believe in the promises made by any of the native Kings, but if any considerable portion of the force promised should turn out, it can scarcely fail to aid in the further demoralization of the enemy. I have forwarded to the King of Wassaw a large quantity of ammunition.

The reports of the prisoners captured yesterday, no less than the traces on the road, show the Ashantees to be making a disorderly retreat. Amanquartia is reported to have gathered together a body of his best men at Ainsa to cover the retreat; and reports vary as to whether the force under Essamanquartia has, or has not, joined the main body under Amanquartia.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY, *Major-General.*

The Hight Hon. the Secretary of State for War,
War Office.

No. 22.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, December* 16, 1873.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that the following telegram has been received from the Commanding Officer of Her Majesty's ship "Vigilant," dated Lisbon 15th instant:—

"'Vigilant' arrived. No despatches. Major-General recovered. Forces expected to land 27th. 'Dromedary' left Madeira 12th. 'Encounter,' 84 sick. Await orders."

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

No. 23.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, December* 17, 1873.

I HAVE received, with much regret, your despatch of the 10th November,* reporting that you were suffering from fever; but I am glad to learn that you were recovering, and that you hoped in a few days to be restored to health.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 24.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, December* 17, 1873.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 13th November,† inclosing one from Captain Glover, reporting that he had found it necessary to make prisoner Sakkitay one of the Chiefs of Eastern Crobo; and I have to request that you will inform Captain Glover that I approve his proceedings.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 25.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, December* 17, 1873.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 13th November,‡ inclosing one from Captain Glover of the 6th November, in which he reports that, being embarrassed by the repugnance shown by the people of Accra to the enlistment of their Houssa slaves in the armed police force, and finding that slavery is a recognized institution in the Courts of the Protectorate, he has authorized the payment of 5*l.* per head for every recruit claimed by his master.

I presume that, in taking this course, Captain Glover has considered either that he was purchasing the freedom of men whom he had no power otherwise to set free, and who, until freed, were not able to volunteer for enlistment in his force; or that, having enlisted men who subsequently proved to be slaves, he was bound to pay compensation to the masters who had been deprived of their services.

I make full allowance for the difficulty in which Captain Glover has found himself placed in recruiting for the Houssa force in consequence of the existence of the institution of domestic slavery in the Protectorate; but as his action—although beneficial to the slaves in procuring their emancipation, and enabling them to engage in a well-paid and honourable service—may be misconstrued, and might lay Her Majesty's Government open to the charge of encouraging the traffic in slaves, I think it desirable that he should discontinue the practice of making payments to masters on account of the enlistment of their slaves, and I request you so to instruct him.

This point does not now arise for the first time, as Her Majesty's Government had occasion to consider it in reference to a suggestion made in 1862 to the Field Marshal Commanding-in-chief by Major Cochrane, then commanding the troops on the Gold Coast, to recruit the Gold Coast Corps by pawns redeemed from their masters by payment of a bounty. I concur in the objection entertained by Sir G. Lewis and the Duke of Newcastle to that proposal, as expressed in his Grace's despatch to Governor Pine of the 26th September, 1862.§

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

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* No. 16. † No. 18. ‡ No. 20. § See Appendix.

No. 26.

Colonial Office to Crown Agents.

Gentlemen, *Downing Street, December* 18, 1873.

WITH reference to your letter of the 16th instant, inclosing the copy of a claim from the British and African Steam Navigation Company for 265*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, for the passage expenses of fifteen persons from Accra to Liverpool, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to authorize you to pay that amount to the Company, less the sum of 14*l.*, as cost of victualling saved between Sierra Leone and Liverpool.

The sum should be charged, as usual, to the Glover Expedition Fund.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 27.

Colonial Office to Treasury.

Sir, *Downing Street, December* 18, 1873.

WITH reference to the seventh paragraph of your letter of the 1st September last,* I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to forward, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, the accompanying copy of a letter from the War Department, and of its inclosure, on the subject of the value of the stores supplied for the Gold Coast Expedition.†

Their Lordships will perceive from these papers and from the other statements of account which have been rendered to them, that the expenditure connected with Captain Glover's Expedition has been larger than this Department had been led in the first instance to believe that it would be. The greatest care, however, has throughout been exercised in complying with Captain Glover's requisitions, which have, in several cases, been either refused, or the amount materially reduced. Until more detailed accounts are received from the War Office, it will, of course, be impossible for this Department to state whether the account now transmitted appears to be correct, and in accordance with the applications made to the War Department as recorded in this Office.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 28.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.

Sir, *Downing Street, December* 18, 1873.

IN reply to your letter of the 8th instant,‡ inclosing a note from the German Ambassador at this Court, requesting protection for the buildings of the North German Missionary Society at Quittah on the Gold Coast, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acquaint you, for the information of Earl Granville, that his Lordship does not anticipate that there is any probability of Quittah becoming the scene of military operations, but Sir Garnet Wolseley will be requested to protect, so far as may be in his power, the property of the German Missionary Society at that place.

I am, &c.

(Signed) H. T. HOLLAND.

No. 29.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, December* 19, 1873.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that the following telegram has been received from the District Paymaster, R.N., at Liverpool:—

* No. 3 of Command Paper No. 3 of March 1874. † No. 7. ‡ No. 8.

"'Bonny' arrived Cape Coast 21st November. 'Simoom' left for St. Helena with over 100 invalids. Other news at Cape anticipated. At Jellah Coffee and Quitta natives had destroyed several factories, and are most arrogant toward Europeans. They are supposed to be favourable to Ashantees; a war-ship was anxiously looked for. King Dahomey is reported preparing to assist his brother. Health of 'Bonny's' crew perfect; no single case of sickness; the whole coast said to be even healthier than usual."

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

No. 30.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received December 20.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, November* 8, 1873.

IN reply to your Lordship's despatch of the 6th October,* I have the honour to state that I have caused to be conveyed to the Sanitary Commissioners the expression of your Lordship's thanks "for the exertions they have made to improve the sanitary condition of the town."

2. I am informed that no steps have been taken for the cultivation of land in the immediate vicinity of the town, and I fear that nothing can be done towards that end at present, as every available man and woman is engaged in carrying stores to the front.

3. With regard to the concluding paragraph of your Lordship's despatch, I beg to refer your Lordship to my despatch of the 3rd instant.†

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

No. 31.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received December 20.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, November* 20, 1873.

AS the period of my stay here is, to some extent, uncertain, being contingent on the duration of the present field operations, I have the honour to request that your Lordship will give me the necessary power to appoint an Acting Administrator in the event of my having to leave this suddenly, before your Lordship's wishes can be consulted.

2. At present the Dormant Commission only applies to the Senior Military Officer present, being of the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; failing an officer of this rank, the Collector of Customs would succeed to the administration of this Government.

3. I do not contemplate that an officer of the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel will be eft here after the troops shall have been withdrawn, in which case the Collector of Customs would be the officer to succeed me as Administrator. Should anything happen to the present holder of that office, Captain Lees, it would, I fear, be impossible to replace him suddenly by any one who would be capable of assuming the Government in the event of my departure.

4. I venture to make this request of your Lordship as being on the spot and having acquired a knowledge of all those available for that post. I think that, were I allowed the power of selecting an officer, I should be better able to provide for the temporary administration of the Government until such time as your Lordship's wishes could be known on the subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

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* No. 37 of Command Paper No. 3 of March 1874. † No. 210 of same Paper.

No. 32.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received December 20.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, November 21, 1873.*

I HAVE the honour to report that I am entirely restored to health and have been for some days able to recommence work again.

2. Since the date of my despatch of the 10th November,* the slow retreat of the enemy has continued. According to the best information we have obtained, they are engaged in cutting paths to join the main road at some point north of our post at Mansue. A certain portion of them has been for some time past concealed in the bush, in a position about two miles to the south-west of Mansue, and about a mile from the main road at Quamin Attah. The main body is somewhat to the west of this, between this camp and the Prah.

3. Daily patroles have been pushed along the road between the several posts. Reconnoitering parties sent out from Dunquah and Mansue have had frequent skirmishes with dispersed parties of the Ashantees.

4. A body of from 100 to 200 men has been sent by Amouquaitia with gold dust to purchase ammunition at Chamah. I have every reason to hope that these men will be intercepted by the Wassaw tribe, and have endeavoured to encourage the latter by informing them of the opportunity of securing booty which is thus afforded them. Everything indicates that the Ashantees are very short both of provisions and of ammunition. Fresh reconnaissances are being pushed out to-day in all directions from Mansue.

5. As I have already reported to your Lordship, it is impossible to avoid the necessity for employing our own officers on these duties, the natives will do nothing without them. I have endeavoured to diminish the risk of European life, by arranging that each officer shall have a personal body-guard of the better trained natives.

6. The River Okee, north of Mansue, has been bridged, and the road has been carried on some distance beyond it. It is necessary at present to protect the labourers by strong covering parties.

7. Mansue is being filled with supplies of all kinds. The posts for halting-places of European troops, to which I have already referred in previous despatches, are approaching completion; huts, with guard-beds, &c., within them, have been erected. Our great difficulty is still that of obtaining an adequate amount of labour. I am, however, using every exertion for this purpose, and a considerable advance has, in this respect, been made by carrying out the disarmament of the Cape Coast men, already reported.

8. It has been found necessary to dispatch Her Majesty's ship "Simoom" to St. Helena with the sick on board to meet the homeward-bound mails from the Cape of Good Hope. She had become infected with bad air from the fever patients whom she has had on board, and some cases had occurred, apparently due to the air of the ship herself.

9. For the few cases of illness among the marines and blue-jackets, Deputy Surgeon-General Home considers that the voyage will be amply sufficient. Captain Godwin, Captain Charteris, and Dr. Connellan will return home by the Cape mail, while the other officers will, it is hoped, be sufficiently well to return here.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,

Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

No. 33.

Mr. C. S. Salmon to Colonial Office.—(Received December 20.)

Sir, *Geneva, December 17, 1873.*

I TAKE the liberty of inclosing, for Lord Kimberley's information, a short statement about the Gold Coast. If I have taken a wrong method of sending it, that it should have gone through another channel, I hope my error will be excused.

The idea occurred to me only recently, and I hesitated at first, deeming that I might not be justified in volunteering information: that I might even be censured.

The position I held on the coast puts me in the way of having an intimate knowledge of certain facts which, after much consideration, I believe it only right to put

* No. 16.

into a plain statement in as clear a light and in as few words as the complicated condition of things out there at the time will allow of.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. S. SALMON.

P.S.—May I request that you will kindly let me have an acknowledgment?
C. S. S.

R. G. W. Herbert, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure in No. 33.

Sir, *Geneva, December* 1873.

I CONSIDER it to be my duty, as I believe it may be useful to Lord Kimberley, to give a short account of the circumstances that occurred within my knowledge, and the state of feeling on the Gold Coast and in Ashantee immediately previous to the war; it may help to account for the invasion and for the hostility of the Elmina and Ahanta tribes.

2. Some have believed that there were no principles at work to determine the King of Ashantee's hostile act; that it was the caprice of a cruel savage, instigated solely by a desire for plunder and slave-hunting. These considerations had, no doubt, much weight in Ashantee, where the nature of the institutions require numerous victims for sacrifice; where the principal trade is slave-dealing, and the military government of the Chiefs require a slave population to replace the men absent on distant expeditions and the free population and warriors, who never labour. The fact that most of their wars had resulted hitherto in rather easy and successful plunder had its effect in heating the passions of the Chiefs who profited so much by them, and, thrown into the balance would have finally determined the King to send his army across the Prah last January.

3. It is difficult to read the motives and designs of these people through the veil with which their innate suspicion, craft, and duplicity often shroud them, so naturally, that the Chiefs seem to be swayed unconsciously to themselves, and to be urged to animosity or inclined to friendship in opposition to their will. This character applies more or less to all the tribes, the Ashantees being universally adjudged the palm. The difficulty was increased by the uncertainty of getting correct information. The English speaking natives that were available as messengers were so untrustworthy or open to be influenced that to engage almost any of them in however humble a capacity was, I may say, not without danger; you rarely got your message honestly conveyed or the answer faithfully returned. As soon as one of these was known to be engaged by the Government, however temporarily, he was immediately aimed at and made an object of intrigue; the natural vanity and weaknesses of the so-called educated native came immediately into full play. It is thus that the smallest employé, even the common policeman, at times assumed magisterial and other functions, and pretended to the credulous people they were among, that they were authorized. I had occasion to notice these peculiarities of our position to my superiors, but it was not easy to point out a remedy. The Europeans were few and already overworked, and they could not be employed for missions, even if the climate and the circumstances of our position favoured bush travelling by officials.

4. It was while struggling with these depressing surroundings that the intelligence arrived of the approaching transfer of the Dutch settlements. About the same time the leaders of the educated natives of the British Protectorate had urged some of the Chiefs of the old Fantee Confederation to form a new Confederacy, Mr. FitzGerald, of the "African Times," promising them support in Parliament through his influence. The history of this movement is known, as well as the measures taken to suppress it. Its extent will serve to define geographically the districts where the well-known sentiments of the people were the most difficult to reconcile with a friendly annexation of the Dutch settlements.

5. Distrustful of the information given me respecting the ideas and wishes of the Dutch tribes, the Ashantees, and the affiliated tribes not of Fantee race, I used other than the ordinary messengers to obtain what I wanted, principally by getting the Chiefs to send me their own confidential men and subsidizing them liberally when they arrived, keeping them long and having frequent interviews.

6. I was not long in finding out that the Dutch tribes had no hostility to English interests, but they hated the Fantees thoroughly and the feeling was reciprocal. They had a suspicion, however, that our rule would lead to a Fantee domination. On the

other hand, the Fantees had no desire to see Elmina and the Dutch settlements peacefully annexed to the Protectorate, as they hoped to be able, eventually, to conquer and crush them, the Ashantees being meanwhile held in check by fear of our power.

7. The Dutch authorities did not expect that the Ahanta country would quietly accept our jurisdiction from their knowledge of the feuds long standing subsisting between its inhabitants and the people of our Protectorate. To avoid the scandal of an armed resistance to the transfer, they had Atjiempon removed from Elmina, where his presence would eventually have led to bloodshed. I had managed, in concert with Governor Fergusson for his removal direct to Ashantee; he was, however, sent to Appolonia.

8. As a measure of precaution, and in the belief that the intentions of the Ashantees were doubtful, observing that they made large purchases of arms and ammunition within our Protectorate principally at Cape Coast itself, I issued a proclamation prohibiting the exportation of munitions of war beyond our frontier and I placed a guard on the River Prah to insure its being strictly obeyed. It was much objected to by Mr. Ussher on his arrival out, who stated it would ruin the trade. The European merchants were very violent against it, and it was withdrawn after it had been some months in force. The Ashantees then came into the town in great numbers and bought largely (no doubt taking a per-centage of other goods) so much so that Messrs. Swanzy bought up the condemned ammunition (cartridges for bullets) from the military (Control Department) in considerable quantities and sold the bullets to the Ashantees, The Assins more particularly complained of these proceedings.

9. When the transfer took place there was no hostile sentiment made apparent by the people of Elmina. The attitude of Governor Hennessy calmed their susceptibilities, and the immense trouble he took after the departure of the Dutch so thoroughly satisfied the Chiefs that their customs would be preserved from aggression, and they would be favoured as much under the British as under the Dutch protection, that they publicly accepted our flag. I was a witness at each meeting of the singular patience and wonderful tact with which the very plain and outspoken distrust of the Chiefs in our future rule and intentions was met by Governor Hennessy.

10. The principal, the vital, objection was that of being joined in the same Government with the Fantees; they enumerated many outrages committed on them by the latter, and stated that the Cape Coast Government had always sympathized with, and even aided, their enemies. Governor Hennessy let them understand that they would lose none of their privileges by the transfer, that the Fantees would have no influence in the Government of the Protectorate annexed, that the employés would be selected from among themselves, and the revenue collected in their towns expended in improvements therein. He let them clearly see the advantages, politically and commercially, of the connection.

11. In fine he left the Elminas thoroughly satisfied. The importance of their being so was proved when I visited the coast towns, Chamah, Secondee, Boutry, and Axim, where the universal reply was, "We shall see what the Elmina King does,"—"We shall accept the flag if he does,"—"We shall do as he does."

12. In the African countries where I have been, I have found that the native wars originate, for the greater part, in trade disputes, at periods more or less remote. In course of time, party and blood feuds, inseparable from the implacable and savage nature of these wars, get abroad, and it is difficult to arrive at an understanding that will satisfy all parties, as the origin of the evil is generally lost sight of in the interminable palavers. When, however, the main cause is hit upon and the master remedy is brought to bear, the appeasing effect is soon apparent, and some personal disputes only are left, which cause no substantial danger with ordinary tact.

13. It is well known to the Ashantees that the Fantees have always been jealous of their trading except through them, the ideas of the latter in these matters being indeed only their own, and they stringently carry out the system of exclusiveness with the interior tribes, whom they are thereby able to dominate the more easily; they confine to themselves the privilege of possessing firearms and gunpowder, from which they jealously exclude, when practicable, even their allies. Some of the principal Fantee traders expressed to me a wish to have a market on the Prah or in Assim, as was once the case, and not to permit the Ashantee traders to advance further. There was evidently something at work which gave birth to this idea beyond the profit to be obtained from the middle-man trade.

14. The Elminas also wanted to have an interior trade opened to them; they could remember their former prosperity when Wassaw, Tchuffull, and Denkera were not in our Protectorate, and a road was open by that way to Ashantee, and their town

was the centre of a considerable commerce. The subsequent absorption of these provinces into the Protectorate attracted much of this trade to Cape Coast.

15. When the Convention of 1866 adjudged Wassaw and Denkera to the Dutch the Chiefs refused to accept the arrangement and joined the Fantee Confederation, and were at the investment of Elmina.

16. Elmina and Ahanta were then cut off entirely from communication with the interior, and their trade ceased all but nominally.

17. The first Fantee Confederacy was formed for the two-fold purpose of attacking the Elminas and their allies and resisting the Ashantees; the interests of the two were thus naturally made one.

18. The original idea of the transfer of Sir Arthur Kennedy was the only visible means, if carried out to its logical conclusion, of bringing peace to the two Protectorates, by amalgamating their interests and throwing open the interior trade equally to all alike. It was hoped thus to create a power strong enough to resist aggression, and so united as to leave no opening, by dissention and local feuds, for the Ashantees to take advantage of.

19. This policy was plainly enough in the way of being carried to a successful issue when Governor Hennessy left Elmina for Sierra Leone.

20. The only element of danger left was that the Dutch tribes might fall away and cease to respond to our advances, and that the Ashantees, jealous of our increasing power, would seize the occasion to invade the Protectorate.

21. The impulse given by Governor Hennessy was, however, successfully continued, and the public confidence was proved by the trade returns from the Dutch ports, as sure an indicative on the African Coast as elsewhere. The Dutch refugees from Cromantine and the English refugees from Secondee, whom the troubles had compelled to flee, returned to their homes and plantations. The only local wars were those continued at Appolonia, which were difficult at such a distance to arrange, owing to the presence of Atjiempon and other marauding Ashantee Chiefs, who aided one faction, and some soldiers of the old Fantee Confederation, who encouraged the other side to expect aid from Cape Coast and Mankessim. The promises made to the Elminas and Ahantas were fully carried out, and, although the feeling between them and the Fantees was still rancorous, by holding the balance even we relied upon time and the movements of trade to create common interests and smooth all asperities.

22. As a guide to the sentiments of the Ashantees immediately after the transfer, it will, perhaps, be sufficient to state that, at the invitation of Governor Hennessy, the Ambassadors and Prince Ansah refused to hold a Conference at Elmina, but insisted that it should be held at Cape Coast; they apologized afterwards to the Governor-in-chief in my presence for this refusal, but it was after the Elminas had formerly accepted our flag.

23. It is important and necessary to keep in view the value of the acceptance of our flag by the King and Chiefs of Elmina in public council, and the effect it had upon their natural allies.

24. The concessions made to the Elminas as regards their public usages were no more than they were entitled to receive; they were not Christians, they had immemorial customs of their own; devices the meaning of which was unknown to us, the origin of which they could not explain themselves, the relics of old superstitions handed down from distant generations, but whose outward manifestations were often disfigured, as might be expected, by the coarse covering of barbaric sensuality. As public order was not infringed by these customs, the Dutch Governors had permitted them. It is a fact, however, that, out of regard for Governor Hennessy, whom they hoped thereby to please, there was a manifest falling off in the noisy manner of conducting them, which continued up to the time of Colonel Harley's Elmina speech.

25. The other promises made to the Elminas were carried out by the employment of a number of the natives in road-making and repairing public buildings, and in the Departments, the police, and, above all, by the encouragement of legitimate trade.

26. The unfortunate episode of the murder of the young Dutch officer and the execution of the guilty did not hinder the development of the good feeling, and subsequently the Chiefs used to volunteer their good offices in the interests of justice. The formal acceptance of the flag took place after the murder of Lieutenant Joost.

27. It is necessary here to mention the dispute about the processional rites that took place at Cape Coast, as it will serve to show how I interpreted Governor Hennessy's instructions not to interfere violently with the people in these matters (which, by the way, we had no legal right to do), and when, moreover, it would have been inconsistent to pursue a different course at Cape Coast from what we were bound to carry out at Elmina.

28. The dispute about the payment of rent by the merchants was unfortunate, and is now known to have gone further in its affects than the opposing traders, in their short-sighted avidity, could see. The Ashantees (I had it from the Ambassadors themselves) attached much importance to the question, as the revival of an old custom in force when, in former times, they traded largely on the coast; and the opposition undoubtedly was interpreted by them in an unfriendly light. Thus, while the refusal to pay the rent was looked upon by the natives of Cape Coast, and of the other towns where the custom was or had been in vogue, as an usurpation on the part of the white man, the Ashantees and inland traders, who, from tradition, did not dissociate the local Government from the trading interest, looked upon the matter in the still severer light of a refusal to afford protection, which the universal native custom interprets as being accorded in this fashion. The heated manner in which the Ambassadors took the matter up in my presence makes me believe that, at the time, they could have had no idea of an invasion, which eventually would, in their eyes, have caused the question to be superfluous, for the moment at all events.

29. The singular behaviour of the Ashantees in the negotiations for the surrender of the white missionaries has been always a matter of surprise to me; and I could not help latterly a strong suspicion crossing my mind that the opposition to their rendition did not always originate from the King, and I should not be surprised if it were eventually discovered that influences from Cape Coast had been brought to bear to thwart the efforts of the Government in this matter, if not in others of still more importance. I once wrote a letter to the King of the Ashantees (copy in the Confidential Letter Book) warning him that certain parties I named, who I knew communicated with him freely, did not possess the confidence of the Government which they assumed they did. There was a faction at Cape Coast that strongly, if not wholly, influenced these parties by their counsels, and whose well-known views and want of principle were notorious. Neither can I believe the invasion could have been altogether a surprise to Prince Ansah, he was too intimately acquainted with the King's principal councillors for that. Long before I left I strongly and emphatically warned Colonel Harley against these elements of danger.

30. I now come to the arrest of Atjiempon. Events on the coast will put the Government sufficiently in possession of information to judge of the effect this act had upon the King of Ashantee, and whether it influenced him in his subsequent conduct. The pacification of Appolonia and our prestige demanded his removal at the time to his own country, and Coffee Calcali officially requested his delivery by us. It was impossible to send him back in the manner pointed out by the King, namely, to escort him to Kinjarbo. The very able manner with which Colonel Foster, with a few Houssa men, succeeded in bringing, not only Atjiempon, but the other marauding Ashantees to Cape Coast settled that difficulty, and also enabled us to get rid of the numerous armed followers of the Chief who up to that moment had remained at Elmina. Atjiempon, as a relative of the King, a Chief, and a General of importance, was treated according to his rank, together with his followers, under Colonel Foster's immediate superintendence, with every consideration.

31. I must remark here, however, that the views of the new Administrator, Colonel Harley, did not coincide with mine with respect to the treatment to be accorded to Atjiempon and his people, whose allowance received a notable diminution on his assumption of the Government.

32. The same narrow system was pursued with our own Chiefs and their confidential messengers when they arrived at Cape Coast, with, unfortunately, an unhappy effect, although I, Colonel Foster, and others, ventured to remonstrate at the policy.

33. Before I left Cape Coast, matters had arrived at the point of expressed dissatisfaction; and the arrival of messengers to the Government from distant Chiefs, with whom I had encouraged frequent communication, for the reasons stated in paragraph number 5, almost ceased.

34. There always was a strong party in the principal coast towns who disliked our having dealings with the Chiefs, except through them; they made much profit by the system; and I have known difficulties to have been raised among the tribes by their intrigues, in the hope that they might afterwards be employed to settle them. No satisfactory policy could be carried on by a system that kept the country in a perpetual embroglio. The Chiefs, aware by a long and harassing experience of these facts, had little confidence in the Governors, whom they saw, or thought they saw, were influenced by factions, and who never sought their opinion, or cared to know their wishes, who only called them together some extraordinary pageant, or to assent formally to some foregone arrangement.

35. Governor Sir Arthur Kennedy, whose sagacity in native dealings was never at fault, pursued consistently the system of dealing directly with the Chiefs themselves, and, above all, was liberal with them, keeping them well in hand.

36. It is necessary to refer to these matters, in order to explain why the local Government was not so well informed as it otherwise would have been respecting impending events. Rumours of a sinister character were afloat before I left Cape Coast, but no grave importance was attached to them; no one knew, moreover, where or how they originated.

37. The various circumstances I have referred to, will point out some of the difficulties and dangers of the position we held immediately before the war, and the delicate management required to reconcile the susceptibilities of the various interests at work in the united Protectorates, in face of the Ashantees.

38. But little importance should be attached to the statement of the Ashantee King, that Elmina was his property; it is a figurative way the Chiefs have, when speaking of their old allies. It is probable the Elminas were under obligations, which the Ashantees considered would be affected by the transfer. The Elmina King frankly admitted to Governor Hennessy that he had sent a deputation to Coomassie to beg for armed interference in order to prevent the transfer; and the oath he took about the same time before the Ashantee Envoys, to resist on his part, was administered according to fetish custom, giving it thereby a sanctity in their eyes similar to what the swearing on the relics of saints conveyed in the middle ages in Europe. This oath had to be annulled before the King received the British ensign from the hands of the Governor-in-chief, and the palavers and fetish rites upon the occasion occupied some days, so great was considered the solemnity and gravity of the act. The King himself wept in public in the Council Hall of the Castle, for having to withdraw an oath he had given; but he said he had been led astray and misinformed of the intentions of the English, which Governor Hennessy showed him were good for his people.

39. It was proposed by Governor Fergusson to place on the Elmina stool a Chief whose antecedents would incline him to be more favourable to the transfer, and there was a party at Elmina that would have supported the new King. Governor Hennessy, however, justly decided that this transaction would only have the effect of making matters appear pleasant for a time, while it would have enbittered the enmity already existing between the factions; instead of ignoring the opposition which was in the majority, he succeeded in gaining it over.

40. The Ashantees have been noted for their policy of fostering and afterwards taking advantage of divisions in neighbouring states to invade them of which we have had ample experience. I do not believe they would have entered the protectorate were they not sure in advance of a favourable reception by the Elminas and Ahantas. It was the Aquamoos and Awoonlahs who invited them into the Volta districts in 1869 —an old grudge against the Crepees assisting—otherwise they would not have ventured there. It was Chief Amakie that invited them to Appolonia to recover his stool usurped by Chief Blay or Beyau.

41. They would have been always glad no doubt of an opportunity to attack the Fantees who were never sparing enough of their abuse, and it was a frequent source of uncommon trouble to get these latter to behave with fairness and decency to the Ashantee traders; they were more than once nearly bringing an invasion on the Protectorate, but the efforts of the local Government averted the mischief. For reasons unknown to me the Fantees thought themselves recently able to cope with their old adversaries across the Prah, contrary to all former experience, and unfortunately they let the latter know their sentiments.

42. The speech of Colonel Harley before the King and Chiefs at Elmina took me and others by surprise, I always looked upon it as of a most unhappy and aggressive character, and to judge by the expression on the countenances of the officials and others around me, it was similarly interpreted by them at the time and immediately afterwards when they spoke of its probable effects. Nothing, moreover, could be plainer as far as words and gesture convey meaning, it was the exact opposite of Governor Hennessy's promises to the Elminas and through them to the Dutch tribes. When I passed Sierra Leone I told Governor Hennessy of the circumstance and the disastrous consequences I anticipated from it on the Elminas and Ahantas if the ill effects were not immediately counteracted.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. S. SALMON.

R. G. W. Herbert, Esq., Colonial Office,
Downing Street.

No. 34.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, December* 20, 1873.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to send you herewith, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, a copy of a letter from Commodore Hewett, dated at Cape Coast Castle, 21st November, reporting that he had sent the "Simoom" to St. Helena and Ascension with naval and military invalids.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

Inclosure in No. 34.

Sir, "*Active*," *Cape Coast, November* 21, 1873.

I BEG to report, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that nothing further of any importance has occurred in the operations on shore since my letter of the 16th instant.

2. Her Majesty's ship "Coquette" returned here from Axim and Dixcove on the 20th instant, after delivering stores to "Argus" and "Merlin."

3. The "Barracouta" still remains here, as I have dispatched the "Simoom" to St. Helena and Ascension in lieu of that ship, for the benefit of the fever cases.

4. I have been compelled to substitute the latter ship for the "Barracouta," owing to many fresh cases of fever having occurred since the return of the men to the front, and the important communication urgently brought to my notice by Sir G. Wolseley that Her Majesty's ship "Simoom" was declared by the army medical authorities infected with the climatic remittent fever, which had become endemic on board, left me no alternative but to utilize her in sending her to St. Helena and Ascension with naval and military invalids, at once relieving the crowded state of the sick lists of the squadron, and also affording the hospital on board Her Majesty's ship "Simoom" a similar advantage, which was most urgently required, as they had received no relief for a long time.

5. The General and the Military Principal Medical Officer having expressed an urgent wish that the military invalids should proceed to St. Helena, and the difference of the distances from this port being not more than 180 miles, I acceded to his request.

6. The "Bonny," steamer, arrived this morning, is leaving at 8 A.M. for England, calling on her way at Grand Bassam. I have taken 100 tons of coal from her for the use of the squadron, and am forwarding a mail by her.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. N. W. HEWETT, *Commodore.*

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

No. 35.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, December* 20, 1873.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith a copy of a letter from the Foreign Office, with its inclosures,* on the subject of the protection of the building of the North German Missionary Society at Quittah on the Gold Coast.

I do not anticipate that there is any probability of Quittah becoming the scene of military operations, but I have to request that, so far as may be in your power, you will protect the property of the German Missionary Society at that place.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

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* No. 8.

No. 36.

Captain Glover to Colonial Office.—(Received December 22.)

Sir, *Addah Camp, November 18, 1873.*

BY this mail I have the honour to forward the cash account of the expedition under my command for the month of October.

2. It will be observed that a large amount of money was expended locally during this period for arms and munitions of war. This course was absolutely necessary owing to the late arrival of the transports with supplies from England, and the Kings and Chiefs were delayed in collecting their levies until they received assistance of this kind. A considerable quantity of arms, powder, and lead were sent to Western Akim, on account of the expedition under Sir Garnet Wolseley.

3. Under these circumstances I trust the expenditure will meet the approval of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, further expenses under this head not being likely to occur.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. H. GLOVER, *Special Commissioner.*

No. 37.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received December 22.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, November 27, 1873.*

I HAVE the honour to forward a copy of a letter which I have addressed to Commodore Hewett, V.C., R.N., requesting him to convey to Captain Fremantle my thanks for the hearty co-operation and willing zeal with which he seconded all my efforts during the time that he commanded the squadron at this station.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY, *Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.*

Inclosure in No. 37.

Sir, *Government House, Cape Coast Castle, November 21, 1873.*

I HAVE the honour to request that you will be good enough to convey to Captain Fremantle my most cordial thanks for the hearty co-operation and willing zeal with which he seconded all my efforts during the time that he commanded the squadron at this station.

But for the assisatnce which he at all times hastened to afford me, it would have been impossible for me to have carried out the recent series of operations which have had so successful a result.

I beg that you will convey to the Lords of the Admiralty my sense of the value of the services which Captain Fremantle has thus rendered.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

Commodore Hewett, V.C., R.N.,
Senior Naval Officer,
Her Majesty's ship "Active."

No. 38.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received December 22.)

(Extract.) *Government House, Cape Coast, November 27, 1873.*

I HAVE the honour to report that the occurrences of most importance (since the departure of last mail) have been as follows:—

The road has been cut as far as Sutah (which is marked on the map of the topographical department), and our advanced post has been established there. The head of the road is being continued beyond that point.

Very considerable accumulations of stores are being collected at Mansue, which will be my principal depôt between the coast and Prahsue. Progress is being made all along the line with the stations for the reception of European troops. These stations will, as I may now with some confidence assert, be quite ready by the period at which the troops are expected.

I have reason to believe that the distance to the Prah is not so great as had been anticipated. 500 carriers are now daily supplied by the native tribes from among the armed levies to take loads up the road. These are irrespective of 2,000 regularly enlisted for the Control Department. Yesterday, over 1,200 carriers thus moved up the road, taking loads to the front.

The Ashantees are continuing their retreat to the Prah, with a view to recross that river.

* * * * *

The effect of the Ashantee retreat on the small hostile tribes is already becoming apparent. For some time notices have reached us that many of them would be glad to make peace. Yesterday the chiefs of various villages in the Elmina district came in under escort and asked for terms. I am anxious to encourage as many as possible of the others (excepting always Taçorady and Chamah) to return to our alliance. I am also anxious to secure labourers from every available source.

I therefore told them that they had done very wrong and had deserved severe punishment, but that the punishment I should inflict would depend partly on their future behaviour, as I should not decide what it would be till the end of the war. I required them as a test of the genuineness of their professions to send in 300 carriers by Sunday night.

I have every reason to hope that the example thus set will be followed by all the tribes along the Windward Coast.

No. 39.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, December* 22, 1873.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 6th October last,* I transmit to you a Warrant, under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet, for the appointment of Colonel McNeill, V.C., C.M.G., to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Settlement on the Gold Coast.

As the wound received by Colonel McNeill may, I fear, incapacitate him from attendance in the Legislative Council for some time to come, I deemed it advisable to to submit to the Queen the name of Colonel Sir A. Alison, Bart., C.B., for appointment as a Member of the Legislative Council; and I now inclose the necessary Warrant for his appointment also.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 40.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, December* 23, 1873.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit to you, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, copy of a telegram, dated 22nd instant, from the commanding officer of Her Majesty's despatch-vessel "Vigilant," at Lisbon, containing a short summary of news from the Gold Coast.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

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* No. 34 of Command Paper No. 3 of March 1874.

Inclosure in No. 40.

(Telegraphic.) *Lisbon, December* 22, 1873, 7.45 P.M

STEAMER.—"Congo" left Cape Coast, 5th instant; General Wolseley, Commodore Hewett, gone to front; "Encounter," "Barracouta," cruising, sickly; "Tamar" left Sierra Leone for Cape Coast, "Himalaya," previously; Lieutenant Montagu Gray, Royal Marines, died 30th ultimo; "Thames," transport, at Funchal, 20th.

No. 41.

War Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *War Office, Pall Mall, December* 23, 1873.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to acquaint you, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley that, in providing for the accommodation of invalids removed from the Gold Coast, the Director-General of the Army Medical Department has suggested that advantage should be taken of Gibraltar for the reception there of such patients as may be unfit for the sudden change of temperature entailed by a return direct to England.

2. Mr. Cardwell has ascertained, through the Agency of the Foreign Office, that the Spanish Government will not consider as suspicious or foul, in the ports of the Peninsula, vessels coming from Gibraltar, even, although the sick from the English army on the Gold Coast may be landed at that place, provided that no one suffering from epidemic or contagious illness be admitted, and if neither on the Gold Coast nor at Gibraltar diseases of that sort develop themselves, which may oblige the Spanish Government to take the precautions demanded by their health laws.

3. Mr. Cardwell would be glad to know as early as possible, whether Lord Kimberley sees any objection to such an arrangement.

4. Mr. Cardwell proposes to impress upon the military authorities, the necessity for taking every precaution to guard against the introduction of any cases of men suffering from infectious diseases.

I am, &c.
(Signed) LANSDOWNE.

No. 42.

War Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *War Office, December* 23, 1873.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to acquaint you, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, that a report has been received from the Commanding Royal Engineer at the Gold Coast, in which it is stated that, owing to deficiency of labour, the railway plant supplied for the use of the expedition against the Ashantees, cannot be laid inland from Cape Coast Castle, as originally contemplated.

The Commanding Royal Engineer, however, suggests that a portion of the material provided for the railway could be utilized beneficially for the Colony, in laying a line from Cape Coast Castle to Elmina; and I am desired by Mr. Cardwell to inquire if the Secretary of State for the Colonies considers it desirable that this suggestion should be adopted.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. CAMPBELL BANNERMAN.

No. 43.

War Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *War Office, Pall Mall, December* 23, 1873.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to transmit, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, the accompanying copy of a despatch, dated 27th November last, from Major-General Sir G. J. Wolseley, K.C.M.G., C.B., regarding the position of affairs on the Gold Coast.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LANSDOWNE.

Inclosure in No. 43.

Sir, *Cape Coast Castle, November* 27, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report that, since my despatch of 21st instant, the enemy have passed to the west of Mansue, and have struck the main road beyond my most advanced post. They are now about Faysoo, making good their retreat to the Prah as rapidly as they can move. A large number of their stragglers have been killed or captured in the reconnaissances which have been made, but the officer commanding at Mansue has failed to inflict any serious loss on any of the detached portions of their force.

I regret to report that up to the present date Captain Butler's mission to the Western Akims has been completely unsuccessful. Previous to my arrival Captain Glover had commenced dealings with the King of that people. Immediately upon my ascertaining this, I informed Captain Glover that I required the Western Akims to co-operate with me, and requested him to take measures to that effect, while I myself wrote and sent presents to the King. But, owing to the large presents given by Captain Glover to the Chiefs of the Eastern tribes, and the purely mercenary spirit in which this war is viewed by the natives, the King of Western Akim refused point blank to move towards Prahsue, or take any steps to send his forces in that direction, until he had been to Accra, in hopes that he might share in the liberal gifts of the Special Commissioner; and this in spite of the fact that Captain Glover has urged upon him that his forces are required to the westward to act in conjunction with mine. The result is singularly unfortunate: I am deprived of the services of the whole of the best fighting races of the country. The great opportunity now afforded to the Eastern tribes to destroy the Ashantee army in its passage to and across the Prah is lost; as, with the exception of the Western Akims, who cannot be induced to move, Captain Glover's mission withdraws the whole of the fighting men from the most important part of the theatre of war.

The retreat of the enemy opens up to me the road to the Prah. My advanced post is now at Sutah; the road is nearly completed to that point, and our working parties are commencing to push on beyond. Good progress is being made at the halting-places, and supplies are being sent forward in great quantities. Nearly 1,300 loads were dispatched to Mansue yesterday.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY, *Major-General.*

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for War,
War Office.

No. 44.

The Earl of Kimberley to Governor Berkeley.

Sir, *Downing Street, December* 23, 1873.

I TRANSMIT to you, for your information and guidance in any similar circumstances, the inclosed copies of correspondence between myself and Sir G. Wolseley,* respecting the enlistment by Captain Glover of slaves to serve in the force which he has been raising in the eastern districts of the Protectorate.

I have to request that you will communicate this correspondence to the officers administering the Governments of Lagos and the Gambia.

I am, &c.

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 45.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, December* 23, 1873.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 13th of November,† forwarding a Report from Captain Glover on his proceedings and intended movements.

I presume that Captain Glover has satisfied himself that the Awoonlahs are hostile, and that it is necessary to attack them, in order to secure his base of operations

* No. 25. † No. 19.

on the Volta; but I desire to be furnished with explanations of the reasons which have induced Captain Glover to undertake this operation, and I request that you will point out to him that as this movement is not directed against the Ashantees, except in so far as the Awoonlahs may be in alliance with them, it is incumbent on him to show that the Awoonlahs are in hostility to the British Protectorate, and that an attack on them is indispensable to the safety of his movement against Ashantee.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 46.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received December 27.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, November* 28, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copies of correspondence which I have received from Captain Glover, reporting proceedings.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

Inclosure 1 in No. 46.

Sir, *Camp, Addah Forh, November* 17, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copies of instructions addressed by me to Captain Sartorius, 6th Bengal Cavalry and Assistant-Commissioner to Kings and Chiefs of Eastern Akim and Aquapim.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER, *Special Commissioner.*

Major-General Sir G. Wolseley, C.B., K.C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 46.

Sir, *Accra, October* 28, 1873.

YOU will proceed to Aquapim and Eastern Akim for the purpose of organizing the native forces of those districts, and to watch the Ashantee frontier along the banks of the River Prah.

2. From Akropong you will visit Odumassie and Porng.

You are aware of the complication that has arisen on account of the suspected disloyalty of Sakkitay, Chief of Eastern Crobo.

3. That Chief remains for the present with me; and the Kings and Chiefs of the Eastern districts have, with my sanction, authorized Chief Lami to take charge of the whole of Crobo.

4. Chief Lami suggested that the share of guns and powder which would otherwise have been issued to Chief Sakkitay, should be delivered to Nartey, Sakkitay's Captain; and, on that Captain swearing to me to be true and faithful, he received the guns and powder.

5. There is a Chief of considerable influence in Eastern Crobo named Barng. I have seen this Chief's brother, Agbo, who promised that Barng will be true and faithful.

You were witness to the excitement on the part of the people of all the tribes assembled in Accra and their animosity against Sakkitay; you will explain this when at Odumassie, and that in keeping Sakkitay I was, and am, protecting his life.

6. You will ascertain if there be a good defensible position in the neighbourhood of Porng for a camp and depôt, and such other information as may be useful in carrying out the extensive plan of operations which you are aware is in contemplation.

7. All communication between Crobo and Aquahoo and Aquamoo is to be cut off, and impress upon the Chiefs and people of Crobo that any breaking of the blockade, which I trust is established, or the holding of any communication with the Aquahoos or Aquamoos, will be visited by me with severe punishment.

8. Should the King of Aquamoo wish to deliver himself up, he is to be received unconditionally, but no one accompanying him is to be allowed to return to Aquamoo.

9. In Akim you will ascertain the best site for a fortified camp and depôt, from which supplies will be drawn after crossing the Prah; and, after organizing the native forces of Akim and Aquapim, you will consider this the chief object of your mission for the present.

10. I need not point out to you the necessity of impressing upon the Kings, Chiefs, and people, that roads, cleaned and widened, are essential to the success of a rapid movement on Coomassie, and that this applies to their rear as well as to the front.

11. Your attention must be directed to the cutting a road from the depôt in Akim to the depôt on the Volta.

This road must, to a certain extent, be open to attack from the Aquamoos; therefore, the necessary precautions must be taken until Aquamoo has been reduced, and the Aquamoo country occupied by our forces.

12. I have attached to your mission a native gentleman named Hesse, who did good service with me at Duffo in 1870, when he was wounded; he will be of assistance to you from his knowledge of the past and present political state of affairs in the eastern districts; he will receive 1*l.* per diem, and 8*s.* per diem hammock allowance.

13. Inclosed is a list of stores and money supplied to the Kings and Chiefs of Eastern Akim and Aquapim; at your own discretion you are authorized to pay to the Kings 10*l.* per month for every 1,000 men turned out; to the captains of the centre, right, and left divisions, you may pay 5*s.* per diem; to such other captains as you may deem it expedient you may pay 2*s.* 6*d.* per diem, and to each man 3*d.* per diem, or when out of their own territory, under certain conditions, an additional 3*d.* per diem; this is entirely at your own discretion, and you will keep down the expense to the lowest possible amount consistent with the attainment of the object in view, impressing upon the natives that part of the instructions of Her Majesty's Government, that they are to keep themselves to the utmost extent of their own resources, and that unless they do so, they cannot expect the continuance of aid from England.

14. You will receive all Houssa recruits that offer themselves, and when any difficulty arises pay 5*l.* per man; but you will inform the Kings, Chiefs, and people, that the giving up of these few Houssas to the Queen in order that their battle may be fought with Ashantee is a very small return for the large sums of money England is sending out to help them.

You will forward all recruits from time to time, as opportunity may offer, to head-quarters, in order that they may be clothed, drilled, and armed.

15. The Akims have been supplied with 120 short cutlasses, and will be further supplied with ten axes and 360 cutlasses, together with 600 heads of tobacco for the purpose of clearing and cutting roads.

16. You are supplied with a 7-pounder mountain gun, with 110 rounds of ammunition, and a rocket trough and 100 rockets, together with 500 Enfield rifles and 30,000 rounds of ammunition.

17. You will be furnished with 200*l.*, sufficient to pay your detachment for two months, as well as to disburse such sums to native Chiefs and levies at your discretion, as I have before alluded to.

18. Two months' provisions for your detachment is in store at this place, and you will take measures for their removal to Akim.

19. Twenty permanent transport corps are detached for service with you; these men, together with your detachment, should be paid weekly.

20. You have a clerk and interpreter, and you will endeavour to comply with all the requirements of the control in regard to obtaining receipts for your disbursements; a native blacksmith will also be attached to your mission.

21. A pay-sheet for your whole detachment will be furnished you, and you will confine your payments within the limits of such pay-sheet.

22. Master-Gunner Blackman is attached to your force; you will prevent him from risking all unnecessary exposure, and be particular that he does not exercise undue severity either in speech or action towards the Houssa detachment.

23. You have a great trial of patience before you, from a long experience of the African character, I have found that quiet determination with a certain degree of conciliation always carries your point.

24. You will endeavour to ascertain the best point at which a force may cross the River Prah from the depôt, and such information regarding the country between that point and Coomassie, as you may be able to gather, as well as the adjacent country of Aquahoo.

25. You will forward extracts from your Intelligence Book to head-quarters, and to this the greatest importance is to be attached, never leaving me for more than seven days without a report.

26. You are aware that a daily service of postal runners has been established between Chebi and Akropong and Accra, also one between Odumassie and Accra, and one is about to be opened between Odumassie, Porng, and the camp.

27. You have read the confidential instructions addressed to me by Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, and you will, until you receive further directions from the Major-General or myself, confine your operations strictly within the limits prescribed by these.

28. You will lay down your routes through the country, marking topographically the mountains, and furnish me with this information from time to time.

29. If the King of Western Akim will not proceed to Prahsu without assistance in men from the King of Eastern Akim, you will permit the King of Eastern Akim to detach the usual portion of his force to Western Akim, and in every way urge upon the King of Eastern Akim doing this quickly.

30. Captain Butler is in Western Akim; and with Western Akim, beyond dispatching the usual contingent which Eastern Akim furnishes, you will not interfere.

31. Your services will be required with the Eastern Akims and Aquapims to act against the Aquamoos and possibly with the force on eastern bank of Volta.

32. Urge upon the Aquapims and Eastern Akims the immediate necessity of getting up the arms, ammunition, and provisions still awaiting transport at Accra.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER, *Special Commissioner.*

Captain Sartorius, 6th Bengal Cavalry,
Assistant Commissioner.

Inclosure 3 in No. 46.

Sir, *"Lady of the Lake," off Agravee, November* 13, 1873.

YOU will proceed in the steam-launch in command of Lieutenant Byng, R.N., to Amedika, after which Lieutenant Byng is to return immediately to camp.

Nine Houssas will act as marines in the launch and will return in her.

You may land one box of Snider ammunition.

You will endeavour to avoid collision with the natives on your way up, and Mr. Bannerman will point out to Lieutenant Byng and yourself the hostile positions on both sides of the river.

You will collect as strong a force of Aquapims as possible, and so many Croboes as may be anxious to join me in camp at Addah, provided you are of opinion they can be spared from operations against Aquamoo.

So soon as you are ready to advance on Battor you will inform me, in sufficient time to enable me to get up the steam-launches or "Lady of the Lake" to meet you with ammunition.

With the exception of the Chief of Adoomarug ("Champagne Charlie") and Boarfor Ansah ("The Demon"), you will not inform any one of your intentions beyond that of joining me at Addah.

Your object will be to clear the right bank of Volta from Battor to Hoomey, viz., Battor, Meffie, Mlarfie, Blappah, and Hoomey.

The inhabitants of these villages are to cross to the left bank, and their villages burnt and razed to the ground.

You will cause to be collected and stored at the landing-places at all these villages all the produce of their farms on the right bank, which will be shipped to camp at Addah, as provisions are scarce.

If these measures can be effected without bloodshed, all sacrifice of life is to be avoided; but no unnecessary risk to your own force is to be run from treachery or useless negotiation.

It is most important that some movement be effected in the assembling of the force promised by the Kings and Chiefs at Addah; you will therefore endeavour to collect, on your line of march, as many of the Shies, Osoo Dokoos, and Assucharries as possible.

After having carried these orders into execution, you will bring your force into camp at Addah.

These instructions are not to be considered as cancelling those with which you are already furnished.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER, *Special Commissioner.*

Captain Sartorius, 6th Bengal Cavalry.

Inclosure 4 in No. 46.

Sir, *Camp, Addah Forh, November* 17, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report my arrival off this place in "Lady of the Lake" on the 7th instant, and my entrance into the River Volta in that steamer at 8 A.M. on the following morning.

On the 9th I again embarked with the intention of proceeding up the river for the purpose of meeting the Kings and Chiefs of Crepee, Shai, and other places whom I had appointed to meet me, but owing to an accident to the boiler I was detained until the following day at noon, when I left and proceeded up as far as Battor.

Finding that the Crepees, &c., had failed to keep their rendezvous,* I returned to this camp on the 14th instant.

The Kings of Accra have left their respective towns and are now on their road to join me in camp here; and on their arrival with their forces, I purpose crossing the Volta and at once commencing active operations against Ahwoonlahs and Aquamoos.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER, *Special Commissioner.*

Major-General Sir G. Wolseley, C.B., K.C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 5 in No. 46.

Sir, *Camp, Addah Forh, November* 17, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to forward weekly Statement of the force under my command.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER, *Special Commissioner.*

Major-General Sir G. Wolseley, C.B., K.C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

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* By mistake went to Amadaca, some twenty miles higher up the river.—J. H. G.

Inclosure 6 in No. 46.

WEEKLY STATE showing Strength of Camp at Addah Forh, Saturday, November 15, 1873.

	Special Commissioner.	Deputy Commissioner.	Lieutenants, R.N.	Captains, Army.	Lieutenants, Army.	Control Officers.	Medical Officers.	Staff Sergeants.	Houssas.				Yorubas.						Accras.			Kroomen and Canoe-men.	Total.
									Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	Chiefs.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	Transport.	Clerks and Interpreters.	Artificers.	Transport.		
Present ..	1	1	2	..	2	1	2	2	26	23	15	340	8	13	29	16	429	156	33	61	71	132	1,355
Sick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	49
Wounded ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Died.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Killed ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
On duty ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52
Absent ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Defaulter ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	27	24	16	430	8	13	29	16	435	156	33	61	71	132	1,456

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER, *Special Commissioner*

No. 47.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received December 27.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, November 28, 1873.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 6th October,* having reference to the punishments which had been inflicted at Elmina during martial law.

2. The infliction of corporal punishment on prisoners for certain offences is allowed by the prison rules of this Settlement, subject to the approval of the Administrator, and I have reason to believe that it was under these conditions that the punishment of flogging was inflicted by Dr. O'Reilly.

3. Having in view the present hostile attitude of the tribes in the neighbourhood of Elmina, together with the fact that the enemy have been drawing their supplies of powder and provisions from the people of that district, I am of opinion that it is most advisable to continue, until the present field operations shall have been concluded, the state of martial law in that district.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

Inclosure in No. 47.

Prison Rules, Gold Coast.

Gate Rules.

I. No persons, except the Medical Officer, and except persons bearing a written order from the Inspector of Prisons, shall enter or leave the gaol between 10 o'clock P.M. and 6 A.M.

II. No persons but the prison officers and prisoners shall be within the gaol during the above hours.

III. Prisoners on admission shall be searched, and all articles taken from them, and kept in secure charge by the gaoler—except in the case of debtors, who may retain anything except weapons and articles likely to facilitate escape.

IV. The officers of the prison may examine all articles carried in and out of the prison, and may confiscate any prohibited articles, such as spirits, tobacco, &c.

V. Each prisoner on entrance shall be carefully examined by the Colonial Surgeon.

Distribution of Prisoners.

VI. Criminal prisoners (felons) shall be kept as distinct from misdemeanants as the gaol accommodation will allow, and every available means shall be taken to avoid communication between debtor and other prisoners.

VII. There shall be two classes of criminal prisoners numbered respectively class 1st and class 2nd.

VIII. Female debtor and criminal prisoners shall be confined in a separate building from other prisoners, if possible.

Clothing.

IX. Every convicted criminal prisoner shall be provided twice a year with a prison dress, which he shall wear at all times during the day.

X. Untried prisoners and debtors may wear their own clothes.

Diet.

XI. Prisoners shall receive the diet appropriate to their sentence according to the following scale:—

1st class 1½ lb. Cankie and ¼ lb. of fish per diem, with salt and pepper.

2nd class diet, 2½ lb. Cankie ½ lb. fish.

Low Diet—1 lb. Cankie with pepper and salt per diem.

Diet for White Prisoners—Bread per diem ½ lb. loaf; meat or fowl three times per week, 1 lb.; fish four times per week, ½ lb.

* No. 38 of Command Paper No. 3 of March 1874.

Eggs, per diem, 2*d.*
Rice, ditto, ½ lb.
Tea, per week, ¼ lb.
Sugar, ditto, ½ lb.

Soldier or West India Prisoners—Same as other 1st and 2nd class prisoners, with ½ lb. Cankie less should they elect to have ½ lb rice.

Untried Prisoners—Full diet 2nd class.

Women and Children—1st class diet.

XII. Care shall be taken that the Contractor supplies provisions of proper quality and quantity.

XIII. Any prisoner may demand to see his ration of food weighed.

XIV. Debtors and untried prisoners may supply themselves with food, should they elect to do so.

Labour.

XV. Hard labour shall be of two classes corresponding to the 1st and 2nd class referred to in Rule 7.

XVI. The 1st class to consist of heavy and irksome labour within the precincts of the gaol, such as shot-drill, and any other employment that may be selected.

XVII. The second class to consist of lighter forms of labour as may be directed by the proper officers, and of gang labour on the roads, or on public works.

XVIII. Every male criminal of upwards of sixteen years shall, if sentenced to hard labour, be at once placed in the first or penal class, and shall be kept there not less than three months, if his sentence should last so long. He shall then further remain in this class until, by his industry and good conduct, he may merit promotion to the second class. In each case this change shall require the recommendation of the inspector and approval of the Administrator.

XIX. The hours and distribution of labour for the respective classes are detailed in Schedule A.

XX. The Medical Officer may modify these hours in individual cases on the grounds of ill health of a prisoner. He shall in every case give a written order to the gaoler on the subject.

XXI. Prisoners in class 1st shall be placed upon the minimum scale of diet, and prisoners in class 2nd on the maximum scale. Untried prisoners shall be placed on the maximum scale; women and male children under 16 years of age upon the minimum scale.

XXII. Infirm or aged prisoners shall be employed and dieted as the Medical Officer may direct. All prisoners in case of illness shall be treated in the Colonial Hospital.

XXIII. Both within and without the gaol the strictest silence is to be maintained between the prisoners.

Instruction.

XXIV. The Colonial Chaplain shall be required to read a service every Sunday to the prisoners; he shall visit the prison not less than three times per week at suitable hours, and administer advice or religious instruction to those prisoners who may desire it.

XXV. No books or printed papers shall be allowed in the prison, except with the concurrence of the Inspector of Prisons.

Health.

XXVI. The prison shall be kept clean, and every part of it whitewashed with lime once in three months.

XXVII. Dry sewage (dry earth) shall be used for the latrines not less than three times per week.

XXVIII. Prisoners shall bathe every morning, except those exempted by the Colonial surgeon. For this purpose water shall be fetched the night before by a gang of prisoners detailed for the purpose.

Visits.

XXIX. Prisoners (convicted criminals) may receive or write a letter and receive a visit from friends once every three months. Any other communication must be specially sanctioned by the Inspector of Prisons. Untried and debtor prisoners shall be allowed reasonable communication with friends or legal advisers.

XXX. No person, not a prisoner, shall be admitted into the gaol without a written pass from the Colonial Secretary or Inspector of Prisons, except the Chief or Assistant Magistrate who may visit the prison at any time and make any written suggestions to the Administrator.

Prisoners.

XXXI. Prisoners shall obey all orders of the gaolers and other officers.

XXXII. No prisoner shall, under any pretence, hold communication with another.

XXXIII. Prisoners may, if it should be requisite, speak briefly to the officers of the prison, if making a complaint or calling attention to anything.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

XXXIV. No punishment shall be awarded except by the Inspector, on due representation or from his own observation, and no corporal punishment shall take effect unless confirmed by the Administrator. All corporal punishment to be carried out in the presence of the Medical Officer and Inspector of Prisons.

XXXV. The following is a list of prison offences which are punishable by solitary confinement on low diet for not more than three days, extra shot-drill, and in repeated and aggravated cases by corporal punishment, not exceeding thirty-six lashes in any one case.

A. Communication with persons outside the gaol.
B. Breach of silence rules.
C. Possession of contraband or prohibited articles.
D. Idling and neglecting work.
E. Insubordination and insolence to the officers of the prison.
F. Violent or indecent conduct.
G. Wilful contravention of gaol rules.
H. Wilfully injuring or defacing prison property.

XXXVI. It shall be competent to the Inspector, with the approval of the Administrator, to reduce a second-class prisoner to the first or penal class for bad conduct.

Prison Officers.

XXXVII. All subordinate officers shall obey the orders of the Gaoler.

XXXVIII. They shall immediately report any irregularities or offences on the part of prisoners or officers.

XXXIX. They shall not receive fees or gratuities.

XL. They shall not be absent without leave.

XLI. They shall not receive visitors without leave.

XLII. They shall not use unnecessary force or any provocation towards prisoners.

XLIII. Gaol officers convicted of aiding and abetting in any breach of prison discipline, or of laxity of supervision, shall be subject to instant dismissal, and forfeiture of pay due.

Gaoler.

XLIV. The Gaoler shall reside in the prison and be responsible for the due observance of prison rules and discipline. He shall at once report any violation thereof to the Inspector of Prisons.

XLV. He shall take every precaution against the escape of prisoners.

XLVI. He shall at once report to the Medical Officer any case of illness or insanity, and in the case of the death of a prisoner he shall communicate at once with the friends of the deceased.

XLVII. He shall not absent himself during the night from the gaol without the special permission of the Inspector of Prisons.

General.

XLVIII. The foregoing Rules shall apply, as far as circumstances may permit, to the prisons at Accra, Anamaboe, or at any other place within the Settlement where a prison may hereafter be established.

XLIX. In the absence of the Administrator from Cape Coast, the Collector of Customs will be deputed to exercise his authority in the prison. At Accra, or elsewhere, the principal Prison Authority will be the Civil Commandant, in whom the Administrator's powers will be temporarily vested in the absence of the latter.

L. No corporal punishment shall be administered, except at Accra or Cape Coast. Refractory prisoners from out-stations may be sent to either Cape Coast or Accra fro other stations.

LI. It shall be competent to the Administrator, when required, to appoint a female Warder.

(Signed) H. T. USSHER, *Administrator.*

Government House, Cape Coast, January 28, 1870.

SCHEDULE A.

Distribution of Labour, &c.

I. The prisoners shall rise from bed at 5·30 A.M. and turn up their beds, after which they shall be carefully inspected by the gaoler.

II. After morning inspection a party of convicts shall be told off for the purpose of emptying and cleaning the water-closets and latreens, &c.

III. At 6 o'clock A.M. the convicts shall proceed to work in charge of a driver or turnkey, and are to be duly ironed when thought prudent by the gaoler. Their hours for work, and the nature of the work will be regulated by the Inspector of Prisons.

IV. The prisoners will breakfast at 10 o'clock A.M. returning to their work one hour afterwards. They will leave off work at 5 o'clock P.M., and take their dinners immediately after their arrival in prison; at 6 o'clock P.M. they will be inspected by the gaoler and sent to their respective cells to make down their beds, after which they will be locked up for the night.

Shot Drill.

V. The hours for penal labour (shot-drill) will be for the first month—

From 6 to 7 A.M.
„ 9 to 10 A.M.
„ 4 to 5 P.M.

And for the second and third months—

From 6 to 7 A.M.
„ 9 to 10 A.M.

VI. The hours intervening between the several periods of daily shot exercise, shall be occupied with ordinary hard labour.

No. 48.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received December 27.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, November* 30, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report that the only event of interest which has occurred since my last despatch was a slight skirmish which took place on Thursday last, November 27, during a reconnaissance made by Colonel Wood from our advanced post at the head of the road. Colonel Wood came in contact with the main body of the Ashantees near Faysoo, and drove in all the detached parties; but his strength being very small, and my orders having instructed him simply to ascertain the position of the Ashantees, he fell back as soon as the enemy's strength had been disclosed. During the retreat a panic seized most of his native force, and nothing but the personal exertions of the English officers prevented a disgraceful flight.

2. It is rumoured that the delay which has thus occurred in the Ashantee retreat is due to the fact that Amouquaitia cannot recross the Prah till he has received permission from the King of Ashantee.

3. The road is progressing satisfactorily.

4. Captain Rait has succeeded in moving up country a team of bullocks drawing one of the small howitzers. The success of this experiment has induced me to order from Cape St. Vincent 150 mules or asses with native pack saddles and native drivers. It has become advisable to withdraw to Cape Coast, and to return to their ships fifty of the marines who had been left at Abrakrampa, and fifty who were at Dunquah, as their health was beginnin

to suffer. I am, thanks to Commodore Commerell's co-operation, sending up to th extreme advance post fifty marines and bluejackets to serve as a moral support. I have given orders that they are not to be employed except under conditions of absolute necessity.

5. I leave to-morrow morning on a tour of inspection of the different posts. This will, I anticipate, keep me for about ten days away from Cape Coast.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,

Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

No. 49.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received December 27.)

My Lord, *Dunquah, December 2, 1873.*

I HAVE the honour to forward copy of a state from Captain Glover, showing the forces he has now in hand.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,

Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

Inclosure in No. 49.

WEEKLY STATE showing Strength of Force in Camp at Addah Forh.—November 22, 1873.

	Special Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Assistant Commissioners.			Control	Medical	Staff-Sergeants	Houssas.					Yorubas.						Accras.						Kroomen and Canoemen	Transport, &c.	Total
			Lieutenants, R.N.	Captains, Army	Lieutenants, Army				Sergeants	Corporals	Drummers	Gunners	Privates	Chiefs	Sergeants	Corporals	Drummers	Privates	Transport	Kings	Chiefs	Captains	Clerks, Interpreters, &c.	Armed men	Artificers			
Parade	1	1	2	..	1	1	2	1	22	19	11	33	259	7	16	26	12	293	160	1	1	..	39	161	54	108	76	1,307
Duty	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	5	5	2	6	83	1	6	2	4	..	170	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	288
Sick	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
Wounded	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Killed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Died	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deserted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Defaulters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
	1	1	3	1	2	1	2	3	27	25	15	46	385	8	22	28	16	293	331	1	1	..	39	161	54	108	76	1,650

OFFICERS Effective and Non-effective.—November 22, 1873.

Corps.	Ranks and Names.	How Employed.	Remarks.
Royal Navy	Commander John H. Glover ..	Special Commissioner	In camp at Addah Forh.
	Roger Tuckfield Goldsworthy ..	Deputy Commissioner	Ditto.
Ditto	Lieutenant Thomas H. Larcom ..	Assistant Commissioner	On duty in river.
Ditto	Lieutenant George H. Moore ..	Commanding "Lady of the Lake" ..	Ditto.
Ditto	Lieutenant Byng	Commanding steam-launch	Ditto.
6th Bengal Cavalry ..	Captain Reginald Sartorious ..	Assistant Commissioner	On duty in Aquapim.
19th Foot	Lieutenant A. H. Cameron ..	Ditto	Sick.
Ditto	Lieutenant John H. Barnard ..	Ditto	On duty in camp.
Control Department ..	Deputy Commissary H. F. Blissett ..	In charge of control	Ditto.
Army Medical Staff ..	Surgeon-Major S. Rowe	In medical charge	Ditto.
Royal Navy	Surgeon Bale	Assistant ditto	Ditto.

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER, *Special Commissioner.*

No. 50.

Governor Berkeley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received December* 27.)

My Lord, *Government House, December* 8, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report that Her Majesty's ship "Tamar" arrived here yesterday morning, and left this morning for Cape Coast.

The "Tamar" had the 2nd battalion of the 23rd Regiment of Foot and a battery of artillery on board, and they were all perfectly healthy.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE BERKELEY,
Governor-in-chief.

No. 51.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, December* 27, 1873.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, copies of two letters from Captain Blake, of Her Majesty's ship "Druid," dated 4th and 5th December, reporting the state of affairs on the West Coast of Africa up to those dates.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

Inclosure 1 in No. 51.

Sir, *"Druid," Cape Coast Castle, December* 4, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, in the absence of the Commodore, who left on the 30th to go with the General to the front, he having directed me to supplement his despatch to the date of his departure, that nothing of importance has occurred since in regard to the movements of the Ashantees, who are still in the vicinity of Faysoo, on their road back to the Prah.

2. The "Lilian," No. 4 transport, arrived yesterday morning, and I believe it has been decided not to land her railway iron.

3. Commander Croham, with Mr. Ramsay, arrived the day before in the "Volta," and has assumed the duties of Chief Transport Officer, living, in the meantime, on board "Argus."

4. The "Encounter" left here on the 1st for the Windward ports and Assinee, where vessels are supposed to be doing trade for the enemy. She is expected to return in a week or eight days.

5. Vessels at Cape Coast are "Active," "Druid," "Amethyst," "Argus," "Merlin," and "Lilian" transport, with "Beacon" at Elmina.

6. The "Encounter" is the only ship with a heavy sick list, and it was being considerably reduced.

7. The steamer "Benin," which takes this, has been placed in quarantine, having buried her captain yesterday at Accra.

8. The Commodore is expected to return in two or three days.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. H. BLAKE,
Captain and Senior Officer present.

The Secretary to the Admiralty.

Inclosure 2 in No. 51.

Reporting Proceedings.

Sir, *"Druid," Cape Coast, December* 5, 1873.

SINCE my letter of yesterday nothing has transpired of importance. The Commodore is still at the front with the General making arrangements apparently for the troops when they march up.

2. The invalids he has directed to be sent by the Cape mail, which is expected about 7th or 8th.

3. The "Decoy" returned last evening from performing a week's service under Captain Glover, who is reported to be preparing a concentrated attack upon the tribe of Awoonahs across the Volta.

4. Of late we seldom pass twenty-four hours without rain or a light tornado, which tends greatly to cool the air, but in the interior the roads have suffered much in consequence.

6. No further news from the front.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. H. BLAKE,
Captain and Senior Officer present.

The Secretary to the Admiralty.

No. 52.

Colonial Office to Admiralty.

Sir, *Downing Street, December* 27 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you, to be laid before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a copy of a despatch from Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, inclosing a copy of a letter addressed by him to Commodore Hewett, V.C., expressing his thanks for the co-operation afforded to him by Captain Fremantle whilst he commanded the squadron on the Gold Coast.*

In laying these papers before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, I am to request that you will convey to them the expression of the high sense which Lord Kimberley entertains of the ability, zeal, and gallantry displayed by Captain Fremantle in the discharge of his duties as Senior Naval Officer on the station.

I am, &c.
(Signed) R. H. MEADE.

No. 53.

Administrator Kortright to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received December 29.)

My Lord, *Government House, Bathurst, November* 18, 1873.

I HAVE just received your Lordship's despatch of the 31st October,† forwarded to me viâ Bordeaux and Goree.

With reference to Mr. Chown's letter to your Lordship on the subject of raising men at the Gambia for service on the Gold Coast, I have the honour to inform you that on my arrival in this Colony on the 2nd October, I found that Her Majesty's Colonial steamer "Sherbro," had arrived on the 1st, having on board Captain Furse, 42nd Highlanders, and Lieutenant Saunders, R.A., commissioned to raise a native levy for service against the Ashantees.

The instructions issued to those officers did not authorize the engagement of mechanics or labourers, but contemplated only a levy of fighting men.

I transmitted to Governor Berkeley a Report of the steps taken to procure men, which I am sorry to say met with no success.

Lieutenant Saunders returned to Sierra Leone in the "Sherbro," on the [*sic*], and Captain Furse remained with me until the 31st, when he left in the mail-steamer for Sierra Leone and the Gold Coast, taking with him seven or eight men. Several of the Chiefs to the last moment of his stay promised to procure men for him, but failed to do so.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. H. KORTRIGHT.

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* No. 37. † No. 123 of Command Paper No. 3 of March 1874.

No. 54.

War Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *War Office, December* 29, 1873.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to inclose, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, copies of the undermentioned despatches from Major-General Sir Garnet J. Wolseley, dated 27th November, and 30th November.

I am, &c.

(Signed) LANSDOWNE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 54.

Sir, *Cape Coast Castle, November* 27, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 5th instant, on the subject of the supply of meat rations to natives.

My undertaking to supply the native allies in our pay with a ration of ¼ lb. of salt meat in addition to 1 pint of rice per man was consequent upon a careful consultation with those best acquainted with the native requirements; and this ration was decided upon as the most likely to keep up the health and efficiency of the natives in the field.

The actual number of native allies now in our pay is approximately as under:—

Native allies	3,700

These are entitled to the ration of ¼ lb. salt meat and 1 lb. rice, or in lieu thereof 4½*d.* subsistence money. As yet it has not been necessary to supply them with rations, and I shall avoid doing so as long as possible; but should it become necessary to take them into a country denuded of supplies, they must be rationed.

The native levies drawing rations of ½ lb. meat and 1¼ pint rice are approximately as under:—

Rait's Artillery	40
Royal Engineers	160
Wood's Regiment	413
Russell's Regiment	327
Control Department	110
Total	1,050

These being disciplined men, employed upon regular duties, it is always necessary to ration, with the exception of a few employed at Cape Coast, who have an open market available, and are able, without difficulty, to supply themselves.

The Fantee labourers and carriers receive a rice ration only, and no meat.

It is not likely that the number of natives to be supplied with meat rations will ever exceed the number above detailed, say in all about 5,000, and it is quite possible that it may never reach that number. This must entirely depend upon the condition of the country in which I may have to conduct operations.

In demanding so large a supply as 500,000 lbs. salt meat, I anticipated that the number of native allies would be four or five times that which has taken the field; and I did not suppose that they would be able to find subsistence, as they have done, in a country overrun by the Ashantees during a period of many months.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,

Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for War,
War Office.

Inclosure 2 in No. 54.

Sir *Government House, November* 30, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report, for your information, that on the 27th instant Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, V.C., commanding at the advanced post of Sutah, conducted a reconnaissance on the main road in the direction of Faysoo. A short distance on this side of that place he met the advanced picquets of the enemy, and drove them across the stream to the north of the village. Here he found himself in the presence of the

main body of the Ashantees, and having only the force named in the margin under his command,* retired after ascertaining the enemy to be in great strength.

During the short engagement which took place, the Ashantees endeavoured to envelope Lieutenant-Colonel Wood's force, and I regret to say that whilst retiring, the bulk of his force, except the detachments of the Royal Marine Artillery and 2nd West India Regiment, were seized with panic, and were only prevented by the personal exertions of the British officers from making a disgraceful retreat. Lieutenant-Colonel Wood's loss was very small, and I am happy to say no officer was wounded.†

I have reinforced the post at Sutah from Mansue, and have withdrawn Russell's regiment from Abrakrampa, and ordered it also to the head of the road, removing all stores from Abrakrampa, and leaving only the Abrah native allies at that place.

Some sickness having occurred, although not of a serious nature, among the Marines who had been for some time stationary at Dunquah and Abrakrampa, I have withdrawn them and embarked them on board Her Majesty's ships.

A detachment of three officers and fifty blue-jackets and marines landed yesterday, and marched to reinforce the advanced post. These were all picked men, and the Commodore has furnished Kroomen for the transport required by the detachment. These men are only sent as a moral support to the advanced post, and are not to be used in action except under circumstances of urgent necessity.

Constant progress is being made with the road, and the preparation of the various halting places for the European troops.

A team of oxen has been employed with complete success by the officer commanding the Royal Artillery in drawing a mountain howitzer along the main road to Sutah, and I have great hopes that we may be able to utilize, for purposes of transport, the oxen and other animals to be sent here from Madeira and St. Vincent. As soon as the vessel arrives with cattle from Madeira, I intend sending her back to St. Vincent to bring 150 mules and asses here, provided a pack saddle for each animal and one driver for every two animals can be obtained. As the population of St. Vincent consists chiefly of negroes, I expect no difficulty in obtaining men who will be able to stand this climate.

Large quantities of supplies and ammunition are being forwarded daily to Mansue.

A detachment of 104 recruits arrived on the 27th instant from Bonny, and have been attached to Wood's regiment at Sutah. These men were tolerably disciplined, and understood the use of the Snider rifle. They had been collected, fed, and clothed by King George, who declines to receive any payment, on the ground of the services rendered to him by the English. They were accompanied by Prince Charles Pepple, the King's brother, to whom I have given the local rank of Captain of native troops.

I start to-morrow for a tour of inspection along the road, and do not expect to return to Cape Coast for about ten days.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for War,
War Office.

No. 55.

Colonial Office to War Office.

Sir, *Downing Street, December* 29, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd of December,‡ respecting the use of Gibraltar as a sanatorium for invalids from the force serving on the Gold Coast.

In reply, I am to state that, if Mr. Secretary Cardwell has come to the decision that Gibraltar is the best place for this purpose, his Lordship will not offer any opposition to the plan, but he would point out that the dense population of Gibraltar, its imperfect sanitary arrangements, and the importance of not introducing disease into the garrison, seem serious objections, and he would observe that St. Helena seems to

* Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, V.C., 3 R.M.A., with rocket-trough and rockets; 1 officer and 23, 22nd West India Regiment; 1 officer and 93 Houssas; 2 officers and 157 Wood's Regiment; 1 officer and 5 Assin scouts.
Reserve.—1 officer and 77 2nd West India Regiment; 1 officer and 60 Wood's Regiment.

† Houssas—1 killed, 1 wounded. Wood's Regiment—4 wounded, 4 missing. 2nd West India Regiment—2 wounded. Scouts—1 wounded.

‡ No. 41.

offer many advantages as a sanatorium, as pointed out in the Colonial Office letter of the 29th October *

I am, &c.
(Signed) R. H. MEADE.

No. 56.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, December* 29, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 21st ultimo.†

It gives me great satisfaction to learn that your health has been restored.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 57.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, December* 29, 1873.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 27th ultimo, and I approve the withdrawal, during the continuance of martial law at Elmina, of the Civil Commandant of that place, and the arrangements consequent thereon, as reported in your despatch.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 58.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, December* 29, 1873.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 8th of November,‡ in which you state that you fear nothing can be done towards cultivating the land round Cape Coast Castle, as every available man and woman is engaged in carrying stores to the front.

I presume this general impressment of the population has taken place under the order of the Judicial Assessor, and Chiefs and Captains of Companies of Cape Coast Castle, copies of which have appeared in the newspapers.

I have to request that I may be furnished with a copy of it, and a Report from you showing how far it has been carried out, and to what extent it has been necessary to resort to flogging in enforcing it, and by whose authority punishment is inflicted.

I do not wish to be understood as implying doubt or disapproval of the policy of the order, which is stated to be in accordance with native law; but I consider it essential that a document of so much importance, to which the Judicial Assessor has affixed his name, should be submitted to Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 59.

Colonial Office to War Office.

Sir, *Downing Street, December* 30, 1873.

I HAVE laid before the Earl of Kimberley your letter of the 23rd instant,§ communicating a suggestion by the Commanding Royal Engineer on the Gold Coast that a portion of the railway sent out from this country for the conveyance of troops to Coomassie should be laid down between Cape Coast Castle and Elmina.

In reply, I am to acquaint you that the arrangements that may be made hereafter

* No. 112 of Command Paper No. 3 of March 1874. † No. 32.
‡ No. 30. § No. 42.

in regard to the settlements on the Gold Coast are at present so uncertain that Lord Kimberley cannot undertake to say that a railway, even if constructed at the cost of this country, should be laid between Cape Coast Castle and Elmina, or in any other part of the Protectorate; but I am to suggest, if Mr. Secretary Cardwell sees no objection, that the materials which have been landed should be carefully stored, in order that if it should, a few months hence, be decided to use them in the settlement, they may be available on the spot.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. T. HOLLAND.

No. 60.

Sir C. Murray to Foreign Office.—(Received from Foreign Office, December 31, 1873.)

(Telegraphic.) *December* 30, 1873, 1 P.M.

"OFFICIAL JOURNAL" of to-day declares infected with yellow fever the coast of Guinea, from Cape of Palmas to Bight of Benin, which includes whole of Gold Coast.

No. 61.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, December* 31, 1873.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, for the information of Earl Kimberley, that, from despatches received this morning, it appears that Her Majesty's ship "Victor Emmanuel" arrived at St. Vincent, Cape de Verdes, on the 17th instant, and left in the evening of the following day for Sierra Leone; that Her Majesty's ship "Dromedary," which left Madeira on the 12th instant, arrived at St. Vincent on the 18th, and was to leave in the evening of the 19th for Sierra Leone; and that the steam transport "Manitoban," with troops from the West Indies, arrived at St. Vincent on the 18th instant, and would sail on the 20th idem for Cape Coast Castle.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

No. 62.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, December* 31, 2873.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 28th ultimo.* I regret that it should be necessary to continue martial law at Elmina, but the fact stated by you, that the enemy has been drawing his supplies of powder and provisions from that district, appears to me to justify its continuance.

It must, it seems to me, depend upon the progress of events whether it will be indispensable to prolong it until the close of the present field operations.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 63.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, December* 31, 1873.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 28th of November,† forwarding three despatches from Captain Glover reporting his proceedings.

I observe that Captain Glover in the 14th paragraph of his instructions to Captain Sartorius of the 28th of October, directs that officer, where any difficulty as

* No. 47. † No. 46.

to Houssa recruits arises, to pay 5*l.* per man. On this subject I have to instruct you to refer Captain Glover to my despatch of the 17th of December,* prohibiting payments to masters on account of the enlistment of their slaves.

I further observe that, on the 13th of November, Captain Glover instructed Captain Sartorius to clear "the right bank of the Volta from Battor to Hoomey, viz., Battor, Mlarfie, Blappah, and Hoomey;" to compel the inhabitants of these villages to cross the river to the left bank, and to burn and raze the villages to the ground, storing their farm produce for the use of Captain Glover's Expedition.

It is not stated what provocation the inhabitants of these villages had given, nor what were the grounds on which these very severe measures were to be enforced against them; and I have to request that you will desire Captain Glover to furnish full explanations on the subject.

He will, of course, report also the proceedings of Captain Sartorius in pursuance of this instruction, and the result of the operation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 64.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received January 1, 1874.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, December* 15, 1873.

SINCE the despatch of my letter by the "Benin" on the 4th ultimo my outposts have been pushed on to the Prah.

2. We have ascertained positively that the Ashantees crossed on the 27th, 28th, and 29th of last month, the last detachment of them hurrying away with great precipitancy, in consequence of Colonel Wood's skirmish with them on the 27th. Very great numbers of their dead have been left upon the road.

3. They appear to have crossed in canoes. The river is about ninety yards wide, and at present very deep, the banks above the water being about eight feet high.

4. A rumour has reached us that the Idenkerahs of Gaman have risen against the Ashantees, and that the latter have passed northwards, partly in order to oppose this tribe, partly in order to celebrate a great "custom" at Coomassie. In any case, as far as can be ascertained from our outposts on the Prah, the further bank is quite clear of the enemy.

5. The "Himalaya," with 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, arrived here on the 10th; the "Tamar," with the 2nd Battalion, 23rd, arrived on the 12th. I have arranged with the Commodore that, till the end of the year, both vessels shall cruize in a region of healthy climate, which is easily found at no great distance from the Coast. It will be necessary to accumulate about a month's supplies at Prahsu before the advance of the troops, and time will hardly permit of our accomplishing this before the 15th January.

6. I have, in accordance with your Lordship's instructions, sent a letter to Captain Glover, of which I inclose a copy. Your Lordship will see that I have desired him to be on the Prah on the 15th proximo, by which date our united invasion of the Ashantee kingdom will commence.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

Inclosure in No. 64.

Sir, *Head-Quarters, Cape Coast, December* 11, 1873.

I HAVE the honour, by direction of the Major-General Commanding, to inform you that the whole of the Ashantee army lately in the territory commonly known as the Protectorate, has recrossed the River Prah into its own country.

It is hoped that a small force will be assembled in the neighbourhood of Prahsu by the 15th instant, having the road cut to that point.

I have also to inform you that Her Majesty's ship "Himalaya," having on board the 2nd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, and some other details of troops, reached here on the evening of the 9th instant, and Her Majesty's ship "Tamar" is also expected to-morrow with the 2nd Battalion of the 23rd Regiment.

* No. 25.

The Major-General has arranged with the Commodore that both these ships with the troops on board should take a cruize to St. Helena, returning here on the 1st of January next, as the English troops cannot be landed until a large depôt of supplies has been established on the Prah, and, owing to the very great difficulty in obtaining carriers, there is no possibility of this being effected before the middle of January next.

Under no circumstances will the force under his Excellency the Major-General be ready to advance any distance beyond the banks of the Prah into the Ashantee country before the 15th of January at earliest.

The Major-General Commanding does not wish to interfere with the operations you are now engaged in, but he considers it to be desirable that you should be established with all your available force on the River Prah by the above named date (the 15th proximo), ready to advance in the direction of Coomassie when you receive orders from him to that effect.

In acknowledging the receipt of this you will have the goodness to report whether you will be able to co-operate in this movement by the date given above.

The Major-General wishes to leave you the fullest latitude in the selection of the points on the River Prah where you will cross that river, as your local knowledge of the eastern district, the information possessed by the Major-General regarding their topography being very meagre, enables you to be the best judge of how you can co-operate most effectively in his projected advance along the Prahsu-Coomassie line.

I have to request that you will be good enough to give, for the Major-General's information, the fullest details of the routes by which you intend to co-operate, giving the probable strength of each of your columns in Houssas and in natives.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. D. BAKER, *Major*,
Acting Chief of the Staff.

Captain Glover, R.N.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 65.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received January 1, 1874.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, December* 15, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to forward an application made to me by Captain Glover for the assistance of a gun-boat, and the Commodore's reply thereto.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

Inclosure 1 in No. 65.

Sir, *Government House, Cape Coast, December* 15, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to forward an application from Captain Glover, which I some time since privately communicated to you.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

Commodore Hewett, V.C., R.N.,
Her Majesty's ship "Active."

Inclosure 2 in No. 65.

Sir, *Camp, Addah Forh, November* 29, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to request that a gun-boat be stationed inside the River Volta for the protection of the ammunition, stores, and provisions which must necessarily remain here for some time after I have entered the Crepee and Aquamoo countries.

2. I have already informed your Excellency of my intention to act against the Awoonlahs first from Melamfee, and after destroying their principal towns north of the Lagoon, where all their cattle and valuables have been stored, sweep the beach from east to west.

3. But it is quite possible that many hundreds may seek shelter in the swampy islands of the lagoon, and much valuable time would be lost in hunting them out.

4. Under these circumstances I trust your Excellency will request the Commodore to allow a small gun-boat to be stationed inside the bar of the Volta. The anchorage is open to the sea breeze, and the ship should be as healthy as if anchored off Cape Coast Castle.

The transport in going out over the bar carried nothing less than 16 feet of water.

5. I am induced to make this request as I do not think it would be prudent to trust the protection of the hospital, women, and stores entirely to native allies, and the steamer and steam-launches must necessarily be engaged in removing stores to the depôt in neighbourhood of Porng.

6. Only 224 Accras have come into camp up to date, and I have sent on 145 to the camp at Gravie and Sopie in preparation for crossing into the Awoonlah country.

7. I inclose copy of report received from Captain Sartorius.*

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER, *Special Commissioner.*

Major-General Sir G. Wolseley, C.B., K.C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 3 in No. 65.

Sir, *"Active," at Cape Coast Castle, December* 15, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, with its inclosure from Captain Glover; and, in reply, beg to inform you that I have no gun-boat drawing sufficiently little water as to admit of her being sent up the Volta.

The "Decoy" takes ammunition to Captain Glover at six this evening, and I have directed the Lieutenant Commander to remain off the coast in the vicinity of the River Volta and Cape St. Paul for about ten days, but he is not to ascend the river.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. N. W. HEWETT, *Commodore.*

Major-General Sir G. Wolseley, C.B., K.C.M.G.,
Administrator.

No. 66.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, January* 1, 1874.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, copy of a telegram which has been received from the District-Paymaster at Southampton, giving a summary of the news brought from the Gold Coast by the steamer "Anglian."

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

Inclosure in No. 66.

District Paymaster, Southampton, to Admiralty.

(Telegraphic.) *Southampton, January* 1, 1874, 11·25 A.M.

"ANGLIAN" arrived, last dates, Cape Coast Castle, 15th December; Madeira, 26th December. One military passenger from Madeira, Captain Forbes, 2nd West Indian Regiment. "Himalaya" and "Tamar" had arrived, and gone to sea with the troops, until the 25th, the General not being ready. The road to the Prah will be finished by about the 25th, when troops will land. One hundred invalids had been sent to Ascension the day before "Anglian" had arrived. Ashantees in retreat across the Prah. Naval Brigade going to the Prah to throw a bridge across.

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* Not transmitted.

No. 67.

War Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *War Office, January* 1, 1874.

I HAVE received and laid before Mr. Secretary Cardwell your letter of the 29th ultimo, pointing out the objections which appear to the Earl of Kimberley to exist to the establishment at Gibraltar of a Sanatorium for the troops invalided from the Gold Coast, and again suggesting that St. Helena would seem to offer superior advantages for such an object.

In reply, I am to request that you will state to Lord Kimberley that Mr. Cardwell arrived at the conclusion, conveyed in my letter of the 28th November,* that Gibraltar was the preferable station after consultation with the officers of the Army Medical Department.

Having now again weighed all the advantages alleged in favour of each place, and having obtained from the Army Medical Department a fresh expression of their opinion, Mr. Cardwell adheres to his former opinion. He would observe that the conclusive argument against using St. Helena for the object referred to is, that immediate removal from the tropics in a homeward direction is, in the judgment of the Army Medical Department, essential to rapid recovery from African fever.

The accommodation which can be provided at Gibraltar is, moreover, described by the Army Medical Officers as excellent; and, with regard to the introduction of disease into that place, I am to remark that, as stated in the last paragraph of my letter of 23rd ultimo,† Mr. Cardwell proposes to impress upon the military authorities the necessity for taking every precaution to guard against the introduction of cases of an infectious kind.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LANSDOWNE.

No. 68.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, January* 2, 1874.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to send to you herewith, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, copy of a report, dated 15th ultimo, addressed to the Medical Director-General of the Navy by Staff-Surgeon Fegan, of Her Majesty's ship "Active," relative to the sanitary condition of the squadron on the West Coast of Africa.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

Inclosure in No. 68.

Sir, *"Active," Cape Coast Roads, December* 15, 1873

SINCE the date of my last letter, December 3, 1873, I have the honour to inform you that Her Majesty's ship "Encounter" has returned from a cruize at sea, and that the crew are now nearly quite well.

I have had a report from "the front" yesterday informing me that the landed party of fifty-four officers and men were all quite well. They are now within seven miles of the River Prah.

The Marine Battalion of 3 officers and 102 men were embarked on board Her Majesty's ship "Amethyst" for passage to Ascension yesterday; 2 officers and 40 men were invalided; the remainder were weak, feeble, and infirm from the effects of the climate. I had charge of 37 of the most serious cases for some days, till transports could be provided, and I daily became alive to the urgent necessity that existed that the entire force should be immediately removed from this climate. I had to witness that within a week many, who were in apparently fair health, were stricken down, the latency of the malarious poison baffling all previous experience, and the fever changing its type from remittent to intermittent and relapsing, whilst dysentery and head symptoms, with great vital prostration, characterized the complications.

* No. 209 of Command Paper No. 3 of March 1874. † No. 41.

Staff Surgeon Thomson, of Her Majesty's ship "Amethyst," has been well provided with medical comforts, wine, beer, and porter, which will prove of essential value.

The nominal state of the sick list of the squadron herewith will show its healthy condition.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY FEGAN, M.D.,
Staff-Surgeon 2nd Class.

The Medical Director-General.

NOMINAL state of the Sick List of the Squadron.

"Active"	7
"Druid"	11
"Encounter"	20
"Argus"	11
"Amethyst"	20
"Decoy"	2
"Tamar"	9

No. 69.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Foreign Office, January* 2, 1874.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to transmit to you, to be laid before Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul for the Bights of Benin and Biafra, reporting that levies have been made for the war in Ashantee in the Bonny and Opolo rivers.

I am, &c.
(Signed) TENTERDEN.

Inclosure in No. 69.

My Lord, *Bonny River, November* 28, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report that an officer with authority from Sir Garnet Wolseley arrived here at the end of last month, to endeavour to raise a levy of 400 or 500 fighting men to join the Ashantee expedition force. The officer was enabled to return shortly afterwards with 50 men, supplied by King Ja Ja, and the King and Chiefs of Bonny unwilling to be outdone by their former foe raised a levy of 106 men; and my assistance in forwarding them having been solicited by the Military Authorities, I sent them on to Cape Coast Castle by the mail-steamer "Liberia" that left here on the 20th instant.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE HARTLEY, *Consul.*

The Right Hon. the Earl Granville,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 70.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, January* 2, 1874.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, copies of two letters from Commodore Hewitt, dated 15th ultimo, respecting the proceedings of Her Majesty's ships on the Gold Coast, and the state of affairs up to that date.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

Inclosure 1 in No. 70.

Sir, "*Active*," *at Cape Coast, December* 15, 1873.

I REQUEST you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that, on the 28th ultimo, I received a communication from Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, K.C.M.G., C.B., asking me whether it would be possible to send a party of fifty picked men, with three officers, to support Colonel Evelyn Wood, V.C., who was then at Suitah (about 47 miles from Cape Coast Castle and 30 from the River Prah) with the Ashantees in front of him.

I accordingly made the necessary arrangements, and the following account of their march will be interesting to their Lordships.

On the 30th November, Lieutenant A. B. Crosbie, R.M.L.I., and Sub-Lieutenant Gerald R. Maltby, R.N., of the "Active," and Mr. H. T. Fox, Surgeon of the "Amethyst," together with a party of twenty blue-jackets and thirty marines from the squadron, the whole being under the command of Lieutenant G. H. U. Noel, the Senior Lieutenant of the "Active," were landed at 4 A.M., and started for Inprabim (a distance of seven miles).

Finding on their arrival there, after four hours' march, that one of the several huts in course of construction, and capable of holding seventy men, was finished, they halted till next morning, when at 4 o'clock they started for Accroful (a distance of eight miles) and, as at this place none of the huts were yet habitable, they encamped in *tentes d'abri* care being taken by Lieutenant Noel that the men did not sleep on the ground itself; but on bamboos, dry grass &c., which they spread under them.

Thence ,on the third day, they set out for Yancoomassie (nine miles distant), and, on their arrival, encamped in the same manner as on the day previous.

The fourth day's march was to Mansu (twelve miles), where they found the head-quarters of the 2nd West India Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel G. D. Webber, and on the following morning they got to Suitah, where they were well hutted, and halted for two days.

On the morning after this rest, they proceeded on to Faisowaah and joined the force of Lieutenant-Colonel Evelyn Wood, V.C.

I have since heard that they have arrived six miles nearer the Prah, from which they are now only [*sic*] miles distant.

Their Lordships will perceive that, for the daily marches, I arranged that only easy distances should be undertaken, and halts made at the most suitable resting-places. When the party left the ship each man started on a breakfast of good soup, and, during their absence from the ship, they have been supplied with a daily allowance of spirits (a great boon to them), which is sent to the front by negro carriers, who keep up the communication with Cape Coast Castle.

The men carried with them their arms and seventy rounds of ammunition; and a reserve of it, with eight *tentes d'abri*, baggage, &c., was conveyed by kroomen.

I am happy to say that, of the party, only five marines have broken down and been obliged to return; and a letter from Lieutenant Noel, received two days since, informs me that all the others are well and in good spirits.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. N. W. HEWETT, *Commodore*.

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

Inclosure 2 in No. 70.

(Extract.) "*Active*," *Cape Coast Castle, December* 15, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, since dispatching my letter of the 27th November, I have, at the the request of Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, sent a party of three officers and fifty seamen and marines under the command of Lieutenant G. H. U. Noel, Senior Lieutenant of the "Active," to the support of Colonel Evelyn Wood, V.C., who is advancing towards the Prah.

They were landed on the 30th November, and the account of their march I have communicated to their Lordships in my letter of to-day's date.

On the 1st instant, as the General was going to the front, and I was anxious personally to inspect the progress made in our advances towards the Prah, as well as what the resources of the road are likely to be when the time arrives to move the

whole of the force, I took the opportunity of accompanying him, and request you will lay before their Lordships the result of my observations.

Our first halt for the night was at Accroful, where huts are being constructed capable of holding 500 men, as also a small hospital. The bush about this place is well cleared away; the water is good, and one of Crease's filtering tanks has been brought here from Cape Coast Castle.

From Accroful to Dunquah the road was so good that artillery might easily travel on it.

All the small streams which have to be crossed are bridged over, and the whole way the bush is well cleared.

At Dunquah, where we remained the second night, the freshness of the air was remarked by us all.

There is a camp here, but it is only to be used as a hospital, and from the superior climate of this locality, it appears to me a very suitable place. This seems to be the head-quarters of the Fantee Kings and Chiefs, a large number of whom were assembled with their followers.

Next day, passing through Yancoomassie on the way to Mansu, we found that there were huts being erected on a large clearance, as the third resting-place for the European troops; this camp also has good water and a sandy soil.

We arrived at Mansu the same evening, and, excepting for the last mile, which we found to be muddy from the heavy rains that had fallen two or three days before, the road was good and well cleared.

Mansu is intended as a large depôt for stores, and also as a halting-place; huts are erected for 400 men, and there is a very large clearance of the bush. The River Eko flows a few hundred yards below the camp and affords excellent bathing.

There was a good deal of fog and mist during the few hours we were at Mansu, and the soil being red clay, Dr. Home, the Principal Medical Officer of the Army, considered it was not a healthy place for troops to remain long at.

The head-quarters of the 2nd West India Regiment are here under Lieutenant-Colonel G. D. Webber. The officers had all, more or less, suffered from fever.

From Mansu to Suitah was our next march. This road crosses the River Eko, over which there is a well-made bridge constructed by Major Home, R.E.

On arriving at Suitah, we found the party of blue jackets and marines under Lieutenant Noel, who had left Cape Coast Castle two days before us. They were inspected by the General, who was much pleased with their appearance. All were well, excepting one marine suffering from diarrhœa, two others from heart complaint which prevented their walking, and one from rheumatism in the knee, who have since rejoined their ship, as well as one more sent back for misconduct.

Leaving Suitah early next morning on the way to Faissowaah, we passed Major Russell, 13th Hussars, and his native levies. The General inspected this body, who presented a most remarkable appearance, composed, as it is of so many different African races, including Houssas, Kossus, cannibals, Bonny men, and Cape Coast Volunteers. They have no uniform dress, many indeed wearing their ammunition pouch only, and but few of them are able to speak intelligibly to one another.

I was much struck with the zeal displayed by all the officers we came across on our journey—cheerfully turning their hands to that work (no matter its nature) which appeared to them the most useful.

Faisowaah is the most advanced post, about 20 miles from the Prah, and is by far the largest clearance and best camping ground we have made: it has a sandy soil and good water. Colonel Evelyn Wood, V.C., was in command here, having under him his native levies and 120 of the 2nd West India Regiment.

The morning after our arrival we went on another 6 miles towards the Prah, to a place named Yancoomassie, and found a road partially made. On the way we passed through an Ashantee camp, deserted, where dead bodies were lying about in every direction, some of the men evidently having died of the wounds they had received.

Altogether it took six days to reach the furthest point of our journey; but our return to Cape Coast Castle was made much more quickly, namely, in three days.

No rain had fallen at Mansu since we were there on our way out, and the second appearance of the place impressed us more favourably. The whole of the way back, too, the road was much harder.

Means of transporting provisions, baggage, and ammunition appear to be our principal difficulty, but the General took every opportunity on the road to assemble the Chiefs, and impress on them that, without the assistance of their people as carriers, our

troops would not move to the Prah. Promises were readily made, and a good many men were collected; but to show what little reliance can be placed on natives for assistance, and the little authority the Kings and Chiefs have over them, I will merely mention that 900 of these belonging to the Denkerah tribe deserted in one night from Dunquah.

Captain William H. Blake of Her Majesty's ship "Druid," whom I left senior officer during my absence up country, has kept their Lordships acquainted with the movements of the squadron by opportunities that offered, by the "Benin" and "Congo," which left Cape Coast Castle on the 4th and 5th instant respectively.

The cargo of the "Lilian," No. 4 transport, which arrived on the morning of the 3rd instant (excepting the railway iron), has been discharged, and 100 tons of coal brought out by her have been distributed to the ships requiring them.

I dispatched her on the evening of the 13th to Lagos for the purpose of bringing up any fresh provisions which may be procurable at that place, or anywhere else along the coast. Mr. A. F. Gain, the Paymaster of the "Encounter," has been sent on this duty, and I expect he will be back in about ten days.

Commander H. F. Crohan and Mr. W. B. Ramsey, Paymaster (transport officers), arrived in the "Volta" on the 29th ultimo, and have been provided with temporary accommodation on board the ships present. The former has assumed the duties of Principal Transport Officer Afloat.

According to the intention expressed in my letter on the 1st of December, I dispatched the "Encounter" for a cruize to the Windward Ports and Assinee. She returned on the 9th, and Captain Bradshaw informs me that, at Secondee, the natives, who are hostile to the English flag, are in great numbers near the coast, but the Civil Commandant at that place appeared to think that they would shortly return to their allegiance.

Also, at Dix Cove, there were many unfriendly natives outside the village, and it was not considered safe to go 500 yards from the fort.

At Assinee an English barque, the "Jehu," anchored shortly after the "Encounter," and asked permission to trade; but, in the face of her having on board 2,120 muskets and 30,000 lbs. of powder, it was not granted, and she came to Cape Coast Castle, whence she proceeded down the coast on the 10th instant.

Captain Bradshaw reports that Frank Bailey, first class boy, fell overboard on the evening of the 1st instant, and that, although the life boat was lowered and away immediately after the accident, the lad was unable to reach the life buoy thrown to him, and was unfortunately drowned.

The state of the health of the "Encounter's" crew is very satisfactory, her sick having derived great benefit from the cruize.

The "Barracouta" has not yet returned from the trip, on which I reported in my last general letter she had proceeded, but I expect her back daily.

The "Argus" arrived on the 28th November, and is still here.

On the 2nd instant the "Merlin," having been relieved by "Coquette," arrived from Amhanee, off which she had been stationed to render assistance to King Blay (one of our few friends on the Gold Coast) in the event of his being attacked by the enemy. Lieutenant Commander Day reports that some of this King's men are continually being shot in the bush, showing that Ashantees are still in the neighbourhood.

* * * * *

The transport "Joseph Dodds" arrived on the 7th instant, with the stores sent out for the Control Department, and has now nearly completed discharging her cargo.

On the 9th, the "Himalaya" arrived, and having disembarked a few troops whom the General wished to be landed, at the request of Sir Garnet Wolseley, who did not for the present require the services of the remainder, I sent her to sea again on the 12th, with orders to cruize in the trade winds, as being more healthy for the soldiers than if they remained here till required for active service. Any letters arriving for her by the mail due on the 23rd instant; will be sent to a rendezvous fixed.

The "Tamar" also arrived on the 12th, the same arrangements were made for her taking a similar cruize to the "Himalaya;" and she left in the execution of her orders on the 14th.

Captain Grubbe, of the "Tamar," reports that great difficulty was experienced at Sierra Leone in obtaining his kroomen, as well as those for the "Himalaya."

The "Himalaya" and "Tamar" will both return to this anchorage on the afternoon of the 30th instant.

The "Amethyst" sailed yesterday evening for Ascension, taking away 3 officers and 102 men of the "Simoom's" marines, left behind at Cape Coast Castle, who have

been found, on survey, unfit for further service on the West Coast of Africa; forty were invalided, and the remainder sent for disposal to the hospital at Ascension. The "Amethyst" also conveyed a few invalids from the squadron.

Passages for officers recommended to be sent home, are ordered to be taken on board the Cape mail-steamers, as also for any invalided men for whom there may be room.

As I have before remarked, the paucity of carriers and labourers is much felt.

I have endeavoured to meet the demand by dispatching Navigating-Lieutenant H. H. Hannay, and a head krooman, of the "Active" to Sierra Leone for the purpose of raising as many as may be procurable there.

Yesterday, I received an urgent request from Sir Garnet Wolseley that I would send, if possible, some vessel to the Gambia, where there is great probability of obtaining a number of negroes who are likely to act as labourers, although they will not bear arms. Consequently, I sent Lieutenant G. S. Smith of the "Druid" in the transport "Adela" this morning to undertake this service, with orders not to remain at that place longer than six days.

I have also directed the officer in command at Ascension to send across in the "Amethyst," all horses, mules, and asses not required for the mountain hospital, as well as their gear; and any marines who have been accustomed to attend to them and can be spared. I have, besides directed any available carts and pack-saddles to be sent at the same time.

Eleven oxen and fifty sheep arrived at 3·30 A.M. to-day in the Cape steamer "Anglian," which takes this despatch. They are very acceptable. The "Anglian" was not expected by me.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. N. W. HEWETT, *Commodore.*

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

No. 71.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, January* 3, 1874.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, that the following telegram has this day been received from Southampton:—"'Teuton' arrived. Last dates, Cape 5th, St. Helena 12th, Ascension 15th, Madeira 28th. No later news from Gold Coast. Passengers from Ascension—Colonel McNiell, Chief of Staff; Captain Goodwin, wounded; Doctor Connellen, invalided; three seamen and eleven marines, invalided.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

No. 72.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Foreign Office, January* 3, 1874.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you, to be laid before the Earl of Kimberley, a letter, from Mr. G. Perks, inclosing a letter from a Missionary to the Wesleyan Mission on West African affairs.

Mr. Perks has been thanked for this communication.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

Inclosure 1 in No. 72.

Wesleyan Mission House, Bishopgate Street Within,
My Lord, *December* 17, 1873.

I TAKE the liberty to forward, for such use as your Lordship may think proper, a copious letter on West African affairs, received by us from a missionary who formerly resided on the Coast. His testimony as to facts is thoroughly trustworthy;

and possibly some light on the difficulties of the past may help to the adoption of the right policy in regard to the future.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE T. PERKS,

President of the Wesleyan Conference, and Secretary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society.

To the Right Hon. Earl Granville, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 72.

Reverend and dear Sirs, *Fort Beaufort, South Africa, September* 29, 1873.

HAVING read in the public papers some of the accounts of the invasion of Elmina and of Cape Coast Castle and the adjoining countries by the army of the King of Ashantee, I venture, though I cannot do this without often speaking of myself, to endeavour to call up from the distant past one or two incidents connected with my own missionary experience in those countries. I do this, as the matters to which I refer, taken in connection with the calamitous events which have marked the inroads of these invaders, may serve to show some of the collateral benefits connected with missions, and the pressing need of more earnestly endeavouring to bring the Court and population of that powerful but barbarous country more directly under the influence of Christianity. I cannot but think, judging from what took place at the time to which I refer, that had our station there been occupied, the present distressing war might, by the blessing of God, have been prevented.

In 1842 I was appointed by the Missionary Committee to Cape Coast Castle, or, in other words, to the Gold Coast. After passing through the "seasoning fever," and making myself tolerably well acquainted with the Coast towns, and having acquired such knowledge of the climate as was deemed needful for a long residence alone, inland, in August 1843, I left the Coast, in company with the Rev. T. B. Freeman, for Coomassie, the capital of the Kingdom of Ashantee. We reached our destination in safety, and after a very imposing public reception, and sundry exchanges of visits from the King and Chiefs, Mr. Freeman, having given such instructions for carrying on the work as were deemed needful, returned to the Coast, and I was left quite alone, the only European within nine or ten days' journey from Coomassie.

From the first the King and most of the Chiefs were friendly, and I soon found that, both by public preaching and by visiting the Chiefs at their own residences, the opportunities for being useful to them and of gaining their confidence were only limited by my ability to comply with their oft-repeated requests to visit and talk with them in the midst of their numerous retainers at their own dwellings. Many were the afternoons spent in this way, the subjects of discussion varying from things pertaining to Christ's Kingdom down to questions of social life, or of mechanical operations. The King, forbidden by national etiquette to visit any of his Chiefs from time to time, paid me a morning visit, as the rule by which he was restricted from visiting others was not considered to apply to the white man. On these occasions he came attended by a very large retinue, often numbering over 2,000: the principal Chiefs only were allowed to enter the Mission-house with him. For public business my visits to the King were also made in the morning; but when he desired a quiet, private conversation, which was not uncommon, a messenger was sent to request my presence in the evening. Many and very interesting were the hours thus spent, when with three or four confidential counsellors, and sometimes one or two of his wives, he would make inquiries respecting the subjects of my teaching and as to who the true God was, and the one Saviour of whom we spoke, and from these themes would go to questions of municipal and social government, and to the dignity of the Queen of England and the Government of the country, and to its greatness and such like. In this way we came to know each other, and I was allowed to speak with a freedom to His Majesty, and to make suggestions which would have been death to any of his chieftains.

After I had been in Coomassie about sixteen months the events transpired which form the subject of this letter. Our district meeting was about to be held at Cape Coast Castle, and as I had not seen a white face since the departure of Mr. Freeman, and had become sorely heart-sick, dwelling as I did in the midst of the fearful scenes connected with the customs of the country, often witnessing human sacrifices and their attendant horrors, I was earnestly desirous of a few weeks' Christian intercourse and of mingling for a little while with civilized and Christian men. I was beginning to

prepare for this visit when the news came that a woman, a subject of the King of Ashantee, belonging to a party of traders, had, while on their return from the Coast, been robbed and murdered by an Assin, a man belonging to a tribe formerly tributary to the Ashantees, but who in the war which took place at the time when Sir C. McCarthy was Governor on the Coast, revolted, and took refuge in what is now the "protected territory." From that time the Assins, who were a troublesome people, became the objects of the intense hatred of the Ashantees and were only safe from being under British protection. The first rumours of the murder were speedily confirmed, and I soon found that the public mind was becoming greatly agitated, not so much with reference to the murder itself only as with the supposed insult which had been put upon the King of Ashantee by the gentleman who filled the office of Governor at Cape Coast Castle, an office to which he had been appointed but a few months before.

This gentleman, either not knowing or not wishing to comply with the usages of the country, had failed to send any message to the King, or in any way to intimate that he cared to maintain friendly relations with him. This had created great soreness and had given rise to a great deal of private remark of an unpleasant nature. According to the usages of the country, when this murder took place in the protected territory a messenger should have been sent up at once from the English Governor to the King to state the fact, and to let him know that the proper steps would be taken in accordance with the Treaty, which requires that in such cases of murder the murderer shall be sought for, and, if found, executed on the spot where the crime took place. It was known that, in this instance, the guilty man had been taken, and that he was in the jail at Cape Coast Castle, but no message from the Governor arrived, nor was any regard paid to terms of the Treaty. These things, combined with the intense hatred of the Assins by the Ashantees, very soon created a strong and very bitter feeling in the minds of both King and Chiefs and of the people generally, and a prompt and bloody chastisement of the Assins was everywhere advocated. The Fantee traders and my own people were in very great alarm, fearing every hour that something might occur, and that either loss of property, or of liberty, or of life would befall them.

While this agitation was going on, the King came early one Saturday morning to the Mission-house, but declined to enter. I said a few words to him respecting my contemplated visit to the Coast, at which he seemed surprised, and then made him a present of a little matter which had taken his fancy. I saw there was something in his thoughts out of the usual course, and was fully satisfied of this, when he said he would send a messenger for me in the afternoon.

While wondering what form the present troubles would take, at 11 A.M. one of the Chiefs arrived with a message, urging that I should go at once to the royal residence, as the King waited there to see me. I went without loss of time, expecting to find the King with his ordinary attendants, but to my great surprise, found him surrounded by all the principal Chiefs resident in the town, with their chief men, amounting to over 2,000 persons. I saw at once that I had not been called to hear, or speak upon such subjects as had on other occasions taken up the time of these visits, but that something very serious was occupying the minds of all present. An earnest prayer arose from the very depth of my heart for help from God and for wisdom.

A place was assigned to myself and my one or two attendants, among the three or four principal Chieftains, and not far from the King. When all was perfect silence, the King stated his reasons for calling me as he had done. He first referred to the murder which had been committed, and dwelt upon this as an unprovoked outrage, and the fact of its having taken place on the main road from his own country to the Coast; then addressing the Chieftains and myself, he said he had sent for me that I, as a white man and a subject of the Queen of England, might hear what they had to say on this very serious subject, and that he wished, when I had heard, that I should speak for them, and act for them with the English Governor. He referred to the good feeling which had existed between Governor Maclean and himself, and to the strange course, as he termed it, which the new Governor was taking, and to his own wish for the continuance of peace with the English, but his fear, that unless something were done at once, the occurrence which had taken place, and respecting which they were then met to speak fully, would give rise to much bloodshed, as, without speedy redress, he could not restrain his people; he then spoke of the murder, and the terms of the Treaty between the English and the Ashantees, and of the strange silence of the Governor, and of the humiliation to which he and his people were being subjected, concluding by saying, "I wish, before anything further is said, that the captain of the

trading party shall make, before all, a full statement of all he knows respecting this matter, after which we can speak further." Seeing the serious aspect of things, I arose, and stated to the King that he knew, and his Chiefs also knew, that I was not there to engage in any matters of a political character, and that though a subject of the Queen I was not sent to them by her authority, but came only as a Missionary to teach and preach, and lead them to the knowledge of God; but that as this seemed a special case, and likely to lead to much bloodshed if not soon settled, and as there was no one with them properly appointed to deal with such matters, I would, as they desired it, act for them, and do my best to bring about a satisfactory settlement. The captain of the traders then arose, and in the midst of profound silence said, he and his party had been down to Cape Coast trading, and had reached the Assin country on their return; one of their party, a woman carrying a few gallons of rum was a little in advance of their company, when she was assailed by one of the Assins, who after beating her until he thought her dead, had dragged her into the bush, and left her there, and had then gone off with the rum to his own village, which was not far distant. In due time the traders arrived at this village, but not finding the woman there, were alarmed, and sent back in search of her; they found her thrown into the bush, still living, but unable to speak, near her was an article of clothing belonging to her assailant. This was carefully taken up, and a plan arranged, by which they might, as they thought, through its cautious use trace the criminal. They returned to the village, and at the proper time, exhibited this article to a few persons stating that they had found it on the path, and fearing they might be thought dishonest, if found with this in their possession, they had determined to make inquiries for the owner at once. One of those who saw it stepped forward and claimed the article as belonging to his brother; the brother was sought, but denied the ownership. It was, however, proved to belong to him, and he at length acknowledged that it was his property. The trader then stated that one of his party had been murdered, and dragged into the bush, and that this article was found close to her body, and accused the man of the robbery and murder; he could not conceal his guilt, and was at once seized and secured. The Chief of the place perceiving the serious nature of the case, declined to take charge of the man. A messenger was sent to Chibbu, the Chief of the tribe, who said the case was too serious for him, and could only be dealt with by the Governor, the man must be sent to Cape Coast Castle; this was accordingly done, and the Ashantee traders continued their journey to Coomassie. The whole matter was at once reported privately to the King.

The conduct of the Heads of the trading party was highly approved by the listening Chiefs and their attendants, but then came the question, Has the King received no message from the English Governor, has he not informed him what he is prepared to do? Great excitement had been shown while the trader made his statement, which increased when it was generally understood that the King had not heard from him. Under the impulse of very strong feelings, the two principal Chiefs, Gawu and Ankowa (the first having 5,000, and the second 4,000 armed retainers) arose, and in the silence which instantly followed, each raising the right arm and addressing the King, requested him to allow them to take the great oath of the nation, binding themselves by its dreadful penalties at once to call together their followers, and to go without loss of time to the country where this crime had been committed, and avenge the King and country for the insult which had been offered to them, both solemnly affirming that they would not return while man, woman, or child of the Assins was living. Their proposal was received with intense satisfaction by Chiefs and people. Happily the King was not carried away with the tide of feeling. He thanked the two Chiefs, and said he well knew they were ready to do all they had proposed, and how others were waiting to join them. But he said, we have called the "white man," and he has promised to represent us; he has been with us long and knows us, and is our friend, and he knows his own people, and understanding both, can speak for both, and he can tell the Governor and his people what we feel, and if the Governor will listen and do as Maclean did, then there will be peace, which will be better for us all.

I again told the King that whatever I could do should be done. Much conversation followed, during which the excitement became very great, the general feeling being for immediate and decisive action. In the midst of this the King arose, calm at first, and began to speak of the Assins, and of the trouble they had by their treachery and general misconduct occasioned, and of his regret that they were under British protection, as but for this they, for the injury so often inflicted on his people, should long ago have felt all the weight of Ashantee vengeance. As he continued to speak, he became greatly excited, all the old feelings of hatred to the Assins, and of a desire

for their extermination, took possession of him, and turning to the two Chieftains Gawu and Ankowa, he said, You wish to lead your men against these murderers, and you promise to exterminate them; it is well, and for that I thank you, but I tell you if this matter is not settled by the white people in the way in which it ought to be settled, and if this man (turning to myself) cannot come back to tell us that this last insult is washed away in the blood of him who occasioned it, you Gawu, and you Ankowa, shall not go down alone. I will go. I will put myself at the head of you all, and we will go through and through that country, and no living thing shall be left in it, and if Chibba escapes, and any of his people escape, if they go to the coast we will follow them there, and if they take refuge in the Castle, then we will take the Castle. I will not return, you will none of you return, until we can say, not one of that nation is living. He continued in this strain for some time, to the intense satisfaction of the whole assembly. When the King sat down, some of the Chiefs arose and expressed themselves as at once ready for action, and as prepared to do whatever the King would order, stating that to follow him on such an enterprise as this was of all things that which they most ardently desired.

A further general conversation followed, when the two Chiefs again arose, and earnestly entreated the King to allow them to go at once and make a commencement, and requesting, as a favour, that the work of extermination might be entrusted to them, and promising to do it effectually: but by this time the King was calm; he told them they must wait, the matter was now in the hands of the white man. If satisfaction be given, it will be well; if not, then he, the King, would tell them what they must do. There was much excitement, but the word of the King was law. A long conversation followed respecting who, among the Chiefs, should accompany me to the coast, or whether any should go. On this point they could not come to an agreement. The King proposed that a little time should be taken for consideration, and that I should see him again to hear their decision and to receive my instructions. I returned just before dark to the Mission House, deeply feeling my solitude, with no friend nor any one to advise with near, to think and pray, and ask from God help and guidance.

The Sabbath was spent in quietness, except that my people, who were all Fantees, were in great alarm, fearing as to the issue of events. At 11 A.M. on Monday a messenger from the King came to say that I must hasten to the Royal residence. I found, as on the former occasion, an immense gathering of Chiefs and people, all of whom seemed deeply interested, and were evidently prepared to enter fully into the subjects which had brought them together, and on which it was understood the King was about to speak freely. His Majesty commenced by repeating several things which he had said on Saturday, and then proceeded to say that he should not rest satisfied until he knew that the man who had murdered one of his subjects had been put to death; but, he went on to say, I will in this case demand that the man shall be sent here to Coomassie for execution, and that his execution shall take place here. He shall die before these gates, pointing to the gates of the Royal residence, and in the presence of these chiefs and of the people; all shall see that this dishonour done to me, and to us all, is washed away in his blood: he shall die there. In this he was supported by all present—all was unanimity here. They were fully determined on this point. I felt that a crisis had come, and that unless Divine mercy interposed and changed the minds of King and people, all hope of a successful negotiation was gone.

Looking to God for help, and remembering that the hearts of Kings are in his hands, I arose and stated that I could not tell the King how sorry I was that he was making this demand, and that if he insisted upon these conditions I could not go as as negotiator for them, as it would be impossible to hope for a successful issue of any effort on my part; that the man, if not actually a subject of the Queen, yet might be regarded as such, as the Queen's authority was acknowledged up to the Prah River, which separated his country from the King's own country; and that, beside this, the murderer was in the hands of the English Governor, whose duty it was to see justice done, and that he could not in this way give him up to be punished by another Government, and that to do so would be contrary to all law, and to dishonour the Queen who had appointed him, and that the King himself would never give up one of his own subjects who had committed a crime to be punished by any other Power whatever; and on these and other grounds begged him to reconsider his decision. There was a brief silence, after which, turning to his Chiefs, the King said, It is true, I would not; nothing should induce me to give up one of my subjects to be punished by any other Power whatever. Another vehement discussion followed, which resulted in the withdrawal of this determination, and in their reverting to the Treaty, which requires that

the murderer shall be executed on the spot where the crime had been committed. I thanked the King for the change, and told him I was prepared to do all I possibly could to preserve peace, and to restore good feeling. It was then arranged that three Chiefs, with two or three attendants each, should accompany me to the coast, one of these belonging to the King, one to Gawu, and one to Ankowa, and that no time should be lost in starting. I then took the opportunity of asking the King whether, should I not be successful, the Mission and Mission property must still be considered as under his protection, and whether the Fantees and others who were in Coomassie, under the shelter of the Mission, would be still safe: he replied in the affirmative, and said that if there should be war, before it broke out all who desired it should have permission to return to the coast. Our conference, which had lasted over two hours, then broke up, the King expressing his hope that I should soon return a successful negotiator.

In the evening Osai Cudjo, then heir apparent, but now King of Ashantee, and Gawu, both called to express their good wishes, and to leave sundry presents.

By daylight on the following morning I commenced my journey, expecting to be joined by the men who had been selected to accompany me down; but as the day was considered, for some reason, an "unlucky day," they did not appear. I also found that the Ashantees whom I had hired as bearers did not arrive. Finding afterwards that they had been forbidden to leave, I was thus left to do the best I could with my own men. The roads were all but impassable from the heavy rains and dripping bush and forest, and continued so during the ten days of our actual travelling. The journey was very trying and laborious. Several Ashantees joined us during the first day or two after leaving Coomassie, intending to go under my protection to the coast. This, however, they were not permitted to do; as, on our reaching the limits of Ashantee proper, they were forbidden to proceed further, the Chief of the frontier town stating that he had orders from Coomassie to close the path, and that no one could leave the country until this matter was settled, or the King opened the path with the sword. During the whole journey I met great numbers of Ashantees returning from the coast with kegs of powder and guns, and other munitions of war. They had their orders to purchase all they could meet with, and they had done so. Great disquietude prevailed among the tribes through which I passed after leaving Prahsu. They were dreading an Ashantee inroad.

On reaching the coast I found that the intelligence had already been circulated of the suspension of intercourse. The merchants and others were in a state of great alarm, fearing an almost immediate invasion. Their fears were the greater from the discovery having been made that every store had been cleared of gunpowder, and that there was not enough in the forts for firing more than one or two rounds of cannon, and that no supplies could be obtained within less than three months. It was also known that the Ashantees were in possession of many tons of ammunition.

The difficulties of the merchants were increased by the friction which had taken place between themselves and the Governor.

After consulting with the Rev. R. Brooking, then in charge of the Mission, it was decided, though the three Chiefs had not arrived, that the crisis was too important to admit of delay, and that I must at once wait upon his Excellency, Mr. Brooking kindly offering to accompany me. On reaching the Castle I was introduced to the Governor by Mr. Brooking. (It is painful to write the following but my narrative would be incomplete without it.) His Excellency gave me a very cordial welcome and expressed his great pleasure at seeing one from Coomassie, and proceeded to state how much he had been wishing for reliable information, and how greatly he had been disgusted and annoyed by the foolish talk of the merchants, and their absurd statements respecting the path being stopped, and so forth. Mr. Brooking, who was becoming anxious, interposed and said: Your Excellency, Mr. C. comes down with a special and important message from the King to yourself, and has much to say which is serious and urgent, and in which we are all concerned; and was proceeding to make a further remark when the Governor very peremptorily and angrily interrupted him, asking on what grounds he felt himself called upon to speak, and whether he did not think Mr. C. capable of delivering his message, or making his statement without his interposition. An angry altercation took place, the result of which was Mr. Brooking felt himself compelled to speak very plainly to the Governor, and then took up his hat and left the Castle. It needed great self-control not to follow him. After Mr. Brooking had retired and the Governor had expressed his pleasure at his departure, he said, "Now tell me all about these affairs; every one here is panic-stricken and in terror respecting this King, as if he was some one to be dreaded, all seem to have lost their senses and are frightened at they cannot tell what. I want to hear all

about this; tell me all, for I am certain there is no real cause for this alarm—it is all groundless." I gave him as full a statement of the facts of the case as possible, and of the King's demands, and of the closing of the path, and explained to him the meaning of this, and laid the whole matter before him; he listened with much attention and surprise, and seemed for a time perplexed. After a pause he intimated that I had conceived an exaggerated idea of the danger, and had caught some of the fears which were troubling the merchants, and that there was really no danger, and then asked, "Who is this King? What is there to fear from him, and what could he do with the forces we could very soon bring against him?" I inquired what these forces were. His reply was, we have the soldiers in the fort, and the Fantees can raise a good number of men, and Assin Chibbu has actually offered several hundred, naming in all about 3,000 or 4,000; and what, he asked, can your King do against these? To this I rather unfortunately replied, they would not be more than sufficient for a breakfast for the men he could bring into action. He was far from pleased with this reply, but after a time he said, "Tell me then what number of armed men he can bring into the field." It had so happened that about three or four months before this time I had seen, on the occasion of the return of an invading force from the interior, a great reception given, and a review of a large portion of the men capable of bearing arms from all the towns not far distant from Coomassie: on that occasion considerably over 200,000 persons were assembled, the greater portion of whom were fully equipped and ready for action. I stated this, and said that I believed in a fortnight they could, if necessary, assemble not less than 120,000 men, all armed with guns and other weapons and well supplied with ammunition. The Governor seemed much surprised and very incredulous, but much more disposed to discuss the matter calmly; he evidently felt that the position was very serious. I informed him that the three Chiefs sent down to me would arrive in a day or two, and took upon myself to urge that, as the King's demands were reasonable, they should be dealt with accordingly, and that, when the messengers did arrive and an interview was granted to all of us, that everything which could be done to avoid irritation should be done, and that assurance should be given them of the Governor's interest in the matter, and of his purpose to see that justice was done, and the conditions of the Treaty observed, and that no impediment would be thrown in the way of maintaining friendly relations with the Ashantees. No definite promise was given, the Governor said things could not be done in a hurry; but I left the Castle hoping and feeling assured that the interview had not been in vain, and that the facts stated had told effectually.

I waited a day or two for the three Chiefs, but before they arrived the effects of the long, wet, weary, journey, and of the great anxiety, appeared, and I was laid low with a violent attack of fever and for twelve days life was in the balance. The men arrived in due time, but I could only direct them to see the Governor and to deliver their message and wait; they did so, their interview corresponding in all that was unfavourable with my own, so much so that they agreed among themselves at once to return home, and report to the King that negotiation had failed: they came to my sick room angry and saying they were preparing to leave, but by a little remonstrance and persuasion they were induced to relinquish this purpose and to wait; from day to day they came to my room to report progress and to express sympathy, and at length came to say that the murderer was to be executed on the spot where the crime had been committed; I directed them to go to the place and be ready there so as to witness the execution, and then to go on to Coomassie and report to the King, and also tell him that I should myself return as soon as health and strength permitted.

The execution took place, and thus terminated an affair which, for some time, seemed likely to result in the death of thousands, and in all the horrors consequent upon an invasion.

The prostration which followed the fever was great and long continued, but as soon as possible, I set out on my return journey, though still so weak as on the second day to have to lie down on the road side exhausted, and expecting that day to die, but strength was given, and in due time I reached Coomassie, when I was welcomed as "the man who had made peace in the country." The burden of that long anxious period was, however, too great for a frame already weakened by the climate, attack after attack of fever came on, and in a few months afterwards I was compelled to leave the country.

It has been a great effort to write thus of events in connection with which I have so often had to speak of self, but it is done. The news which reaches us of the present war on the Gold Coast has been the immediate stimulating cause of my writing on these subjects. If the knowledge of these facts can in any way serve the cause of

missions, if this will help in any way to stimulate, to strengthen an old centre, or to commence operations in a new one, or in any way be helpful to awaken interest, they are at your service. You cannot in your Reports tabulate such results of missionary labours as these, yet they form a part of the good which is done upon the earth by missions, the whole glory of which belongeth to God, and to God only.

I have sometimes, when thus looking back, asked myself the question, Had our mission in Coomassie been sustained, had you been in a position to keep up its occupation, might it not, in this instance also, have been the means of preventing misunderstanding, and might not the bloodshed and desolation attendant upon the present disastrous invasion have been avoided? May He whose are the gold and silver, and to whose hands are the hearts of all men, grant you the means of speedily reoccupying that important centre.

With affectionate respect, I am, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE CHAPMAN.

P.S.—This letter is of great length, but the facts to which reference is made were so many that to condense has been very difficult.

C.

To the General Secretary of the
Wesleyan Missionary Society.

Appendix.

Sir, *Downing Street, September* 26, 1862.

I HAVE had under my consideration Governor Andrews' despatch of the 10th of April, respecting the enlistment of slaves and pawns in the Gold Coast Artillery Corps, without the consent of their masters.

I have been in communication with the Secretary of State for War on several important points connected with that question, in consequence of its having been brought under the notice of the military authorities in this country by Major Cochrane, commanding the troops on the Gold Coast, who has offered some suggestions in regard to what he considers the best mode of carrying the enlistment into effect.

I concur with Sir G. Lewis, in considering that Her Majesty's Government could not, without risk of misapprehension, adopt a proposal which has been made, that the military authorities should pay a species of bounty or compensation to the master of any pawn or slave who might enlist in Her Majesty's army.

But it has also been suggested that slavery of this kind might be discouraged in those territories which are under the influence of the British Government, if that Government were in all its proceedings to ignore its existence, by which I presume is meant, that without any forcible interference with existing relations, every British officer or magistrate should steadily refuse, in the exercise of his duties to take notice of the relation between master and slave.

I am not aware to what extent the administration of justice by a British officer is valued by the inhabitants of the territories adjoining Her Majesty's possessions in the Gold Coast, nor how far the relation of pawn and master is in fact recognized by such judicial officer in the administration of justice.

But I wish you to consider whether it may not be advisable in all districts under British influence to instruct the Assessors and other judicial officers to refuse to recognize the relation of master and pawn in any of their proceedings, and more especially in any cause which was brought before them for decision.

Should this, however, not be wholly practicable, they might refuse to view any person as a pawn except in cases where the relation could be shown to have subsisted prior to a certain fixed date, say the 1st of October, 1862, and where the alleged pawn was at that date at least eight or ten years of age.

If a Proclamation to this effect, or at least framed on this principle, could be issued and acted upon, the practice of pawning would be necessarily extinguished, as the jurisdiction of the British Courts enlarged itself.

I need hardly say, that within any territory which is strictly British, no form of slavery can be tolerated, or admitted to exist, and that the foregoing observations only apply to places which, though under British influence, do not form part of the Queen's dominions.

I should wish to be furnished with a Report upon the whole of the foregoing subject at your earliest convenience.

I am, &c.

Governor Pine, (Signed) NEWCASTLE.

&c. &c. &c.

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING THE

ASHANTEE INVASION.

No. 3.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
March 1874.

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Further Correspondence respecting the Ashantee Invasion.

No. 1.

Mr. FitzGerald to the Earl of Kimberley.

"*African Times*" *Office*, 121, *Fleet Street*,
My Lord, *July* 15, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copies of two communications received by me per "Senegal," from J. A. de Vier and Samuel Davis, detailing losses sustained by these my correspondents, owing to the destruction of Elmina by Her Majesty's land and naval forces on the 13th June, without any previous notice given to British subjects and others having property in the town to remove the same or take other measures for its safe custody. My correspondents believed themselves and their property to be in perfect safety under the protection of a fort garrisoned by Her Majesty's troops, and could never have supposed that it would be there destroyed and imperilled by the garrison of that fort and Her Majesty's ships of war without adequate previous warning.

It will be within your Lordship's knowledge that the proclamation placing Elmina under military law was only signed at Cape Coast on the 12th June; that it did not reach Elmina until early on the 13th June; that the Commander of Her Majesty's troops ordered the disaffected people at Elmina to deliver up their arms before 9 o'clock A.M.; and that this not having been done, the town was set on fire by Her Majesty's forces, and bombarded; and that the pillage of unconsumed property (which was not in any way protected by Her Majesty's troops, although the Ashantees and disaffected Elminas had been defeated and driven away) took place on the same night.

It is therefore indisputable that my correspondents had no sufficient warning to remove their property, or opportunity of removing it.

Under these circumstances, and more especially as your Lordship is reported to have said last night in the House of Lords: "It is to be regretted that such a step should have become necessary in a case where there was only suspicion; but it had been thought desirable, not only in consequence of the reason I have just stated, but also from sanitary considerations." I have the honour to bring under your Lordship's notice the sad case of these my two correspondents, who have lost all their property as above mentioned, and to solicit compensation from Her Majesty's Government to the amount of the loss they have thus sustained.

I have the honour further to solicit that, if practicable, I may receive your Lordship's reply to this urgent solicitation not later than the morning of the 17th instant, so as to afford me the opportunity of forwarding your Lordship's reply to my suffering correspondents by the mail steamer leaving Liverpool on the 18th instant.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. FITZGERALD,
Editor of the "African Times."

Inclosure 1 in No. 1.

Dear Sir, *Elmina, June* 20, 1873.

ON the 13th instant the English Government has bombarded the Elmina town, and we have lost our property, I lost eight puncheons and three barrels palm oil, in which am always expecting mail from Cape Coast to Elmina in order to ship in your address. All gone, besides my money, &c. Am now too much poor. I have no single shirt or

trousers to wear at all. Nothing more to say, because am so dull that I can do nothing at present.

I remain, &c.
(Signed) J. A. DE VIER.

F. FitzGerald, Esq., London.

Inclosure 2 in No. 1.

Dear Sir, *Cape Coast, June* 20, 1873.

AS I anticipated, the bombardment of Elmina has affected me considerably. My stores up there have been plundered of everything in them, and my furniture and other property there also carried off. This has ruined me, as I have lost by this property and goods considerably over 1,000*l.* I am unable just at present to state the exact amount, as my books and accounts up there were likewise taken away.

(Signed) SAMUEL DAVIS.

F. FitzGerald, Esq., London.

No. 2.

Colonial Office to Mr. FitzGerald.

Sir, *Downing Street, July* 17, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant* on the subject of losses sustained by Messrs. J. A. De Vier and Samuel Davis, owing to the destruction of a portion of Elmina by Her Majesty's forces on the 13th ultimo.

In reply, I am to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government cannot admit any liability on their part to compensate the persons to whom you refer, however much they may regret the losses which those persons may have sustained from the measures which it was necessary to take for the protection of the forts.

I am to add that the passage quoted by you from the report of Lord Kimberley's answer in the House of Lords is incorrect, as his Lordship did not say that it was "a case where there was only suspicion," nor did he intend to convey the meaning that the step was taken on sanitary grounds, although the removal of the town will be, his Lordship is informed, advantageous in a sanitary point of view to the fortress. The grounds upon which the British authorities acted are stated in the despatches which have been published.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. T. HOLLAND.

No. 3.

Treasury to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Treasury Chambers, September* 1, 1873.

I HAVE laid before the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury Mr. Herbert's letters of 16th and 20th ultimo,† on the subject of the expenditure in connection with the expedition under Captain Glover against the Ashantees, together with the estimate of the cost of supplies, &c., furnished by the Crown agents.

2. I am to state, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, that, under the circumstances, my Lords consent to an expenditure of money up to 27,000*l.*, in lieu of 20,000*l.* previously authorized, and that the necessary directions have accordingly been given to the Paymaster-General, who has, at the same time, been informed that Captain Glover has been restricted to 15,000*l.* as the amount of the bills to be drawn by himself on this account, and that the balance 12,000*l.* will be payable on orders from the Colonial Department.

3. In reply to your inquiry in the letter of 20th ultimo, I am to state that it will not be necessary "that the accounts and vouchers for such expenditure should be laid before this Board before payment is made," but my Lords rely on their being informed at once, in the event of any probability of the total amount of 27,000*l.* being exceeded.

* No. 1.

† Nos. 34 and 59 of Command Paper No. 2 of March 1874.

4. The most accurate account which circumstances will permit should be kept of each item of expenditure by the officers employed, and if the Secretary of State, who will account to the Comptroller and Auditor-General for this expenditure, sees no objection to communicating the earlier accounts or summaries of them, if more convenient, to this Board, my Lords are of opinion that such a course of procedure will materially assist them in judging of the progress of the service, and in exercising their financial control over the expenditure.

5. I am to add that it is necessary that, in the orders given to the Paymaster-General, he should be distinctly informed whether they are to be payable out of the sum of 27,000*l.* now sanctioned, or out of the vote for 40,000*l.*, taken during last Session in aid of expenditure consequent on the Ashantee War.

6. My Lords have, however, to observe that the supplementary vote of 40,000*l.*, and the further expenditure in cash now authorized of 27,000*l.*, are very insufficient measures of the total expenditure which is being incurred by the Colonial Office, and that it is quite as necessary to keep my Lords informed of the value of the stores which are being obtained from the War Office and Admiralty, as of the cash which is wanted from the Exchequer. Respecting these supplies in kind, my Lords are at present absolutely without any specific information.

7. It is of pressing importance that my Lords should at once be put in possession of an account of the expenditure already incurred, whether in cash or in stores, and of the most complete estimate of the total ultimate expenditure which can be furnished.

8. The whole of this expenditure, except the first 40,000*l.*, whether in money or stores, must be treated as Imperial; whether ultimately there can be any recovery, wholly or in part, from the Colony must not be lost sight of, but need not now be discussed.

9. The War Office and the Admiralty do not, within the limit of their votes, require the approval of the Treasury to the application of their stores, but it is a question which must be settled with those Departments whether, so far as Captain Glover's expedition is concerned, the vote to be taken at the meeting of Parliament, and for which the Secretary of State for the Colonies will account, ought to include a sum sufficient to replace the stores withdrawn, my Lords have instructed both those Departments to act upon the requisitions of the Secretary of State, who will be responsible for the propriety of them, no less than for the direct expenditure in cash. My Lords rely upon the Secretary of State availing himself of the professional knowledge of the War Office and Admiralty in controlling Captain Glover's supplies.

I am, &c.
(Signed) R. R. W. LINGEN.

Inclosure in No. 3.

ABSTRACT ACCOUNT, Gold Coast, from 1st April to 20th August, 1873.

	£	s.	d.
May 12, 1873—			
Repayment of advances by Government of Lagos	3,505	11	6
July 16—			
Gold dust sent from Colony ..	1,053	2	8
July 24—			
Incidental	72	1	9
August 14—			
Voted by Parliament and paid by Treasury	40,000	0	0
	£44,630	15	11

	£	s.	d.
Balance overpaid 1st April, 1873 ..	2,390	14	7
Pensions, salaries, allowances, and advances	556	8	7
Passage allowances	184	17	6
General stores, freight, and insurances	1,512	19	6
Transferred to Sierra Leone account in repayment of amount advanced by that Colony to meet Gold Coast expenditure	653	0	1
Repayment of amount advanced by Crown Agents for a similar purpose	104	14	7
Postages, incidental and Crown Agents' Departments	142	1	8
Rice	1,432	5	7
Silver coin	4,002	5	4
Bills drawn in Colony	496	8	7
	£11,475	16	0
Balance in hand, Aug. 25, 1873 ..	33,154	19	11
	£44,630	15	11

No. 4.

Treasury to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Treasury Chambers, September* 6, 1873.

IN reply to your letter of the 2nd instant,* respecting Sir Garnet Wolseley's salary as temporary Administrator of the Government of the Gold Coast, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to request you to inform the Earl of Kimberley that my Lords, on the understanding that Colonel Harley's leave of absence on full pay is in accordance with the ordinary terms on which an Administrator of the Government of the Gold Coast is employed, consent to the payment of a salary of 4,000*l.* per annum to Sir Garnet Wolseley under the special circumstances of the case.

My Lords, however, see no reason why the whole of this charge should fall on Imperial funds, and they are of opinion, that if the amount of Sir Garnet Wolseley's salary is to follow that of the Governor-in-chief, so also should the composition and incidents of it; and, therefore, that the Colony should furnish not only 500*l.* towards the 4,000*l.*, but also 50*l.* per month, as it would have had to do if Colonel Harley's absence had been provided for in the usual manner.

It is not proposed that Sir Garnet Wolseley should actually draw his payments in part from Colonial sources, but that the Colony should make good its quota, either through the Crown Agents or direct to the Treasury Chest officer at Sierra Leone.

My Lords are fully aware that this salary is only a part, and not a principal part, of the account to be ultimately settled between Colonial and Imperial funds in the matter of the Ashantee war; but my Lords are anxious that the principle of Colonial liability should begin to be recognized, and it appears to them that, out of Sir Garnet Wolseley's proposed salary of 4,000*l.* per annum, 1,100*l.* per annum, or in that proportion, might properly be repaid at once by the Colony.

I am, &c.
(Signed) R. R. W. LINGEN.

No. 5.

Colonial Office to Treasury.

Sir, *Downing Street, September* 12, 1873.

WITH reference to your letter of the 1st instant† on the subject of the expenditure for Captain Glover's expedition against the Ashantees, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to suggest for their Lordships' consideration that the simplest and most convenient mode of giving effect to their wishes as to the control to be exercised, and the accounts to be rendered, by this Department in respect of the expenditure in question, would be that the Paymaster-General should be instructed to transfer from civil contingencies to the credit of the vote for "Grants in Aid of Expenditure in certain Colonies" the sum of 27,000*l.*, which has been set apart for the service. For the acceptance and payment of Captain Glover's bills, and for other disbursements, he would then receive from this Department "Orders Payable" of the same description as in other cases, and the accounts would be dealt with on the ordinary plan, while at the same time complete security would be obtained that this Department should be responsible for the whole of the expenditure, and should render detailed accounts for audit.

The payments would be kept by this Office in an account (distinct, of course, from the accounts of the Parliamentary Votes) which, as in other similar cases, would be rendered quarterly to the Audit Office with the Vote Accounts. When Parliament shall have granted the funds necessary for defraying the expenditure, the amounts which had been temporarily charged to the special account will be transferred to the charge of the Vote.

Should their Lordships agree to this course, which as a matter of account will have many advantages, and which appears to be in accordance with precedent, I am to request that the Paymaster-General may be furnished with the requisite instructions for the transfer of the 27,000*l.* to the credit of the Vote for Grants in Aid, &c., and that he may be told that it will not be necessary for him to keep any check on the amount of Captain Glover's bills, or on the total amount to be expended for this service, as that duty will distinctly rest with this Department.

I am, &c.
(Signed) R. H. MEADE.

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* No. 95 of Command Paper No. 2 of March 1874. † No. 3.

No. 6.

*Colonial Office to War Office.**

Sir, *Downing Street, September* 12, 1873.

WITH reference to recent correspondence on the subject of stores, &c., supplied by the War Office for the service of the Government of the Gold Coast, and to the separate supplies, &c., in connection with Captain Glover's expedition, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to state that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have apprized this Department that it is of pressing importance that they "should at once be put in possession of an account of the expenditure already incurred, whether in cash or in stores, and of the most complete estimate of the total ultimate expenditure which can be furnished."

I am accordingly to request that you will move the Secretary of State for War to furnish his Lordship at his early convenience, with separate accounts, showing the nature and cost of the articles which have been furnished, and the services which have been performed under these two heads of expenditure; and also with separate estimates of the amount of any further expenditure which will be incurred, under each of the two heads, in carrying out arrangements which have been already made.

I am, &c.
(Signed) R. H. MEADE.

No. 7.

Colonial Office to Crown Agents.

Gentlemen, *Downing Street, September* 12, 1873.

WITH reference to recent correspondence on the subject of the sum of 40,000*l.* granted by Parliament in aid of local revenue of the Gold Coast, as a "contribution in aid of the expenditure consequent on the Ashantee War," and also to the correspondence relating to the separate expenditure for Captain Glover's expedition, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acquaint you that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have apprised him that it is of pressing importance that they should "at once be put in possession of an account of the expenditure already incurred, whether in cash or in stores, and of the most complete estimate of the total ultimate expenditure which can be furnished."

I am, accordingly, to request that you will, as soon as practicable, furnish this Department with a statement showing the particulars of any expenditure which has been defrayed by you, and which, having been clearly "consequent on the Ashantee War," would be chargeable against the vote of 40,000*l.*; and also with a statement of any payments which you have made for the service of Captain Glover's expedition.

These statements should be accompanied by the best estimate you can frame of the cost of any supplies, &c., which has been already determined on, but have not been paid for by you. It would be very desirable that these estimates should exhibit, as far as practicable, the details of the outstanding expenditure.

I am, &c.
(Signed) R. H. MEADE.

No. 8.

Treasury to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Treasury Chambers, September* 17, 1873.

IN reply to your letter of the 12th instant,† suggesting for the consideration of my Lords that the simplest and most convenient mode of giving effect to their wishes as to the control to be exercised and the accounts to be rendered by the Colonial Office, in respect of the expenditure for Captain Glover's expedition against the Ashantees, would be, that the Paymaster-General should be instructed to transfer the sum of 27,000*l.*, which has been set apart for that service, to the Vote for "Grants in aid of Expenditure in certain Colonies," I am directed by my Lords to state that they have no objection to offer to the adoption of this suggestion, provided that the said sum of 27,000*l.* continues to be administered and accounted for by the Colonial Office as an Imperial grant for a specific purpose, and not merely as a grant in aid of local revenue, which latter mode of administering and accounting for the said sum would be quite contrary to the present intention of this Board.

* A similar letter was addressed to the Admiralty.

† No 5.

The Paymaster-General is receiving a copy of your letter of the 12th instant, and of this reply to it, and he is instructed to disburse the sum of 27,000*l.* advanced on account of Captain Glover's expedition on the usual payable orders of the Colonial Office, as if Vote 3 of Class V had been increased by 27,000*l.*

The Paymaster-General has already been instructed, and will of course continue, to report Captain Glover's bills to the Colonial Office before he accepts them. Henceforth the payable orders will be his authority for cashing them; but my Lords fully understand that the limit of 10,000*l.* at present imposed upon Captain Glover's power of drawing will be maintained by the Secretary of State, unless this Board shall previously have concurred with his Lordship in enlarging it.

I am, &c.
(Signed) R. R. W. LINGEN.

No. 9.

Crown Agents to Colonial Office.

Offices of the Crown Agents for the Colonies,
Sir, *Spring Gardens, London, September* 17, 1873.

WITH reference to your letter of the 12th instant,* requesting to be furnished with a statement showing the particulars of any expenditure which has been defrayed by this Department "consequent on the Ashantee War," I inclose, for your information, an account of various sums expended for that service, amounting to 6,714*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, which have been debited to the vote of 40,000*l.*, placed to the credit of the Gold Coast, in aid of the revenue of that settlement by Her Majesty's Treasury.

The Crown Agents have been in communication with the Admiralty, both in writing and personally, with respect to its claim for stores supplied and procured by that Department, but are informed that the amount of such claim cannot be ascertained for some days. So soon as the Crown Agents make payment, they will inform you of the amount disbursed.

I also inclose a further statement, showing the payments made on account of Captain Glover's Expedition, to which is attached an estimate of liabilities for the same service.

I have not included in the first statement the cost of wooden buildings for the Gold Coast, referred to in Mr. Herbert's letter of the 21st ultimo, nor flint muskets referred to in Mr. Holland's letter of the 15th instant; the latter will cost about 1,500*l.*, including freight.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. C. SARGEAUNT.

Inclosure 1 in No. 9.

STATEMENT of Payments made by the Crown Agents for the Colonies against the Parliamentary Vote of 40,000*l.* consequent on the Ashantee War.

1873.		£	*s.*	*d.*
April 9.	Greenshields, for rice	210	16	3
May 21.	Stevens, advance of salary	40	0	0
28.	London Assurance premium on rice	2	8	10
June 7.	Greenshields, for rice	215	18	11
	Ditto ditto	623	17	11
12.	African Steam Ship Company, for passage of Stevens	37	5	6
	Ditto ditto ditto Helden	34	10	6
19.	London Assurance premium on rice	2	9	10
July 5.	Ditto ditto	7	1	9
9.	Greenshields, for rice	169	14	9
	Knight, for casks for ditto	39	0	0
23.	Stevens, travelling	3	1	6
Aug. 15.	Elder and Co., passage of Thompson	37	5	6
18.	London Assurance, premium on rice	2	7	9
20.	Greenshields, for rice	103	16	4
	Ditto ditto	69	1	5
	Thompson, travelling	7	7	0
26.	Mint, coin	5,000	0	0
Sept. 17.	London Assurance premium on silver coin (5,150*l.*)	28	3	5
	Ditto ditto on rice	1	2	8
	Ditto ditto ditto	0	16	4
	J. and A. B. Freeland, freight, &c., on silver coin (5,000*l.*)	77	18	0
	Total	6,714	4	2

(Signed) W. C. SARGEAUNT, *Crown Agent.*

* No. 5.

Inclosure 2 in No. 9.

STATEMENT of Payments made by the Crown Agents for the Colonies, under Colonial Office authority, on account of Captain Glover's Expedition, Gold Coast.

1873.		£	s.	d.
Aug. 16.	Captain Glover, one month's advance of salary as Leading Officer in connection with the Volta Expedition	141	13	4
	Lieutenant Larcom, an advance to be charged against his field allowance while serving with the force in the Eastern District of the Gold Coast	40	0	0
	Captain Sartorious, ditto	40	0	0
	Lieutenant Barnard, ditto	40	0	0
	Lieutenant Cameron, ditto..	40	0	0
	Mr. Doorly	40	0	0
18.	Captain Glover, the amount of five railway fares from London to Liverpool to embark for the Colony	8	17	6
	Captain Glover, the amount of expenses to Manchester, Liverpool, and Belfast, on service connected with the Expedition ..	9	0	0
23.	Mr. W. Brown, amount of purchase-money for steamer "Lady of the Lake," purchased for the use of Captain Glover's Force ..	3,250	0	0
28.	Sergeant Williams, cost of railway fare, &c., to Liverpool, to Liverpool, to embark on the Expedition under Captain Glover..	2	10	0
29.	J. Glover, cost of railway fare to Liverpool, to embark on the Expedition under Captain Glover as First Class Master Gunner.	2	17	6
29.	Sergeant Blackman, railway, &c., expenses in going to Liverpool, to embark upon Captain Glover's Expedition	2	0	0
Sept. 5.	A. Doorly, expenses to and from Belfast to inspect the "Lady of the Lake," purchased for services in the Volta	4	15	0
10.	African Steam Ship Company, for the passages of Lieutenant Barnard and three men to Accra, per "Ethiopia," to join Expedition	112	1	6
10.	Elder and Co. for the passages of Captain Glover and three of his staff, per "Volta"	154	2	0
12.	Mr. Shelly, amount of advance made by him to the master of the "Lady of the Lake" for expenses on outward voyage ..	20	0	0
16.	Elder and Co. for the passage of Mr. Doorly, per "Loanda" ..	37	5	6
17.	London Assurance, premium on 2,050*l.* insured on silver coin, per "Volta"	11	4	4
	Ditto, on 400*l.* ditto, on 11 packages of merchandize, per ditto ..	4	6	6
	J. and A. B. Freeland, freight, &c., on 8,000 blocks of patent fuel, per "Cecilia"..	675	4	0
	Ditto, on coin and safes per "Ethiopia," value of coin 2,000*l.* ..	39	14	2
	Ditto, on coin per "Volta," value 1,500*l.*	26	8	0
	Ditto, for sundry telegrams ordering passages, &c., for immediate departure of officers, and to contractors for delivery of stores ..	1	16	6
	Total	4,704	15	10

(Signed) W. C. SARGEAUNT, *Crown Agent.*

ESTIMATED Liabilities for the same Service.

	£	s.	d.
V. and R. Blakemore, iron stores and safes	467	5	0
Hutton and Co., clothing materials	533	15	1
McCaskry, surf boats and tarpaulins	403	0	0
Pearse and Co., clothing	298	12	0
E. Stanford, books and chart..	15	19	4
Thomson and Sons, signals and books	23	0	0
Total	1,741	11	5

No. 10.

Colonial Office to Treasury.

Sir, *Downing Street, September 22, 1873.*

WITH reference to your letter of the 1st instant,* I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, the accompanying copy of a letter, with inclosures, from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, showing the payments which they had made on account of the Parliamentary Vote of last session of 40,000*l.*, in aid of the local revenues of the Gold Coast, and also

* No. 3.

an account of Captain Glover's Expedition. Subjoined to the statement in the second case is an estimate of liabilities for the same service.

No time will be lost in forwarding to their Lordships such further information as may be obtained on this subject.

I am, &c.
(Signed) R. H. MEADE.

No. 11.

Colonial Office to Treasury.

Sir, *Downing Street, September* 22, 1873.

WITH reference to your letter of the 6th instant,* respecting Sir Garnet Wolseley's salary as temporary Administrator of the Gold Coast, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acquaint you that if, after full consideration, the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury think the course which they propose for the division of the salary between Imperial and Colonial funds is necessary, his Lordship does not desire to object to it, although he does not perceive that the complication of the accounts which will result from it will be attended with any corresponding advantage. For the present, as their Lordships are aware, the Gold Coast revenues are greatly reduced by the cessation of trade, arising from the war with the Ashantees; and it will no doubt be necessary that the proportion of Sir G. Wolseley's salary, 1,100*l.* per annum, which their Lordships propose should be charged to Colonial funds, with other larger sums, should be advanced, in the same manner as the 40,000*l.* voted at the end of last session, from Imperial funds.

With regard to the repayment of this or other expenses, Lord Kimberley is desirous that as much as possible of the expenditure should be provided from Colonial funds; but it is of course impossible now to foresee what may be the prospects of the revenue of the Gold Coast when the war is concluded, or what amount of the expenditure it may be able to repay to the Imperial Treasury.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. T. HOLLAND.

No. 12.

Colonial Office to Treasury.

Sir, *Downing Street, September* 29, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to inclose, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, a statement of the pay and allowances which have been assigned to Captain Glover, and the officers and men serving under him in the expedition to the Gold Coast. It is believed that this statement is correct, but it may possibly have to be amended hereafter in some points of detail.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. T. HOLLAND.

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* No. 4.

Inclosure in No. 12.

PAY of Captain Glover, and the Officers and Men under him.

Name.	Rank.	Pay.	Daily allowance.	Total monthly.
			£ s.	£ s. d.
Glover	Special Commissioner ..	1,700*l.* per annum	3 3	236 3 4
Goldsworthy ..	Deputy Commissioner ..	Gold Coast local pay ..	2 2	63 0 0
Sartorius	Captain	Furlough pay from India ..	1 1	31 10 0
Cameron	Lieutenant	Full pay from War Office ..	1 1	31 10 0
Barnard	Ditto	Ditto	1 1	31 10 0
Larcom	Lieutenant, R.N. ..	3*s.* a-day to make up his full pay	1 1	36 0 0
Doorly	Surveyor	10*s.* per diem	0 8	27 0 0
Blisset	Deputy Commissary ..	War Office pay	1 1	31 10 0
Rowe	Staff Surgeon	Gold Coast local pay, and War Office pay	1 1	31 10 0
Glover	1st class Master Gunner ..	5*s.* 2*d.* per diem	0 3	12 5 0
Blackman	2nd ditto „ ..	3*s.* 8*d.* per diem	0 3	10 0 0
Williams	2nd ditto „ ..	3*s.* 8*d* per diem	0 3	10 0 0
		Total	..	551 18 4

No. 13.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received September 30.)

On board the Steam-ship "Ambriz," Madeira, September 19, 1873.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of 10th September, 1873,* informing me that Her Majesty had been graciously pleased to appoint me to administer the Government of the Gold Coast Settlement and transmitting to me Her Majesty's Commission as Administrator.

I have to report that, in conformity with your Lordship's instructions, I left Liverpool on September 12 by the West African Company's steam-ship "Ambriz."

I desire to call attention to a point of some importance, in which the Colonial regulations do not appear to carry out your Lordship's intentions, that during the continuance of the present critical state of affairs on the Gold Coast the civil administration should at no time be separated from the military command.

An officer of standing and experience, Colonel McNeill, V.C., C.M.G., was appointed, with your Lordship's concurrence, to accompany me as Colonel on the staff and second in command, so that in the event of my death or illness the civil administration should be in competent hands. I find however that, by the rule laid down on page 173 of the Colonial "Rules and Regulations," if an Administrator should, from any cause whatever, become incapable of acting, the Government devolves upon such officer or person as may have been designated for that purpose in the Governor's Commission. As no one is named in my Commission as my eventual successor, the Collector of Customs, or some other Member of the Legislative Council, would, I believe, succeed to the administration of the Colony in the event of my death or illness.

I have, therefore, to request that your Lordship will be good enough to furnish me with an authority that I can lay before the Legislative Council at Cape Coast Castle, informing the Members that, in the event of the office of Administrator becoming permanently or temporarily vacant, from any cause whatever, it would devolve upon whoever happened to be for the time being the senior combatant military officer on the spot.

I also beg to request that Colonel McNeill, V.C., C.M.G., may be appointed a Member of the Legislative Council. It appears to me desirable that, in the event of his succeeding to me, he should have been previously aware of everything that may have taken place in that body.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General.

* No. 116 of Command Paper No. 2 of March 1874.

No. 14.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, September* 30, 1873.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, copy of a general letter from the Senior Naval Officer on the West Coast of Africa, dated the 6th instant, from Cape Coast Castle, with its inclosures, relative to the state of affairs then existing, also reporting the establishment of a blockade on the Gold Coast, and referring to the importation of munitions of war for the use of the Ashantees which had recently taken place.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

P.S.—Copies have been sent to Foreign Office and War Office.

Inclosure 1 in No. 14.

Sir, *"Barracouta," at Cape Coast, September* 6, 1873.

MY last letter dated 26th August, was written only four days after the Commodore's departure, and immediately after my arrival at Cape Coast. I then dwelt principally on the Windward district, as demanding most attention, and it is still the part which gives us most anxiety.

2. Captain Blake of Her Majesty's ship "Druid," reports from Dixcove the capture of an Ashantee prisoner, by the loyal natives, on the 29th ultimo, who stated that the Ashantees have crossed the Prah by Sopome (an Island in the river, some ten miles from the mouth), being ferried over by the Chamahs, having been joined by them and the Ahantas, and are supposed to be working their way westwards with the intention of attacking Dixcove.

3. Without placing implicit reliance on the whole of this statement, I have little doubt that it will prove to be substantially correct, and that, as I reported in my last letter, the principal force of the Ashantees will now combine to work mischief with the disaffected natives of the Windward coast, from Chamah to Axim and Appolonia.

Evidence corroborative of this is certainly not wanting. The determination of the Chamah people to prevent the ascent of the Prah by the Commodore, the repeated reports of Ashantees at Tacoraddy and elsewhere, the determined hostility of the natives to our rule at Axim, Secondee, and generally along the coast, all point to the vicinity of the Ashantees; for many of these people, though they are by no means favourably disposed towards us, would yet have remained loyal so long as there was a respectable screen between them and their old friends, the Ashantees.

4. Nor is it alone a question of friendship or inclination, for, with most of the natives, it is more a question of who is the strongest; and at Chamah for instance, with the Ashantees within a few miles of them and no British garrison, it is not surprising that, unwilling as they no doubt were by traditional policy to be active opponents of the Ashantees, they should have ended by being treacherous to us and casting in their lot with our enemies.

5. The Boosum Prah River was to some extent a bar to the exodus westward, while the Wassaws were in active opposition on the right bank well up the river and the mouth, and the seaboard were in our hands. Now this is changed: on the 15th, when I passed Chamah, the day after the Commodore had been wounded, hundreds of canoes were on the beach; on the 20th when I went there with the "Barracouta" and "Argus," with orders to burn them, there were only a dozen or two, probably those that were unserviceable, and I then surmised that these canoes had gone up the Prah, and had been used to assist the Ashantees in crossing.

6. Captain Blake further reports skirmishing within a few miles of Dixcove daily, and as the Aquidah people (a village six miles west of Dixcove) had attacked the Government post canoes, while the King had refused to come in to explain matters, and had further taken a small village, inhabited by Dixcove people, called Achowa, burning the houses and killing several of their opponents, he decided, after receiving a strong requisition from Mr. Hughes, the Civil Commandant, detailing these hostile acts, on bombarding the place, in combination with a strong native force. When he had thrown a few shells the natives entered the town and completed its destruction.

7. I cannot think that this punishment was unmerited. Not to have taken this step

would have exposed us to the charge of being lukewarm in supporting our friends; while the hostile natives generally take care to remove their women and children and valuables into the bush before resorting to extremities against us or our allies.

8. Tacoraddy village has also been destroyed by the gun-boats "Merlin" and "Decoy," under Lieutenant Commander Day, whom I had ordered to complete the work of destruction, which I had been instructed to carry out by the Commodore, but which the "Argus" had not fully performed. It was, I have no doubt, according to all the reports I have received, full of Ashantees.

9. In accordance with the inclosed Proclamation, by which his Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B., and the Council have decided on a blockade of the whole coast from Cape Coast Castle to Assinee River. I have distributed the ships so as to enforce it, notifying the same in the usual manner.

The "Bittern," which arrived on the 27th August from St. Helena and Ascension, with her Commander and crew restored to health, was, in accordance with a requisition received from Colonel Harley (copy inclosed), detached on the 30th August to Assinee with orders to communicate with any French authority that might be found there, and endeavour to prevent powder and lead from being landed. She will also act with "Merlin," "Decoy," and "Argus" in blockading the coast.

10. That the blockade now established with certain limitations was absolutely necessary I have no doubt, and I had strongly urged it on Colonel Harley. We find that ships hang about the coast looking for produce, which, it is natural to suppose, they frequently pay for by, not only rum and tobacco, but by powder; yet we had no authority to search such vessels, and the landing waiters and other local officers are coloured men, who have mostly been driven off, imprisoned, or murdered, though we have heard that they have often been content to keep their posts, while compromising their positions by winking at illicit trading.

At the present moment it is almost as necessary to stop the trade in rum and tobacco, as that in munitions of war, for the Ashantees must still be much in want of these articles.

11. The arrival here of the English brig "Alligator," belonging to Messrs. Swanzy and Co., on the 1st September, shows that British merchants are still carrying on an extensive trade in gunpowder and munitions of war on this coast. At Grand Bassam, only ten miles from the western portion of the protected territory, she acknowledges having discharged 370 kegs of powder and other articles into steam launches, which, I am informed, can ascend the lagoons and rivers to the Ashantee territory. She has now on board 3,260 kegs of powder, ostensibly for Cape Coast. I have brought these facts to the notice of his Excellency Colonel Harley, the Administrator.

12. The French aviso "Le Fréquent" arrived on the 2nd, and sailed the following day for Assinee. She has been dispatched by the French Admiral in consequence of a request from Commodore Commerell to stop the trade in munitions of war at Grand Bassam and Assinee; and I have received the most satisfactory assurances both by the Admiral's letter and from her Commander, that all the influence of the French Government shall be used to assist us in our endeavour to check this nefarious traffic. The French authority over these districts may, however, be taken as almost nominal, and their power to enforce any restrictions when "Le Fréquent" shall have returned south in a month's time, will not be commensurate with their good intentions.

13. By information which we have received from several escaped prisoners, we hear that the Ashantee camp is still at Effootoo-Mampon, 12 miles from Elmina, and 6 miles from our advanced post at Abbay. Their numbers are stated to be much reduced by sickness, want, and large detachments sent to the Windward coast.

14. It was accordingly decided yesterday by Colonel Harley, Colonel Festing, and myself, that an attempt should be made to dislodge them, and I have undertaken, on the part of the Navy, to garrison the forts, so as to enable Colonel Festing to take the field with the entire military force; his Excellency Colonel Harley guaranteeing to place 5,000 well armed reliable natives at Colonel Festing's disposal.

15. I regret to say that large numbers of Ashantees and hostile natives from Elmina and the Windward coast have so occupied the bush to the westward of that fort at Impim and Commendah, that they have almost established a blockade of our position, and rumours even reach us of an intended attack there, on which I do not place much reliance. Our garrison, consisting of 250 men, and the defences of the place are considerably improved since June.

16. Still our enemies are making our position unpleasant, and the time has undoubtedly arrived when it is worth while to attempt, by a decided move on their main body, to strike terror into these marauding bands, and restore our prestige along the coast.

17. Two mail steamers arrived to-day, the "Africa," nine days late, and the "Congo," two days late. I send this letter by the "Congo," as being the fastest.

18. The marines are still on board the "Simoom," but they will be landed to join Colonel Festing's force when all is ready for a forward movement. Of the original detachment, three officers and three men only remain on shore.

19. The distribution of Her Majesty's ships under my orders is as follows:—

"Barracouta" and "Simoom" at Cape Coast; "Argus" at Elmina; "Decoy" at Secondee; "Druid" at Dixcove; "Bittern" at Appolonia.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. R. FREMANTLE,
Captain and Senior Officer, West Coast of Africa.

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

Inclosure 2 in No. 14.

Sir, *Dixcove Fort, August* 27, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the people of Dixcove brought a report to me towards the end of July last, viz.: That the people of Acquidah were harbouring Ashantee messengers, and were in constant communication with the Ashantee camp. I immediately sent to the King of Acquidah informing him of the complaints brought against him, and that I considered it necessary to administer to him the oath of allegiance, and by his readiness to comply I should be assured of the truth or falsehood of the statement made to me. I also warned the King that should he refuse to comply I could only look upon him as disloyal. Some days afterwards the King sent me two cane-bearers: they said the King himself [could] not come, as his foot prevented him from walking, and that his cane-bearers were to take the oaths for him. I told the messengers to return to the King, and to say to him, that although unable to [walk] he could come by canoe, and that in order that there might be no obstacle in his way, I would send a boat from Dixcove if necessary. I received no reply to this message.

After the fight between Dixcove and Bossuah the people of Acquidah attacked a small village (Achowa) belonging to loyal natives. The Acquidahs were beaten back, on Friday the 22nd instant, Achowa was again attacked by the Acquidahs, and as many of its inhabitants were absent (defending the bush to the east of Dixcove from an Ashantee attack) Achowa was burnt down by the Acquidahs, several loyal natives were killed and some wounded. The Achowas were obliged to fall back on Dixcove, until they met a body of Dixcove Volunteers whom I sent to their assistance. The Acquidahs were in their turn driven back and prevented from forcing their way into Dixcove. The Achowas have undergone one other attack from the Acquidahs without much result on either side.

As the people of Achowa and Dixcove have had to sustain these attacks (resulting in loss of life and property) entirely on account of their loyalty to the English Government, I consider that the time has now arrived when measures should be taken to punish the chief offenders, viz., the Acquidahs, and to prove to the loyal natives that they may count upon the sympathy and assistance of the British in their resistance to the disaffected and rebellious tribes, which at the present time is of great importance.

Therefore, I have to request that you will take such steps as you may deem fit, and as may be in your power to furnish the Acquidahs, remarking that the destruction of their town would not be more than they deserve.

I have, &c.

(Signed) PERCIVAL HUGHES,
Commandant of Dixcove.

P.S.—I had omitted to inform you that the Government post canoe reported to me, that four large canoes from Acquidah chased the post canoe, but were unable to overtake it.

Inclosure 3 in No. 14.

Sir, *Elmina, August* 28, 1873.

I HAVE the honor to inform you that it has been reported to me that Captain Somerin, of the brig "Libra," now at Assinee, is disposing of a large quantity of gunpowder and other munitions of war.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. T. O'REILLY,
Acting Chief Commandant, Elmina.

The Hon. R. T. Goldsworthy,
Colonial Secretary, Cape Coast.

Inclosure 4 in No. 14.

Sir, *The Castle, Cape Coast, August* 28, 1873, 5 P.M.

I HAVE the honour to transmit copy of a report I have just received from the Civil Commandant at Elmina informing me that Captain Somerin of the brig "Libra," now at Assinee, is disposing of large quantities of gunpowder and other munitions of war, doubtless for the supply of the Ashantee forces now in the Windward district.

I have, therefore, to request that you will be good enough to direct the attention of the Senior Naval Officer on the Windward Station to this matter, so as to prevent, if possible, without any breach of international law, munitions of war being landed, which are likely to be used by the Ashantees and their allies against us, a friendly power in alliance with France, under whose protection Assinee is.

The nationality of the ship is not stated, but the Netherlands Consul at Elmina will be communicated with on the subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator.

Captain Fremantle,
Her Majesty's ship "Barracouta."

P.S.—I will thank you for the earliest information you can favour me with.

Inclosure 5 in No. 14.

Sir, *The Castle, Cape Coast, August* 29, 1873, 4 P.M.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter of this date in reply to mine of yesterday, and to inform you that I concur in the course which you purpose to pursue in the case of the brig "Libra," should she be found landing munitions of war at Assinee, viz., to call upon the French authorities at that place to take active measures to discourage this trade as being injurious to us, a Power in amity with France.

From the Conference which we held this morning, I concur with you in thinking that a blockade of the ports of the Windward coast is necessary to prevent trading vessels furnishing the enemy with munitions of war and supplies, and having summoned the Council to consider the reports which had been received, and the expediency of issuing a Proclamation on the subject, they are of opinion that the same has become necessary. I therefore, beg to forward you twenty-four copies for distribution of the Proclamation which has been issued, and to request that you will be good enough to give the necessary orders to enforce the same to the officers of the squadron under your command.

I have, however, to inform you that vessels having a permit signed by the Collector of Customs at Cape Coast for either collecting produce along the Windward coast, or landing goods, are to be permitted to do so, the ports being specified in the permit, and a Customs officer being on board the vessel.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator

Captain Fremantle,
Her Majesty's ship "Barracouta."

Inclosure 6 in No. 14.

Official Notice.

I HEREBY declare that, on the 29th day of August last, the Gold Coast, from Cape Coast Castle in latitude 5° 6′ north, longitude 1° 14′ west, to the River Assinee, in latitude 5° 8′ north, longitude 3° 23′ west, was placed in a state of blockade by a competent force of Her Majesty's ships, and are now in such state of blockade; and that all measures authorized by the law of nations and the respective Treaties between Her Majesty and the different neutral Powers will be enforced on behalf of Her Majesty against all vessels which may attempt to violate the blockade.

Given on board Her Majesty's ship "Barracouta" at Cape Coast roads this 1st day of September, 1873.

(Signed) E. R. FREMANTLE,
Captain and Senior Naval Officer on West Coast of Africa.

No. 15.

Mr. Hooper to Colonial Office.

Hooper's Telegraph Works Limited,
My Lord, 31, *Lombard Street, London, E.C., October* 1, 1873.

AS Managing Director of this Company I have the honour to submit, for your Lordship's consideration, the desirability of immediately providing telegraphic communication between London and the West Coast of Africa.

A cable is now laid between Lisbon and Madeira; another is ready for submergence between Madeira and St. Vincent (one of the Cape de Verde Islands), and this Company having a sufficient length of cable at their disposal, and a cable steam-ship ready to receive it on board, will be prepared at once to lay a cable from St. Vincent to Sierra Leone.

From Sierra Leone communication with the seat of war might be perfected by means of dispatch-boats, and the time for the transmission of messages between London and Cape Coast Castle would be thus reduced to about three days.

As it is probable that the requirements of the Colony of Sierra Leone and its revenue may not be such as to enable the Government to grant a subsidy, I venture to suggest to your Lordship that the Imperial Government should be asked to enter into arrangements with this Company by which this proposed telegraph may be completed to Sierra Leone, and the means of immediate communication be placed at the disposal of Sir Garnet Wolseley before the commencement of hostilities.

I shall be happy to wait upon your Lordship with estimates of costs, and to offer guarantees for the completion of the work forthwith.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. HOOPER,
Managing Director.

No. 16.

Colonial Office to Board of Trade.

Sir, *Downing Street, October* 1, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you a copy of a Proclamation issued by the Administrator of the Gold Coast, declaring the Windward Coast blockaded from Cape Coast Castle to the River Assinee, together with a copy of a notice issued by Captain Fremantle.*

I am to add that, in another despatch, Colonel Harley has informed Lord Kimberley that steps have been taken by the Senior Naval Officer to render the blockade *de facto* and effective.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. T. HOLLAND.

No. 17.

Colonel Harley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received October 1.)

My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, August* 28, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, a Report, which I have received from the Acting Civil Commandant at Elmina, on the state of that district.

2. Upon the whole, I think, my Lord, that it show an improvement in the political feeling of the people towards the Government, and I concur in the view taken by Dr. O'Reilly, "that but for the terror the Ashantees seem to hold over them, they would in all probability be delighted to avail themselves of the protection afforded by the English flag to life and property."

3. Your Lordship will observe that the second King, Attah, and several of the old Chiefs, as well as the young ones, are doing all in their power to restore peace and a more kindly feeling between the people and the Government; and your Lordship will be gratified to find that the Civil Commandant reports they have succeeded to a great extent; but there can be no doubt that the presence of Ashantee emissaries amongst them has a most

* Vide Inclosures 6 and 7 in No. 19.

disturbing influence; but Dr. O'Reilly thinks, if the Ashantees be once driven away, they would then have to return to their legitimate employments, and, in all probability, become good subjects.

4. The sanitary state of Elmina and the Castles is reported as most satisfactory, and in time I intend to establish a Sanitary Committee, similar to that at Cape Coast, which has produced in a short time very beneficial results.

5. Your Lordship will read the satisfactory results the continuance of martial law has produced at Elmina, which is reported as having been most beneficial in its influence, and as having completely stamped out the system of rapine and plunder that commenced immediately after the bombardment; and from the Returns I am able to forward to your Lordship in another despatch of even date, you will be satisfied that its operation has been enforced in a spirit of great moderation, and that the punishment of a few lashes has done more to check trading with the Ashantees than anything else, as they do not fear being imprisoned, but the lash seems to terrify them completely.

6. I trust, my Lord, that these very important results may sufficiently justify the continuance of martial law for a further time at Elmina, should such be necessary in the present state of the district.

7. The scarcity of food which is reported shall receive my best attention, and I propose going to Elmina to-morrow, to personally look into the question, as well as other matters which have been brought to notice. I will not, therefore, until I am able to report further, make any recommeudation to your Lordship upon the suggestion made by the Civil Commandant as to sending out a cargo of Indian corn in anticipation of a demand being largely made upon the Government by the people of the district for food, and which it would be important to have on the spot, in case the necessity for its supply arose, which seems extremely probable, from the insufficiency of the crop remaining to be gathered, in consequence of the destruction and spoliation which have taken place; and I observe with regret that complaints have been made against the Volunteers and Houssas, which they explain by saying that it was only the disloyal who were driven away; but I have given orders to the officer in command of them that such misconduct must be discontinued.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel*,
Administrator.

Inclosure in No. 17.

Sir, *Elmina Castle, August 26*, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to make the following report on the state of my district in compliance with your Excellency's direction:—

1. As regards the political bearing of the district in and about Elmina, so far as the people of the loyal or garden side of the town are concerned, they are most anxious to make it appear that they are both loyal and brave; but, up to the present, not a man in Elmina has taken a gun in his hand to assist in driving away the enemy or defending the town, except in matters of self-interest or gain: I do not put the least trust in any of them.

The late King's adherents are all scattered about; the greater number of them are living in the surrounding villages, and some have gone to the Windward stations and taken up house with their friends and connections: few, if any, are in Elmina; and, but for the terror the Ashantees seem to hold over them, would in all probability be delighted to avail themselves of the protection afforded by the English flag to life and property. The second King, Attah, and several of the old Chiefs, as well as some of the young ones, are doing all in their power to restore peace and more kindly feeling between the people and the Government, and they have succeeded to a great extent. The fact of Ashantee emissaries and foraging parties being in the surrounding villages seems to deter them effectually from making any public demonstration of loyalty towards the English flag, and, for the present, to confirm them in their disloyalty, and afford a good market for smuggled goods. If these Ashantees were once driven away, they would then have to return to their legitimate employments, and, in all probability, become good subjects.

2. As regards the present feeling of the people towards the Government, I think there is a slight improvement. They, at least, see that opposition to the English flag is no use, and very many of them confess the same. They are doing all in their power to induce the Ashantees to go home and leave their country, which, I am told, they have done from some of the villages. Brain Ackrim is said to be one, and Ackrim another.

3. With respect to the sanitary state of Elmina and the Castles, I am happy to inform

your Excellency that it is most satisfactory, and but for the unprecedented rainfall this season there would not have been much sickness among the troops. The townspeople escaped with very little illness considering the overcrowding that existed in consequence of several houses having fallen down from the effects of the heavy rains. The people are very uncleanly in many of their habits, which is the great source of disease and consequent fouling of the town, and requiring constant looking after.

4. The existence of martial law has, in my opinion, been most beneficial in its influence; it has almost completely stamped out the system of rapine and plunder that commenced immediately after the bombardment. The marauders that come from the eastern district very soon found that it was a dangerous work, and ceased to trouble Elmina with their presence. That martial law, although never enforced beyond a few dozen lashes with the cat-o'-ninetails and occasionally imprisonment, either solitary or with hard labour, has done more to check trading with the Ashantees than anything else. They do not fear being imprisoned, but the lash seems to terrify them completely.

I believe the martial law has had a most beneficial effect on the irregular troops, as I can attest from a knowledge of their conduct previous and since it came into effect; and as to the criminal prisoners, they reformed in a most extraordinary manner after a few of them were summarily whipped. Did not the martial law exist there would be no means of checking the trading with the Ashantee camp; and the existence of one at Manpon, only a few hours' march from either Elmina or Cape Coast, shows that they are supplied in some way from either place, if not from both. There is nothing to prevent goods being smuggled on shore at night in casks at almost any place along the beach here close to the town.

5. Food is very scarce at present, and since the bombardment it has acquired double its value. The cause of this is that the Windward stations that supplied the greater quantity of things consumed in Elmina can no longer do so, as their farms have fallen into the hands of the Ashantees, who, though they may be friends with many of them, still do not hesitate to use their food and send the necessary supplies to the different Ashantee camps. Commendah, the great source of the live-stock supply, as well as eggs, yams, and dried fish, is now completely deserted of its inhabitants, who have gone to the bush in consequence of the Ashantees having come there in force, and who now are said to occupy it. The Elmina people also receive large supplies from Chamah as well as some of the villages close to Elmina, Ampany and Brain Ackrim, both of which places strictly prohibit any food being allowed into Elmina. I am given to understand that the crop now being gathered in will not last over two months, and that until the new year there will be no fresh supply; it is therefore much dreaded that a famine will occur in Elmina, and this is more likely in consequence of the large amount of crop being spoiled by the people not being able to get to their farms in the neighbourhood of the redoubts. They complain every day that they are not only driven away, but that they are maltreated and robbed by the Volunteers and Houssa Police.

The farming class, so far as I can see, take little or no interest in political matters, and seldom have any communication with the town except for the purpose of disposing of their goods.

In conclusion I would suggest, for your Excellency's information and consideration, that to guard against this anticipated scarcity of food a cargo of Indian corn, if imported, could be easily sold, without the least loss, and if necessary with profit, and would stave off much sickness and misery. This the Dutch Government was obliged to do during the Fantee War of 1868.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. T. O'REILLY,
Acting Civil Commandant, Elmina.

His Excellency Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B.,
Administrator, Cape Coast Castle.

No. 18.

Colonel Harley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received October 1.)

My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, August* 28, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to inclose, for your information, returns of crimes committed and punishments inflicted under martial law during the month of August 1873, sent to me by the officer commanding the troops.

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator.

Inclosure 1 in No. 18.

Sir, *Fort St. George, Elmina, August* 25, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report to you, for your information, upon the appearance and state of the inhabitants of Elmina.

With regard to their appearance, from my own personal observation and intercourse with them, together with information which I have from time to time received, I can form no other conclusion but that they are professedly loyal and friendly towards the British rule; but as yet they have in no way practically proved it; they are, as a rule, very well behaved, and conduct themselves in a quiet, peaceable, und orderly manner.

With regard to their state, there is a great scarcity of food, they having nothing whatever to depend upon after their present crop of corn is gathered in, which is in the process of being done at the present time; the price of provisions now is more than double what it was prior to the bombardment of the 13th of June last, and for some days there were no provisions whatever of any kind to be obtained in the town.

(Signed) W. E. DESPARD, *Captain,*
Royal Marine Light Infantry, Commanding at Elmina.

Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, R.M.A.,
Commanding Forces, West Coast of Africa.

Inclosure 2 in No. 18.

WEEKLY RETURN of Persons detected by the Provost Marshal for the Week ended 2nd August, 1873.

[Nil.]

(Signed) H. T. O'RIELLY, *Provost Marshal.*
St. George d'Elmina, August 2, 1873.

Inclosure 3 in No. 18.

WEEKLY RETURN of Persons detected by the Provost Marshal for the Week ended 9th August, 1873.

[Nil.]

(Signed) H. T. O'RIELLY, *Provost Marshal.*
St. George d'Elmina, August 9, 1873.

Inclosure 4 in No. 18.

WEEKLY RETURN of Persons detected by the Provost Marshal for the Week ended 16th August, 1873.

Date.	Names of Persons.	Nature of the Crime.	What Punishment Awarded.	Remarks.
August 11 ..	C. Accou	For stealing powder, and attempt to carry the same to Ashantee Camp	One dozen lashes ..	I consider the punishment awarded for this grave offence quite inadequate. R. W. H.
„ 13 ..	Private Benson, 2nd W. I. Regiment	For assaulting female and riotous conduct in the Castle	One dozen lashes and seven days in cell	
„ 16 ..	Coffee Assemyina ..	For theft and riot in the Castle yard	Two dozen lashes and and one month's imprisonment with hard labour	

(Signed) H. T. O'REILLY, *Provost Marshal.*
St. George d'Elmina, August 16, 1873.

Inclosure 5 in No. 18.

WEEKLY RETURN of Persons detected by the Provost Marshal for the Week ended 23rd August, 1873.

[Nil.]

(Signed) H. T. O'REILLY, *Provost Marshal.*

St. George d'Elmina, August 23, 1873.

No. 19.

Colonel Harley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received October 1.)

My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, August* 29, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that from the reports which have been received of vessels along the Windward coast, landing munitions of war and supplies for the enemy, and the disaffected natives who have now declared against us, I have, with the advice of the Council, issued a proclamation this day, declaring a blockade of the Windward coast from Cape Coast Castle to the Assinee River, which is strictly within the limits of our jurisdiction.

2. The Commodore, before leaving for the Cape, as I understood, recommended this step to the Governor-in-chief, who requested me to consider it. I said I thought there was no objection, with certain restrictions; but since then the arrival of other ships on the coast, and the report received yesterday from the Civil Commandant at Elmina, stating that a ship named the "Libra" was disposing of a large quantity of powder and other munitions of war at Assinee, as well as the movements of a Dutch brig, which Captain Freemantle informs me were suspicious, on the Windward coast, rendered it necessary for some prompt measures to be taken. After, therefore, conferring with him on the subject I summoned the Council, and requested the attendance of Lieutenant-Colonel Festing commanding the troops; and I beg leave very respectfully to forward to your Lordships a copy of the Minutes of the Council which was held, by which your Lordships will perceive that it was deemed expedient to at once issue a proclamation declaring the Windward coast blockaded from Cape Coast Castle to the river Assinee.

3. I forward copies of the proclamation for your Lordship's information, as well as the correspondence which has passed on the subject, and my instructions to Captain Freemantle, which I trust may meet with your Lordship's approval.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel, Administrator.*

Inclosure 1 in No. 19.

Extract from the Minutes of Council.

Legislative Council, August 29, 1873.

* * * * * *

THE Administrator called the attention of the Council to the evidence contained in the papers laid before it, and pointed out that the movements of the barque "Albertina" had been viewed with suspicion for some time past; that it seemed probable that she had been engaged in furnishing supplies to the enemy; that such must be stopped; and that he had received communications from other sources reporting that contraband trade was being carried on by other ships. That in order to ensure that contraband of war should not be supplied to the enemy a blockade should be established.

That further, our own ports must be blockaded, first in such a way as shall not interfere with legitimate trade; but that all vessels declaring and lodging their manifests with the Customs Office at Cape Coast should pass unmolested, receiving a permit from the Collector of Customs at Cape Coast.

A letter from the Agents of Messrs. Swanzy & Co. was then read, requesting permission to remove produce from ports on the Windward coast.

The Officer commanding the troops gave his opinion that it was above all things desirable that the blockade indicated should be strictly enforced.

It was remarked that Captain Freemantle, who was unavoidably absent from the Meeting of Council, had stated his opinion to the Administrator and the Chief Magistrate, that, under the circumstances, a blockade was certainly necessary.

The Chief Magistrate gave it as his opinion that, considering the circumstances of the cases of the "Albertina" and other ships which had come under his notice, a proclamation of blockade should be issued.

His Honour the Administrator concurred in these opinions.

The proposed proclamation was then read by the Administrator, and the Council was unanimously of opinion that it should be at once issued.

Inclosure 2 in No. 19.

Sir, *The Castle, Cape Coast, August* 28, 1873, 4 P.M.

I HAVE the honour to transmit copy of a report I have just received from the Civil Commandant at Elmina, informing me that Captain Somerin, of the brig "Libra," now at Assinee, is disposing of a large quantity of gunpowder and other munitions of war, doubtless for the supply of the Ashantee forces now in the Windward district.

I have, therefore, to request that you will be good enough to direct the attention of the Senior Naval Officer on the windward station to this matter, so as to prevent, if possible, without any breach of international law, munitions of war being landed, which are likely to be used by the Ashantees and their allies against us. A friendly power in alliance with France under whose protection Assinee is.

The nationality of the ship is not stated, but the Netherlands Consul, at Elmina, will be communicated with on the subject.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator.

Captain Fremantle, R.N.,
Her Majesty's ship "Barracouta."

Inclosure 3 in No. 19.

Sir, *Elmina, August* 28, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that it has been reported to me that Captain Somerin, of the brig "Libra," now at Assinee, is disposing of a large quantity of gunpowder and other munitions of war.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. T. O'REILLY,
Acting Civil Commandant, Elmina.

The Honourable R. T. Goldsworthy,
Colonial Secretary, Cape Coast.

Inclosure 4 in No. 19.

Sir, "*Barracouta,*" *Cape Coast, August* 29, 1873, 8 A.M.

IN reply to your letter dated 5 o'clock P.M. yesterday, requesting me to take measures to prevent munitions of war being landed at Assinee, if possible, without any breach of international law, I have the honour to inform you that I propose sending Her Majesty's ship "Bittern" to Dixcove to-day to communicate with Captain Blake, of Her Majesty's ship "Druid," who will use his own judgment with reference to the affairs at Dixcove, as to proceeding himself to Assinee or allowing the "Bittern" to continue her voyage.

Much will no doubt depend on the nationality of the brig "Libra;" but if she is actually at Assinee I imagine that the only course to be pursued is to call upon the French authorities at that place to take active measures to discourage this trade, as being injurious to us, a Power in amity with France.

I am about to land, in order to consult with you as to what steps can legally be taken in this matter by the officer employed.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. R. FREMANTLE,
Captain, and Senior Naval Officer.

His Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B.,
Administrator.

Inclosure 5 in No. 19.

Sir, *The Castle, Cape Coast, August* 29, 1873, 4 P.M.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter of this date in reply to mine of yesterday, and to inform you that I concur in the course which you propose to pursue in the case of the brig "Libra," should she be found landing munitions of war at Assinee, *i.e.*, "to call upon the French authorities at that place to take active measures to discourage his trade as being injurious to us in amity with France."

From the conference which we held this morning I concur with you in thinking that a blockade of the ports of the Windward coast is necessary to prevent trading vessels furnishing the enemy with munitions of war and supplies; and having summoned the Council to consider the reports which had been received, and the expediency of issuing a proclamation on the subject, they are of opinion that the same has become necessary.

I therefore beg to forward you twenty-four copies for distribution of the Proclamation which has been issued, and to request that you will be good enough to give the necessary orders to enforce the same to the officers of the squadron under your command.

I have, however, to inform you that vessels having a permit signed by the Collector of Customs at Cape Coast, for either collecting produce along the Windward coast or landing goods, are to be permitted to do so, the ports being specified in the permit and a Customs officer being on board the vessel.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel, Administrator.*

Captain Fremantle, R.N.,
Her Majesty's ship "Barracouta."

Inclosure 6 in No. 19.

By the Queen.

A Proclamation

Settlement of the Gold Coast, to wit.
R. W. HARLEY, C.B., *Colonel, Administrator.*

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of all the Colonies and Territories thereof, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

TO the officers commanding our land and naval forces in this Settlement and its waters and all other our officers and all others whom it may concern.

Whereas hostile forces of Ashantis and other tribes are encamped and are waging war against Her Majesty the Queen in and about the western portions of the protected territories on the Gold Coast; and whereas warlike munitions, provisions, and articles useful to the enemy in the carrying on of their hostile purposes have been supplied to them from vessels trading on the Coast;

Now know ye that We do hereby proclaim and declare that, from and after the day of the date hereof, until Our pleasure herein shall be further known, the entire blockade of the coast between Cape Coast Castle and the River Assinee and of all the ports thereon, with the exception of the Port of Cape Coast, is and shall be in force.

Witness, his Honour Colonel Robert William Harley, C.B., Administrator of the Government of the Gold Coast at Cape Coast Castle, this 29th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1873.

God save the Queen.

By his Excellency's command,
(Signed) ROGER TUCKFIELD GOLDSWORTHY,
Colonial Secretary.

Inclosure 7 in No. 19.

Official Notice.

I HEREBY declare that, on the 29th day of August last, the Gold Coast from Cape Coast Castle, in latitude 5° 6′ north, longitude 1° 14′ west, to the River Assinee, in latitude

5° 8′ north, longitude 3° 23′ west, was placed in a state of blockade by a competent force of Her Majesty's ships, and are now in such state of blockade; and that all measures authorized by the law of nations and the respective Treaties between Her Majesty and the different neutral Powers will be enforced on behalf of Her Majesty against all vessels which may attempt to violate the blockade.

Given on board Her Majesty's ship "Barracouta" at Cape Coast Roads this 1st day of September, 1873.

(Signed) E. R. FREEMANTLE,
Captain and Senior Naval Officer on West Coast of Africa.

No. 20.

Governor Berkeley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received October 1.)

Government House, Sierra Leone,
September 12, 1873.
(Signed) GEORGE BERKELEY, *Governor-in-Chief.*

Sir, *The Castle, Cape Coast, August 29, 1873.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for your Excellency's information, the first Report which I have received from the Sanitary Commissioners whom I appointed in June last.

2. I certainly feel a pleasure in being able to acquaint your Excellency that the effort which has been made to improve the sanitary state of Cape Coast, has, so far, been successful; and I am not without hope that, when the present troubles are over, the salutary system now adopted will be still further improved.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator.

Inclosure 1 in No. 20.

Report of Commissioners.

Sanitary Commission, Cape Coast, August 23, 1873.

IN furnishing a Report of the work accomplished by the Sanitary Commissioners of the town of Cape Coast since its first meeting on the 26th of June last, the Board has the honour to report that the first duty undertaken was the systematic scavenging of the whole town, rendered necessary from the large influx of the fugitive population and filthy habits, and the large quantity of vegetable carried into the lower portions of the town by the rains. In carrying out this, the removal of large heaps of human excrement and decaying vegetable filth, and the cleansing of the open drains from fœtid matter, may be especially referred to.

Latrines have been constructed in each district of the town, and are now regularly used.

The open spaces are being cleared of undergrowth, and are no longer the receptacle of waste rubbish and other nuisances.

On the parade ground, the market-place, and in the wider main thoroughfares, tents and huts have been erected, a measure called for by the number of the houses which fell in, or were rendered uninhabitable or dangerous to the occupants, by the heavy rains, and the number of houseless refugees from the outlying villages.

A daily issue of rice of 1 lb. to each adult and ½ lb. to each child has been made to each person who has been properly recommended for it. The average daily issues amounting to 1,000 lbs. at present.

The Board have revised and recommended certain bye-laws for the Sanitary Regulations of the town, and, with a view to prevent a repetition of nuisances, have fixed certain limits within which only rubbish may be thrown on the beach.

The Board feel it their duty to refer to the difficulties which have beset them in carrying out their measures, especially in obtaining a fitting Inspector of nuisances, and

* "Revue Maritime et Coloniale," vol. xxviii., January to April, 1870.

in inducing any observance to sanitary rules in a people hitherto unaccustomed to any restraint.

The danger attending any extended journeys outside the town has also necessitated much perseverance on their part to obtain the simple materials for constructing the huts, tents, and latrines.

The Board feel that their special thanks are due to their Secretary for untiring exertions to carry out their various resolutions, in his official position as Colonial engineer as well as Secretary of Sanitary Commission; and they also heard with deep regret the loss by death of one of their number, the late W. C. Finlason, Esq., whose long residence in this country made him specially conversant with the habits and feelings of the natives

(Signed) SAML. ROWE, *President.*
G. T. H. LYALL, *Member.*
W. J. MERCER, C.E., *Secretary*

No. 21.

Governor Berkeley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received October 1.)

Government House, Sierra Leone,
September 12, 1873.
(Signed) GEORGE BERKELEY.

Sir, *The Castle, Cape Coast, August* 30, 1873.

IN continuation of my despatch of the 8th instant,* addressed to Lord Kimberley, I have now the honour to transmit, for his Lordship's information, the Reports of the Commissioners whom I deputed to inquire into the alleged grievances of the traders at Accra, under the increased Tariff duties imposed by Ordinance 1 of 1873, and as directed by his Lordship to consider whether any remission should be made in the case of goods actually indented for before the passing of the Ordinance.

2. I beg also to transmit the result of the inquiry made by direction of Lord Kimberley, as to certain allegations made in a Petition forwarded through me to his Lordship, setting forth that the general interests of the eastern districts are neglected, upon which I very respectfully await instructions.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator

Inclosure 1 in No. 21.

Returns.

NAMES of Parties who have imported Goods, and have already received Receipts from the Custom-House during the Month of April 1873.

Date of Landing.		Amount paid.	Amount that would be still due by Ordinance No. 1, 1873.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 21 ..	F. P. Fearon ..	78 12 9	117 19 1½	
„ ..	J. Banus	276 6 0	414 9 0	
„ ..	J. J. Clayton ..	17 9 7	37 7 11	
„ ..	J. A. Nelson ..	56 0 6	84 0 9	
„ ..	C. A. Randolph ..	16 3 6	24 7 11	
„ ..	C. L. Vanlare ..	302 3 3	453 4 10½	From bonded store.
„ ..	J. C. Lamptey ..	28 0 3	42 0 4½	Ditto.
			1,173 9 11½	

* No. 90 of Command Paper No. 2 of March 1874.

ACCOUNT of Duties collected from the Quarterly Creditors at Accra due for Quarter ending 30th June, 1873.

Date of receipt.	By whom paid.	Amount paid by old Tariff.	Difference due by new Tariff.	Remarks.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
August 14 ..	Robert Bruce ..	105 12 7	207 18 8	On spirits, 186*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*; tobacco, 21*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*
„ 14 ..	W. A. Lutterodt ..	234 0 4	300 6 4	Tobacco, 130*l.* 15*s.*; powder, 114*l.* 11*s.* 8; and *ad valorem* duty at 10 per cent., 54*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*
„ 15 ..	A. Ankrah.. ..	1,273 10 8	1,979 15 8	On spirits, 1,875*l.* 12*s.* 4*d*; on powder, 104*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*
„ 16 ..	F. and A. Swanzy ..	6 17 6	323 3 6	On spirits only.
„ 16 ..	Wm. Addo ..	286 4 10	357 13 1	On spirits only.
			3,168 17 3	

ACCOUNTS of Outstanding Debts due for September Quarter, 1873.

By whom due.	Amount.	Remarks.
	£ s. d.	
F. and A. Swanzy	37 14 3	Due to 31st July, 1873.
Wm. Addo	0 2 0	
A. Ankrah	2 7 10	

LIST of Vessels entered and cleared at Accra between the 17th and 23rd April, 1873.

Date—1873.	Ships' names.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Passengers.	Master.	Wherefrom.	Date of Clearance.
April 17 ..	Roebuck	340	12	..	C. Stevens..	Cape Coast..	23rd April, 1873.
„ 18 ..	Finlanda	384	14	5	Vernet ..	Marseilles ..	22nd „ „
„ 20 ..	Africa	1,078	47	6	Davis ..	Cape Coast..	20th „ „
„ 21 ..	Dahomey	140	10	..	C. Hoburst .	Addah ..	1st May „
„ 22 ..	Sultan of Sockotoo, ..	293	40	..	McIntosh ..	Prampram..	„ „
„ 23 ..	Loanda	898	46	160	Folland ..	Quittah ..	23rd April „

Customs Office, Accra, August 14, 1873.

Inclosure 2 in No. 21.

Declarations, &c.

The affidavit of William Addo, a native trading in the Eastern Districts of the Gold Coast, to the Honourable Commissioners of Inquiry as to the operation of the No. 1 Tariff Ordinance of 1873, in the Eastern Districts.

IN February last I left Accra on a tour of inspection of my factories at different towns from Kping to Addah, which occupied my time for two months.

I arrived at Addah about the 17th of April. Four or five days afterwards Captain E. H. Gondy, master of the American barque "Wheatlands," with whom I had had previous business transactions in rum, arrived at Addah, and in the usual way of business I purchased from him 30 puncheons of rum, for the purpose of supplying my regular customers in that district, taking out the customary permit, without any knowledge whatever that any new Tariff of duties had been passed. I have transacted a large business at Addah and Kroboe, for the last fifteen months in rum, and generally landed from American vessels from 50 to 100 puncheons of rum at a time.

On the occasion alluded to I took out a permit to land 30 puncheons for my ordinary customers. My agent at Accra, Mr. J. F. Bruce, having open instructions from me to that effect, had previously taken out a permit in my name, and supplied a few customers of mine in James Town, Accra, during my absence, and he landed for that purpose only 16 puncheons.

I landed this rum for the ordinary supply of my customers, and not beyond that limit for the purpose of speculation on a knowledge of the new Ordinance being established. I

sold it at the old rate to my customers, as those previously landed by me, at the 1*s.* Tariff, at the rate of 90 to 100 dollars per puncheon. This I can prove by my books, whereas had I been cognizant of the operation of the new Ordinance I certainly should have made new arrangements with my customers to pay me a corresponding amount, to meet the increased duties on rum.

(Signed) WM. ADDO.

Sworn before me, as one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace of the Gold Coast, on this 14th day of August, 1873.

(Signed) W. F. B. PAUL, *Civil Commandant.*

The affidavit of Thomas F. Bruce before the Honourable Commission of Inquiry as to the No. 1 Tariff Ordinance of 1873.

I AM agent and clerk to Mr. William Addo, a merchant of Accra. During his absence from home I conduct his business transactions, and sign my name, as Mr. Addo's agent, to all commercial bills, contract entered into between the Government and Mr. Addo, and I am moreover invested with authority by Mr. Addo to take out permits in his name, to land, in his absence any rum or other goods that may be required for his trade. On the 21st of April I took out an open permit to land up to 100 puncheons rum from the "Roebuck," from which I landed only 8 puncheons, as I required only that number there, taking out a coasting-trade pass for 100 puncheons, in case she might call at Addah, and find Mr. Addo there.

The "Roebuck" did not call at Addah on that occasion. I obtained a permit, and landed from the "Wheatland," about the 6th of April, 4 puncheons and 3 barrels of rum, and on the 21st another 5 puncheons.

I have on several occasions taken out permits during Mr. Addo's absence, to land rum in his name, being authorized by Mr. Addo to do so.

When I landed the last 5 puncheons I had heard a rumour that there were new duties shortly to be levied. I had not heard of any Ordinance being actually passed, nor the amount of duties to be imposed. I might have landed 50 or 100 puncheons of rum had I been so disposed.

(Signed) THOS. F. BRUCE.

Sworn before me, as one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace of the Gold Coast, on the 18th of August, 1873.

(Signed) W. F. B. PAUL, *Civil Commandant.*

Mr. Addo's Case.

MR. ADDO'S books show that no increased price was charged for the rum sold at Accra since the passing of the Ordinance No. 1 of 1873, the price being 22*l.* 10*s.* per puncheon prior to and since the passing of the same.

Of the 13 puncheons—not 16, as stated in Mr. Addo's affidavit—6 had been sold up to date, 4 on the understanding that if the duty were increased the purchasers should pay the excess.

Of the 30 puncheons landed at Addah Mr. Addo is unable to state what quantity has been sold, but his agent there had orders not to increase the price.

The "Wheatlands" did not leave Accra for Leeward till the 24th of April, hence the 30 puncheons must have been purchased after that date, and not as stated in Mr. Addo's affidavit.

The Commissioners cannot under the circumstances recommend any remission of duties on the 30 puncheons landed at Addah.

As regards the 13 puncheons they would seem to have been landed simply to carry on the business, though it would also appear by Mr. Bruce's affidavit that he had heard the rumour of the new Tariff Ordinance, exemplified by his making an arrangement with the purchasers of 4 of the puncheons, that were such rumour correct they should pay the excess of duty.

Your Commissioners however think that, if the duties be remitted in other cases, Mr. Addo will be placed in an invidious position, as he will be undersold by the other merchants, and as they do not believe that the rum landed on the 21st and 22nd of April was bought except to enable Mr. Bruce to carry on the business in Mr. Addo's absence,

they would ask your Excellency's favourable consideration in respect of the remission of the excess duty on the 13 puncheons landed at Accra on the above dates, more particularly as Mr. Addo was himself absent at the time of purchase.

(Signed) ROGER TUCKFIELD GOLDSWORTHY.
JAMES MARSHALL.
W. F. B. PAUL.

Accra, August 14, 1873.

The Declaration on oath of Ajabing Ankrah, of Accra, taken this 15th day of August, 1873, before the Undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Gold Coast.

I, AJABING ANKRAH, do solemnly declare and make oath that, from the 15th day of March last to the 21st day of April, I was negotiating with Her Majesty's Customs at Accra to be allowed quarterly credit; that my request to be allowed quarterly credit was only finally complied with on Monday, the 21st day of April last; that from the 12th April I had been in negotiation with Captain Goudy, of the barque "Wheatland," to purchase 250 puncheons of rum, provided I could succeed in obtaining the consent of Her Majesty's Customs to allow me quarterly credit; that on becoming certain, by the nature of the correspondence going on, that I should be allowed quarterly credit, I actually engaged 205 puncheons of rum from the said Captain Goudy, the bargain being concluded on Wednesday, the 16th, or Thursday, the 17th of April; that on my security having signed the necessary document on Monday, the 21st, I at once commenced to land the 205 puncheons ex "Wheatland;" that I had not the remotest idea at the time that any change was contemplated in the tariff; that I made the bargain without the remotest idea of defrauding Her Majesty's Customs, or gaining one cent extra profit on the transaction.

I solemnly swear that I have not increased my price of rum by even so much as one cowrie on the gallon. Being an illiterate man I keep no books, and cannot produce any like Europeans who do keep books; but I do swear that my prices have not increased one cent a gallon, and are even at this moment the same as they were prior to the new tariff.

I do solemnly swear that if I were to pay 2*s.* 6*d.* per gallon duty, I should lose from 1*s.* 1*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* on every gallon of rum I sold out of my store. I produce my Customs receipts for a long period prior to the new tariff, to prove that I was in the habit of buying largely of rum; and I declare that when I succeeded in getting credit to pay quarterly, I had only three or four puncheons left, and this caused me to purchase largely, especially as rum was then very scarce in Accra. A reference to the Customs records will prove that I had really been striving hard to obtain quarterly credit; and I think that when I buy with no credit, rum upon which I paid duties of 272*l.*, 542*l.*, and such large sums, it will be easily believed that I might, with credit, buy rum upon which a duty of 1,271*l.* is chargeable.

I make this declaration sincerely and solemnly believing the same to be true.

(Signed) AJABING ANKRAH, his ⋈ mark.

Witness to signature,
(Signed) E. BANNERMAN.

I also state that I did not land the full amount of rum from the "Wheatland" which I had bargained for, as I found that the amount required by the several members who trade with me have been completed. I further declare that I had a further offer to land more rum on extended credit, but having then heard it rumoured that the tariff was altered or likely to be so, I declined.

(Signed) AJABING ANKRAH, his ⋈ mark.

Witness to signature,
(Signed) E. BANNERMAN.
(Signed) W. F. B. PAUL, *J.P., Civil Commandant.*

Mr. Ankrah's Case.

MR. ANKRAH'S receipts from the Customs prove that he was in the habit of buying, prior to his being allowed quarterly credit, to the extent of about two-fifths of what he did on this occasion. This he accounts for by the fact of the quarterly credit giving him such increased facilities for payment.

He further states that, of the whole quantity of rum bought, but twenty puncheons remain on hand, the rest having been sold at no advance in the price which existed anterior to the passing of the New Tariff Ordinance.

This is only borne out by Mr. Ankrah's affidavit, he having no books to produce in support of his statement on oath.

Should Captain Goudy's affidavit, of the barque "Wheatland," be corroborative of the intended purchase, though not concluded till the 21st April, the Commissioners think Mr. Ankrah's case deserving of consideration at his Excellency's hands.

(Signed) ROGER TUCKFIELD GOLDSWORTHY.
JAMES MARSHALL.
W. F. B. PAUL.

The declaration on oath of Robert Bruce of Accra, taken this 16th day of August, 1873, before the Undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Gold Coast.

IN the month of March last I obtained quarterly credit from Her Majesty's Customs Department, but as the end of the quarter was so near at hand I did not avail myself of the privilege until the first month of the ensuing quarter; on the 4th April I took out a wholesale license, so as to enable me to import rum from shipping. Having obtained a wholesale licence, I made an agreement with the Supercargo of the "Manchester" for the purchase of 65 puncheons of rum. On the 5th April I took out a permit for 15 puncheons, which I landed at once, the Captain having previously informed the Supercargo, Mr. Frothingham, that he would be unable to discharge another cask until he had received some oil in the ship sufficient to ballast her. The "Manchester" then proceeded to leeward, and having taken in oil, returned to Accra, when I arranged to land the remaining 50 puncheons, for which I took out a permit on the 21st. I commenced landing on the same day, and had landed 12 puncheons and 33 barrels up to the 23rd April, when public notice of the new tariff was given in Accra, upon which I at once ceased to land, the reason for my so doing being that I did not wish to run any risk of any future misunderstanding, and the Supercargo of the said vessel also declining to carry out the agreement. I have sold the whole of the said rum at precisely the same rate as I had been selling previously; to those who purchased wholesale I charged and received the duty at 1*s.* per gallon only; and to my retail customers I charged the price that I had been receiving in my stores for six months previously. I declare positively that I have not altered my prices for rum to the extent of 1 cent. per gallon. My agreement with the Supercargo of the "Manchester" is still open, and if the tariff would admit of it I would land the remainder to-morrow.

(Signed) ROBERT BRUCE.

(Signed) W. F. B. PAUL, *J.P.*, *Civil Commandant.*

The deposition of George Frothingham, Agent for Messrs. Miller and Boston in the United States of America, taken before the Undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Gold Coast.

I AM agent on the Coast for the above-named firm. I agreed with Robert Bruce of Accra, merchant, to sell him 65 puncheons of rum in the months of March and April last up to the 23rd April. He had taken out of my ship, the "Manchester," 27 puncheons and 33 barrels; the remainder I am willing to deliver when matters in connection with the tariff become more settled. Robert Bruce ceased landing for a few days in April, as my ship was getting too light, and he recommenced as soon as the ship had taken in palm oil. The date of his continuing the delivery of his rum was about the 21st April.

(Signed) GEO. FROTHINGHAM.

I further depose on oath that the said "Manchester" proceeded to leeward after Robert Bruce had taken out the 15 puncheons, and that having taken in oil to leeward the said ship returned to Accra.

(Signed) GEO. FROTHINGHAM.

(Signed) W. F. B. PAUL, *J.P.*, *Civil Commandant.*

Robert Bruce's Case.

THE Affidavit distinctly makes such a statement as to justify the Commissioners in recommending Mr. Bruce's case as one for special consideration, the agreement for the purchase of the rum having been made long anterior to the passing of the Ordinance.

The Commissioners by the books can certify that some 4 or 5 puncheons of rum were sold subsequent to the passing of the new Tariff Ordinance at no increased rate, but as regards the sale of the remaining puncheons of the 12 landed, or commenced to be landed on the 21st April, on account, is shown by the books.

This, Mr. Bannerman, acting for Robert Bruce, endeavours to account for by the fact that, when puncheons of rum are given out for sale, a receipt is simply taken for them and returned on sale of puncheons, and receipt of money for same.

The Commissioners here desire to state, that books of business are very rarely properly kept by the natives, and this instance is no contradiction of the rule; and considering that the purchase was stopped, it is evident that Mr. Bruce had no intention of making a mercantile speculation owing to the Ordinance not having been promulgated at Accra at an earlier date.

(Signed) ROGER TUCKFIELD GOLDSWORTHY.
JAMES MARSHALL.
W. F. B. PAUL.

The Declaration, on oath, of Fred. J. Crocker, Agent, at Accra, of Messrs. F. and A. Swanzy, of London, taken and made before me, the Undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Gold Coast.

I AM Agent at Accra for Messrs. F. and A. Swanzy, of London, on the 23rd January last I sent an indent to my above-mentioned principals for 1,000 small and 500 large cases of gin, as shown by my books produced for the inspection of Her Majesty's Collector of Customs; on the 20th day of April the steam-ship "Africa" arrived at this port, having on board, consigned to me from Messrs. F. and A. Swanzy, 500 large and 500 small cases of gin. I landed at this port, out of that consignment, 430 large cases and 399 small cases, as are shown by my books, as well as in the Customs Blue Book; the remaining number of large and small cases were carried on by the same steamer to the Bights, and transshipped to one or other of our vessels, as there was not sufficient time to land the whole number at this port during the short stay of the steamer at Accra; the remaining 500 cases were received by, and landed from, the "Royal Irish," on the 5th day of this present month. On the 21st April I took out of bond only 13 puncheons of rum, which I required for immediate use, leaving a balance in the bonded stores of 16½ puncheons of rum, as well 2 hogsheads of tobacco, as per Memorandum No. 1, clearly showing that the 13 were not taken out of bond as a speculation, but for the purpose of ordinary use in my stores. I make this declaration conscientiously, believing the same to be true, as my books have been laid before Her Majesty's Collector of Customs to prove that no undue addition was put upon my prices for spirits after 21st April, and a very small quantity has of late been disposed of in my stores.

(Signed) FRED. J. CROCKER,
Agent for F. and A. Swanzy.

James Town, August 17, 1873.

Sworn before me, as one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, on the Gold Coast, on this 14th day of August, 1873.

(Signed) W. F. B. PAUL, *J.P., Civil Commandant.*

Mr. F. J. Crocker's Case.

Accra, August 14, 1873.

ON a careful examination of Mr. Crocker's books, by the Commissioners appointed by his Excellency the Administrator-in-chief, to inquire into the merits of each claim for consideration in connection with the Tariff Ordinance No. 1 of 1873, they find that by Mr. Crocker's Letter Book, page 285, that on the 23rd day of January, 1873, 1,000 small and 500 large cases of gin were indented for by him.

On the 20th April a permit was given to land 500 small and 500 large cases of gin, which had just arrived per steam-ship "Africa," and accordingly there were landed by Mr. Croker, 399 small and 430 large cases, the balance in each case being carried on to

Jellah Coffee and Whydah (as the steamer left before all were landed); these last were transhipped to some vessel lying off those places.

The balance, 500 small cases of gin of the total indented for, arrived on the 5th August at Accra, per ship "Royal Irish."

It was further urged by Mr. Crocker that he only took out of bond 13 puncheons of rum, leaving a balance as per Memorandum No. 1, attached, thus showing, he affirms, that it was only for immediate use and not as a speculation.

An examination of the undermentioned books, viz., Retail Store-book, Day-book, and Cash-book, showed that no appreciable difference had been made by Mr. Crocker in the prices charged for gin and rum during the three months anterior to, and the months subsequent to, the passing of the new Tariff Ordinance of 1873. The Commissioners, therefore, recommend Mr. Crocker's case to the favourable consideration of his Excellency the Administrator-in-chief, with a view to the remission of the increased rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* per gallon.

(Signed) ROGER TUCKFIELD GOLDSWORTHY.
JAMES MARSHALL.
W. F. B. PAUL.

No. 1.

EXTRACT FROM DELIVERY BOOK, APRIL 21, 1873.

Remained in bond at Garden House—
16 puncheons rum (ex "Alice").
½ „ „ (ex "Mette").
2 hogsheads tobacco.

(Signed) FRED. J. CROCKER.

Certified correct.
(Signed) D. B. YORKE, *First Clerk of Customs.*
August 14, 1873.

No. 2.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
April 20, 1873—			
By Custom's Ledger kept at Accra, the duties on gin landed ex "Africa," computed at 1*s.* per gallon	136	15	0
April 21, 1873—			
13 puncheons rum from bonded store, duty computed at 1*s.* per gallon ..	78	14	0
Total amount at 1*s.*	215	9	0
			2
At 2*s.*	430	18	0
At 6*d.*	107	14	6
Total amount at 2*s.* 6*d.*	£538	12	6

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Mr. Crocker summoned for balance	6	17	6
And difference between old and new tariff ..	323	3	6
	£330	1	0

Verdict for the Plaintiff.

Affidavit of Francis P. Fearon, trading in Accra, before the Honourable Commissioners of Inquiry, as to the operation of the No. 1 Tariff Ordinance in the Eastern Districts.

ON the 7th April last I left Accra to meet Captain J. H. Gondy, of the ship "Roebuck," at Cape Coast, for the purpose of bargaining with him for the purchase of 14 puncheons of rum to be landed at Accra. We concluded the bargain, and on the 15th April proceeded to Accra, where we arrived on the 17th. The sea being bad on the 18th and 19th, and the 20th being Sunday, I did not make any preparations for landing my rum until Monday the 21st, when I took out the permit to land. Not having the quarterly credit, I paid the Customs dues for the rum at the end of fourteen days, and obtained the usual receipt.

I declare that I concluded the purchase of the rum without any previous knowledge of the No. 1 Tariff Ordinance. I have sold this rum at the same rate that I sold rum purchased by me in March last, and that I made no increase in the price in consequence of the increase of tariff.

I am in the habit of landing from 10 to 15 puncheons of rum at a time, and these last

14 puncheons I purchased were not in excess of what I have been accustomed to land, and of which 14, 12 have been sold.

(Signed) F. P. FEARON.

Sworn before me, as one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace of the Gold Coast, and one of the Commissioners of Inquiry, on this 15th day of August, 1873.

(Signed) W. F. B. PAUL, *J.P., Civil Commandant.*

Francis Fearon's Case.

THE Commissioners having duly examined the books of Mr. Francis Fearon, certify that it is there shown that the price at which the rum, purchased *ex* "Roebuck," was sold, is not in excess of the amount charged by Mr. Fearon, prior to the passing of the Ordinance No. 1 of 1873. Yet at the same time the Commissioners feel bound to mention that though Mr. Fearon states in his affidavit that 12 out of the 14 puncheons have up to date been sold, yet this does not appear from the books, scarcely more than half that number being accounted for.

Should the statement of the master of the "Roebuck" and the Supercargo (Mr. J. H. Goudy) be corroborative of the purchase of the rum prior to the passing of the Ordinance, the Commissioners recommend that the increased duty should be remitted in this case.

(Signed) ROGER TUCKFIELD GOLDSWORTHY.
JAMES MARSHALL.
W. F. B. PAUL.

Accra, August 15, 1873.

Inclosure 3 in No. 21.

Sir, *Accra, August* 13, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to inclose you herewith a petition, addressed to his Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief, which I venture to hope may receive your support, as your recent visits here will enable you to judge of the merits of the case involved therein.

I have also the honour to inclose an affidavit to support my statement in the petition as to the goods in question being indented for long prior to the passing of Ordinance No. 1, 1873.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. J. FISCHER,
Agent for the Basle Mission Factory.

The Honourable Roger T. Goldsworthy,
Colonial Secretary, Gold Coast.

Inclosure 4 in No. 21.

To his Excellency Colonel Robert William Harley, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Administrator-in-Chief of Her Majesty's West Africa Settlements, &c. &c. &c.

The Petition of the undersigned Agent of the Basle Mission Factory at Accra.

Humbly sheweth—

THAT your Petitioner, on the 6th day of May last, having received large consignments of cotton goods and other articles, upon which the *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent. had been recently imposed, and expecting daily considerable quantities more, all of which had been indented for long prior to the imposition of the new tariff, made application to your Excellency, through the Civil Commandant of this District, that he should be accorded the same privilege as the English merchants in Accra, and be permitted to place all such goods in bond; but his said application was refused.

That your Petitioner was, in consequence, compelled to pay the 10 per cent. *ad valorem* duty upon these goods, the said duty amounting to 282*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* sterling.

That your Petitioner would, therefore, beg most respectfully to draw your

Excellency's attention to the fact of the English merchants having been granted the privilege of bonding their goods upon which the 10 per cent. *ad valorem* duty was chargeable, whilst the same privilege was denied to your Petitioner, without the grounds of such distinction being furnished to your Petitioner; and that now, by the recent abolition of that duty, the said English merchants have been placed in a position of superior advantage to your Petitioner, by which they are at once enabled to throw into the market, and have actually done so, an immense quantity of cotton goods and other articles, which, not having been subjected to any duty, they are enabled to dispose of at 10 per cent. lower than your Petitioner, who, not having been permitted to bond his goods of the same description, and having, therefore, been obliged to pay 10 per cent. thereon, is compelled to add the same on to his prices, and is, consequently, utterly unable to compete with those English merchants who have paid no duty on such goods.

Your Petitioner cannot believe that it is either the wish or the intention of Her Majesty's Government to impose upon foreigners carrying on business within Her ports and settlements upon the Gold Coast a tax from which the English merchants and others of Her Majesty's subjects are exempt, or that foreign traders should be denied privileges accorded to Her Majesty's own subjects, to the injury of their lawful business; and your Petitioner feels more than assured that this matter requires only to be clearly and respectfully represented to your Excellency in order to be rectified, and that justice may be done to your Petitioner.

Your Petitioner, therefore, humbly prays that your Excellency may be graciously pleased to take into consideration your Petitioner's case, and that you may be pleased to see fit to direct that the said sum of 282*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* which he has been obliged to pay in consequence of his application to be permitted to import goods upon the same conditions as the English merchants in Accra not having been complied with may be returned to him; and your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed) J. J. FISCHER,
Agent for the Basle Mission Factory.

Accra, August 9, 1873.

Inclosure 5 in No. 21.

I, JOHN J. FISCHER, Agent for the Basle Mission Factory at Accra, do solemnly swear that the articles imported by my firm by the several vessels enumerated in the margin,* and upon which an *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent. was paid by me to Her Majesty's Customs at Accra, were all indented for a considerable period prior to the passing of Ordinance No. 1, 1873.

(Signed) J. J. FISCHER,
Agent for the Basle Mission Factory.

Sworn before me, the Undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Gold Coast in James Town, Accra, within the said Gold Coast, this 13th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1873.

(Signed) W. F. B. PAUL, J.P.,
Civil Commandant.

LIST of Duties 10 per cent. paid.

			£	s.	d.		£	s.	d
April 29	..	Per "Liberia," the sum of	194	13	9	at 10 per cent.	19	9	4
May 4	..	„ "Biafra," „	640	14	2	„	64	1	5
May 10	..	„ "Congo," „	160	1	8	„	16	0	2
May 18	..	„ "Calabar," „	60	18	6	„	6	1	10
May 29	..	„ "Senegal," „	401	4	2	„	40	2	5
May 19	..	" "Palme," „	567	15	9	„	56	15	7
June 13	..	„ "Volta," „	156	6	11	„	15	12	7
July 5	..	„ "Palme," from Adafo	38	13	0	„	3	17	3
July 15	..	„ "Bonny,"	604	18	8	„	60	9	10
							£282	10	5

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* "Liberia," "Biafra," "Congo," "Calabar," "Senegal," "Saline," "Volta," "Palme," "Bonny."

Inclosure 6 in No. 21.

Sir, *Accra, May* 6, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to bring under your notice, for the information of his Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief, that, previous to the promulgation of the new tariff, we had ordered out a quantity of cotton goods and other articles which had been admitted free of duty at this port since April last year, and that these being just on the way, and arriving when import dues of 10 per cent. are payable on them, we find it too difficult to meet the same.

I therefore respectfully beg to ask permission to bond the same on our premises until they are actually required.

I would also beg to call your attention to my verbal application for leave to pay our Customs' dues in bills on our London house.

Trusting that this will meet with favourable consideration on the part of Her Majesty's Government at Cape Coast Castle, I have, &c.

(Signed) J. J. FISCHER,
Agent for the Basle Mission Factory.

The Civil Commandant, Accra.

Inclosure 7 in No. 21.

Sir, *Customs Office, Accra, May* 19, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that I have forwarded your application for a bonded store, and also to be allowed to pay your Customs dues by bills on London house, for his Excellency the Administrator-in-chief's approval.

I regret to state that his Excellency cannot comply with either of your requests.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. F. B. PAUL,
Civil Commandant.

J. J. Fischer, Esq.,
Agent Basle Mission Factory, Accra.

Inclosure 8 in No. 21.

Dear Sir, *Accra, May* 22, 1873.

IN reference to your communication of the 19th instant, informing me of the refusal of the Administrator-in-Chief to grant my application for permission to deposit my goods imported in a bonded store in my own premises, and to pay the Customs' dues in bills to our London agent, I have the honour to request that you will be pleased to bring under his Excellency's notice the very great and serious disadvantage which my principals in Europe will labour under by my being refused permission to bond goods, whilst most of the other large dealers in Accra have that privilege.

The loss will be the more great as we have just a vessel on the roads with cargo which there is no trade for some of it this time, and which, therefore, probably, have by time to be re-shipped again to other parts of the West Coast of Africa.

I therefore would further most respectfully request that if I cannot be granted permission to have a private bonded store, I may be allowed to deposit such goods as I do not immediately require in a Government bonded warehouse.

Trusting that this present application may meet with favourable consideration, I have, &c.

(Signed) J. J. FISCHER,
Agent for the Basle Mission Factory.

W. F. B. Paul,
Civil Commandant, Accra.

Inclosure 9 in No. 21.

Sir, *Acra, August* 18, 1873.

IN accordance with instructions received from your Excellency, the Chief Magistrate, the Civil Commandant and myself sat as Commissioners at Government House, Accra, on the 13th instant, to inquire into and report upon certain alleged grievances set forth by the Kings, Chiefs, Cabbooceirs, Merchants, Traders, and others, in two letters addressed.

The meeting was largely attended by representatives of the above classes—Kings Taki of Ussher Town and Kodjoe of James Town, being present in person.

There appears to have been a preliminary meeting amongst themselves, when it was resolved to depute Mr. E. Bannerman to act as spokesman on their behalf, and to express their views to the Commissioners, who on being informed of the wishes of the Kings and others, acceded thereto.

Your Excellency will observe that the grievances stated, are in a measure but a repetition of those made in the letter of the 12th May, 1873, to Lord Kimberley, though perhaps more fully detailed in the accompanying inclosure.

The Commissioners, whilst recognising some ground for complaint at the considerable decrease in the amount expended on Accra, under the heads of "Works and Buildings," "Roads and Improvements," in the years 1871-2, as compared with 1870, yet consider that the statement made in Paragraph 1 is not borne out by the accompanying statement of "Revenue and Expenditure" for the years 1870-1-2.

With reference to Paragraph 2, the Commissioners are of opinion that by subsidizing the Kings and Chiefs, their support would be obtained, whilst the fear of withdrawal of of such subsidy, would render them less liable to become opponents of the Government and its measures—added to which, the influence they possess would be most valuable in war or time of trouble.

Paragraph 3 contains a suggestion to extend the powers at present possessed by the Commandant.

The Commissioners would recommend that this should be complied with, as in some cases it becomes necessary to take action at once, and reference to Cape Coast for instructions would render abortive, from the delay that would occur, the plan most advisable to be adopted, as immediate action is sometimes indispensable in dealing with native Chiefs and others.

The Commandant should also have extended judicial authority, to enable him to prevent debtors leaving the eastern district, without giving security.

Paragraphs 4 and 5, contain suggestions which should, the Commissioners think, be acted on.

In Paragraph 6, the explanation is somewhat vague, and the advisability of acting up to the recommendation very doubtful. It would be giving the Kings and Chiefs a pretext for interfering with the neighbouring tribes, and would perhaps, at a future period, embroil the Government, and place it in a difficult position.

On some occasions it might, however, be permitted, when the Government would be strengthened by the co-operation of the Kings and Chiefs, though as a rule the suggestion should not be adopted.

As regards Paragraph 7, the Commissioners consider the force of Police at Accra sufficient for the requirements of the place, provided the constables are kept to their legitimate duties, which has not hitherto been the case.

An increase would certainly be necessary if they are required to act as messengers to the interior, &c., and to perform duties beyond the province.

To Paragraph 8, the Commissioners would more particularly draw your Excellency's attention, as the wants therein enumerated would, doubtless, ere this have been supplied, had a larger portion of the revenue been set apart for Accra, by former Administrators.

A Hospital for this district is most essential; there is none here except the military, which has only accommodation for the sick of the detachment 2nd West India Regiment.

Regarding a Government school, the Commissioners do not at present recognise the necessity of one, till other and more important wants are supplied, as the Wesleyan and German missions have various schools throughout the eastern district; but it might be advisable to give a sufficient grant to build a school-house at Ussher Town, to put the inhabitants in this respect on an equality with those of James Town. This school might be made over to the Wesleyans or other missionary body, whose efforts seem not to have been unsuccessful with regard to education.

A better and more perfect system of drainage should be adopted, and the wharves and roads repaired to save a larger outlay hereafter.

The lighting of the streets could well be left for future consideration.

The grievances so called in Paragraph 9, should not be acceded to as regards the sale

of spirits—the taking out a license being surety, as it were, for good behaviour; they would recommend, however, that the amount to be paid for an auctioneer's license be reduced.

Paragraph 10. This is the plan adopted in each of the Settlements, and it is only fair that importers should pay the Custom's officials for superintending the loading of goods on a Sunday.

The recommendation in Paragraph 11, might be attended to with advantage, to the health of the inhabitants of so large and populous a town as Accra.

Paragraph 12. This matter being under consideration, the Commissioners think it would be out of place to offer any opinion.

The recommendation contained in Paragraph 13, is deserving of qualified consideration, and the Commissioners respectfully suggest, that one of the Members of Council should represent the interests of the community of Accra and District; this would be not only politic, but would remove an existing cause of complaint.

The Civil Commandant, in the interests of a very large District, would likewise be useful at the framing of the estimates, from his knowledge of its requirements.

With regard to Paragraph 14, the Commissioners are of opinion that measures might be taken to obviate recourse on the part of traders to native Chiefs, who invariably assist those best able to pay, without regard to the justice of the case.

Paragraph 15. The forts as a means of defence would be of little use, there not being any guns available for service.

The Commissioners think that so important a place as Accra should not be left without ordnance.

With reference to Paragraph 16, from an inspection of the Court House, and being present at a sitting therein, the Commissioners cordially concur in the suggestion contained in this paragraph.

Regarding Paragraph 17, the Commissioners, viewing the objection of the people of Accra to sell in these market sheds, and that at present they are in no way utilised, consider that the recommendation of the Kings, Chiefs, &c., should be carried out.

(Signed) ROGER TUCKFIELD GOLDSWORTHY.
JAMES MARSHALL.
W. F. B. PAUL.

Inclosure 10 in No. 21.

(A.)

Grievances of the Kings, Chiefs, merchants, and people of Accra, as stated before a Committee assembled at Government House, Accra, on the 13th August, 1873, at noon, by order of his Excellency the Administrator-in-chief, and composed as follows:—

R. T. Goldsworthy, Colonial Secretary.
James Marshall, Chief Magistrate.
W. F. B. Paul, Civil Commandant, Accra.

MR. EDMUND BANNERMAN having been appointed spokesman by the meeting, laid the following grievances before the Committee:—

1. That considering the amount yearly contributed by Accra to the revenue of the Gold Coast, a very insufficient portion of the same has been expended on Accra, and for the benefit of that district, as the estimates of revenue and expenditure would prove.

2. That the Kings and Chiefs have been deprived of the authority formerly exercised by them, also of the revenues derived from fines and other sources which are not now permitted; added to which the deprivation of the jurisdiction formerly exercised by them lessens their influence. As an instance was adduced the difficulties experienced by Kings Codjoe and Tackie when called on by Administrator Simpson in war time to furnish their respective contingents, on which occasion the subordinate Chiefs refused to obey them.

This, it was urged, might be remedied by an annual subsidy being paid to the Kings and leading Chiefs, to enable them to keep up their dignity among the people, to get their forces in motion when required, and to perform the services which the Government expects from them.

They desired that their relations with the Government should be clearly defined, as at present they, the Kings and Chiefs, were often interfered with, but got nothing in return.

That certain Kings were formerly subsidized.

3. That the Civil Commandant should have more discretionary power, as inconvenience and suffering are frequently occasioned by having to refer everything to Cape Coast.

Former Commandants, Captain Lees for instance and his predecessors, had power to act as was deemed necessary for the good of the place. They also suggest that the Civil Commandant should have authority to issue writs to prevent debtors leaving Accra without giving security.

4. That the Supreme Court should sit oftener and more regularly. This year it has not sat previous to the present Session for ten months, and this has happened before. It is suggested that it should sit at least three times in each year.

5. That the Administrator should likewise occasionally visit Accra.

For two years Accra had not been visited by any Officer administering the Government.

6. That on all occasions the King's messengers should accompany the Government messenger when sent on any mission to other Chiefs; this would prevent advantage being taken of the ignorance of a Government messenger, generally, only constable; added to which the hands of the Government would be strengthened thereby. It was further instanced that when a Government messenger is sent to a tribe on a mission of peace, and negotiations fail, that such tribe can immediately commence war; thus taking the others unaware, this could be avoided were the above suggestion carried out. Criminals at large also could be more easily arrested when the co-operation of the Chiefs were sought.

7. That the police constables are insufficient and inefficient, as exemplified by the frequent robberies and burglaries which are committed almost daily.

8. That the following wants be supplied to the town:—

A hospital (there not being one at present), with a surgeon and staff on the Colonial establishment.

School-houses to be built, and the schools to be supported by Government.

A grant to be made to the two Missionary Schools (Wesleyan and German Protestant), at present existing.

Lights for lighting the principal thoroughfares. A better system of drainage to be introduced.

Repairs to wharves, roads, &c., required. A new public tank in a more central position, the present one near Salt Pond supplying brackish water, and being therefore unfit for drinking purposes.

9. That retail and auctioneer's licenses should be abolished, they bringing in but little revenue.

It was stated that only 3*l.* 10*s.* was received by the one auctioneer of Accra, as commission on goods sold, against 10*l.* for such licences for the year.

10. That the Customs' regulation should be amended in respect to the payment of landing-waiters for sevices performed on a Sunday.

11. That an Inspector of Nuisances, under Sanitary Commissioners, be provided.

12. That the present great scarcity of rum, and the fact that none is being landed, proves that the district cannot bear the heavy duty of 2*s.* 6*d.* per gallon imposed by the new Tariff Ordinance No. 1 of 1873. As there is but little gold dust and no importation of specie, the general business of the country being one of barter, these heavy duties cannot be paid. It is therefore hoped that so high a tariff may be abolished.

Further, it was believed that in another month or so the rum trade would be stopped entirely, owing to the existing rates of duty, and thus the chief sources of revenue would be lost to the Government.

13. That Accra should be represented in Council by two members.

That the two unofficial members lately appointed, Messrs. Grant and Cleaver, are ignorant of the wants of the eastern districts; as the interests of Accra are quite distinct from those of Cape Coast.

Formerly the Civil Commandant and Mr. Joine were in Council, and represented Accra.

14. That protection be afforded at Prampram and Addah to traders; at present protection has to be requested of the Chief, and payment for same necessarily follows.

15. That the condition of the forts is very insecure and disgraces them, the Kings and Chiefs.

16. That the present Court-house, owing to its proximity to the sea and the noise occasioned by the surf, should be removed to a more suitable position.

17. That the two market sheds, erected at the cost of 1000*l.*, be turned to some account. The same might easily be utilized, considering the many wants of the place.

Inclosure 11 in No. 21.

(B.)

STATEMENT of actual Revenue collected and Payments made at Accra, as shown by their Accounts current for the Years 1870, 1871, and 1872, respectively:—

	Revenue Collected.			Payments Made.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1870	8,098	8	1¼	9,951	5	1½
1871	8,976	4	8½	9,018	13	3
1872	9,397	17	9	8,989	14	7½
Total ..	26,472	10	6¾	27,959	13	0

MEMORANDUM OF EXPENDITURE UNDER SUNDRY HEADS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1870—Works and buildings	2,479	9	1			
Roads and improvements	145	7	1			
Aborigines	439	14	9			
				3,064	10	11
1871—Works and buildings	839	19	10			
Roads and improvements	110	0	0			
Aborigines	370	17	5			
				1,320	17	3
1872—Works and buildings	306	10	2			
Roads and improvements	..					
Aborigines	363	17	9			
				670	7	11
				£5,055	16	1

No. 22.

Colonel Harley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received October* 1.)

My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, September* 1, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, in continuation of my despatch of the 29th ultimo,* the copy of a letter from Captain Fremantle, the Senior Naval Officer, informing me that the blockade of the Windward coast, as laid down in the Proclamation of the 29th ultimo, would be rendered effective by the arrangements which he has been good enough to make with the ships on this station, and that it is already in force *de facto*.

2. I have reason to think, my Lord, that the measures which have been now taken have been adopted none too early, as already an English brig, the "Alligator," has arrived on the coast, belonging to Messrs. Swanzy, of London, and I am informed by Captain Fremantle has landed 370 kegs of powder, besides gin and brandy, at Grand Bassam, another place on the coast under the French flag, about thirty miles from Assinee, and which also largely supplies the Ashantees with munitions of war, the master at first stated to the boarding officer that he had landed 600 kegs of powder at Assinee, but he afterwards contradicted this, and said he landed no powder there, but only rum, cloth, and other articles; his manifest shows 3,260 kegs of gunpowder for Cape Coast.

3. Captain Fremantle further informs me, that he is inclined to question whether the statements as to the amount of gunpowder landed and the locality are correct, and recommends inquiry to be made, which I have set on foot, anyhow from Grand Bassam the Ashantees could no doubt be supplied, and I am told that Messrs. Swanzy have four steam launches there, and an agent both there and at Assinee.

4. I have addressed a letter to the French Agent at both Assinee and Grand Bassam, a copy of which I very respectfully submit for your Lordship's information, in the hope that it may be the means of obtaining their active intervention to put a stop to the landing of munitions of war at both these places.

5. I took advantage of my visit to Elmina on the 30th ultimo to confer with M. Le Jeune, the Netherlands Consul, with reference to the brig "Libra," which was under Dutch colours, and to which I drew your Lordship's attention in my despatch of the 29th ultimo,* as she had been reported as having disposed of quantities of munitions of

* No. 19.

war recently at Assinee, and I told him the Government relied on his co-operation in preventing vessels under the Dutch flag from supplying the hostile natives in any way with either provisions or ammunition; in reply, he assured me that the Government might rely with entire confidence in his doing all he could to prevent the introduction of warlike material and powder by vessels under the Netherlands flag along any part of the coast now blockaded from which the Ashantees or their allies would be likely to get supplies. Mr. Hamel, the Vice-Consul, was present during the interview. I have notice of the Proclamation sent to all the Consuls and Agents both here, at Acera, and elsewhere that they reside, and I may inform your Lordship that in all I have done I have been guided by the advice of the law adviser of the Government, in whom I have every confidence, and who at all times renders me most willing and cordial assistance.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel.*
Administrator.

Inclosure 1 in No. 22.

Sir, "*Barracouta*," *Cape Coast, August* 30, 1873.

IN reply to your letter of yesterday, forwarding proclamation of blockade of the coast line from Assinee River to Cape Coast Castle, I have the honour to inform you that I have made the requisite arrangements for instituting an effective blockade of that part of the coast by the ships on this station, and that it is already in force *de facto*.

Vessels having a permit from the Collector of Customs and a Custom-house officer on board will be allowed to trade in the ports specified in the permit as required.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. R. FREMANTLE,
Captain and Senior Officer.

His Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B.,
Administrator.

Inclosure 2 in No. 22.

Gentlemen, *The Castle, Cape Coast, August* 30, 1873.

UNDERSTANDING that you are the agents of the French Government at Assinee and Grand Bassim, I would invite your assistance in preventing vessels trading along the coast landing munitions of war at either of those places, which I have reason to believe largely supply the Ashantees and their allies ,and thus enables them to prolong a war with the Protectorate, the tribes of which are under the protection of England, a Power in close alliance with France.

2. Information has reached me that the brig "Libra" has been landing quantities of gunpowder and other munitions of war at Assinee, and also the brig "Alligator" at Grand Bassam; and as it is most important to put a stop to such supplies reaching the enemy, I have issued a Proclamation blockading the Windward coast under the flag of England, from Cape Coast Castle to the River Assinee, a copy of which I beg to inclose for your information.

3. I trust I may have your active co-operation and support in this matter, which, if permitted to continue, must prolong the invasion of the Ashantees, and cause increased suffering and probable famine amongst the people who are under Her Majesty's protection, and that, from the cordial relations which exist between the Governments of England and France, I may rely upon your using every effort to discourage the landing of munitions of war at Assinee and Grand Bassam for supplying the Ashantees and their allies.

4. A copy of this communication will be forwarded by the next mail from here to England for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator.

MM. Verdier and Co., Agents of the
French Government at Assinee and Grand Bassam.

No. 23.

Colonel Harley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received October* 1.)

My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, September* 1, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Lordship's despatch of the 31st July last,* and, in reply, to acquaint your Lordship that no answer has been sent by me to the letter of the King of Ashantee, as I found, after the most careful consideration of the matter, and seeking the advice of those most competent to judge, that no answer which might be sent would stay the invasion which had then by its success led the King no doubt to make the absurd demands he did, hence, that no reply could be sent under those circumstances which would not have been attended more or less with loss of dignity to the Government, if it did not provoke increased anger on the part of the King, by reminding him of the great wrong he had done in invading the Protectorate, and his having broken every pledge of good faith which he had given, as well as detaining the messengers sent to him, but would also probably induce him to make prisoners of any others sent to Coomassie and, if the message was not agreeable to him, which I cannot well see how it could be under the circumstances, he would probably sacrifice their lives, which would not tend to mend matters.

2. But there was yet another reason, my Lord, which was, that I did not wish the state of the Fantee forces to be known at Coomassie, as well as the slender strength of the garrisons along the coast, which would probably be the case, either under the threat of life or bribe. Moreover, as the messengers would have to pass through the Ashantee camp, where this information would most probably be given, I thought it most advisable to avoid this, and, upon the whole, I decided that the safer course was not to send any answer for the present, nor until some favourable opportunity offered for communicating direct with the King, and the proper time had arrived for doing so.

3. I very respectfully hope that these reasons will meet with your Lordship's approval.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator.

No. 24.

Colonel Harley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received October* 1.)

My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, September* 2, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, the arrival here this day of the French sloop-of-war "Le Brégant," Captain Mathieu.

2. He landed shortly after his arrival, with Captain Fremantle, and came to see me, when I informed him of the Proclamation of blockade; and I also took advantage of the opportunity to impress upon him that I counted upon his assistance in exercising his influence to put a stop to munitions of war being supplied to the Queen's enemies at Asinee and Grand Bassam, places under French protection; and I handed him an official letter on the subject, inclosing a copy of the Proclamation, and also of my letter to MM. Verdier and Co.

3. Captain Mathieu assured me that he had already received instructions from the French Admiral, whom he had just left at the Gaboon, to afford every assistance he possibly could in the matter to Her Majesty's Government; and, further, that he would make every exertion with King Amantifon to dissuade him from allowing his people to trade with the Ashantees. I need scarcely inform your Lordship how warmly I thanked him in the name of the local Government, for his promises of co-operation and aid. He leaves here to-mororw for Assinee; and Her Majesty's gun-boat "Decoy" is also going there, calling at the stations along the Windward coast, with supplies, ammunition, &c.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY.

Inclosure in No. 24.

Sir, *The Castle, Cape Coast, September* 2, 1873.

I DO myself the honour to forward you copy of a Proclamation which I issued in the name of the Queen, on the 29th ultimo, declaring a blockade of that portion of the coast under the flag of England, from Cape Coast Castle to the River Assinee.

* No. 10 of Command Paper No. 2 of March 1874.

I also forward, for your information, copy of a letter which I have addressed to MM. Verdier and Co., agents for the French Government at Assinee and Grand Bassam.

These documents will explain the cause for the Proclamation, and the necessity for its immediate issue.

I have, therefore, to hope that, from the cordial relations which at present exist between the Governments of France and England, that I may rely upon having your assistance in preventing the introduction of munitions of war at Assinee and Grand Bassam, from which I am aware the Ashantees and their allies draw large supplies.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel*,
Administrator.

Captain Mathieu,
French sloop "Le Brégant," Cape Coast Roads.

No. 25.

Colonel Harley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received October* 1.)

My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, September* 2, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, the latest accounts which I have received from the Civil Commandants of Axim and Dixcove, the former giving a more detailed account of the causes which led to the destruction of the town; and the latter explaining the reasons which led Captain Blake, Her Majesty's ship "Druid," to destroy Aquidah, a hostile village adjacent to Dixcove.

2. By a report received last evening from Elmina, the Ahantas are said to have driven the Ashantees back across the Prah, and that they are now in considerable numbers near the Island of Supome; I do not, however, attach much credit to this report, as it has not been confirmed.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel*,
Administrator.

Inclosure 1 in No. 25.

Sir, *Fort St. Anthony, Axim, August* 22, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of his Excellency, a more detailed report relative to the burning of Axim, than that transmitted on the 18th instant.

On the 13th instant I requested the King of Axim to give me his cane bearer next morning, as I intended, at 5 A.M., to proceed with my police in a surf-boat to convoy part of the way some of King Blay's men, who were returning to Appolonia with powder and lead, and I wished to land the cane-bearer near the place where King Blay's men had been taken, in order that he might convey a message direct from me to the Chiefs who were retaining the captured men. The King promised to comply with my request, but at 5 o'clock A.M. next day, when we were about starting in the boats, no cane-bearer made his appearance. I therefore sent to the King saying, I was ready to start and was only waiting for his cane-bearer, but my messenger returned with the intelligence that neither the King nor his cane-bearer could be found, and that the King's house was empty, everything having been removed. I at once proceeded to the King's house and found that the report of the messenger was true; and, in addition, it became apparent that another exodus of the people had taken place during the night. I then sent for the head Chief who immediately came to where I stood, and on asking him where the King was, he replied that he did not know, but that he thought that he, the King, had ran away to the bush during the night, and taken his people with him.

As it was advisable to carry out the convoying of the powder and lead for King Blay as soon as possible, I departed for that purpose; but before leaving sent message to the Chiefs, and through them to the King, requesting them to meet me at the fort early in the afternoon of the same day.

I returned to Axim at about 1 o'clock P.M., and a short time afterwards sent for the King and Chiefs, but only the latter attended. I could get no definite intelligence from the Chiefs relative to the King's object in disappearing, as they stated they did not know the reason why he had left the town; but they promised to send to him at once, in order to try to induce him to come in.

I entreated the Chiefs for their own sakes and for the sake of those belonging to them

to be loyal and peaceable, and received the assurance from them that they would follow my advice.

In the evening, according to promise, the Chiefs came again to the fort, and stated that the King promised to come in next morning.

I waited till 11 A.M. next day, viz., the 14th instant, and then sent for the Chiefs, who, on their arrival at the fort, stated that the King had not appeared, and that most of the people had left the town.

They begged me to allow them to despatch another messenger to the King, and promised that by 4 o'clock P.M. they would return to the fort whether the King came back or not.

Four o'clock came and passed, and on waiting for half-an-hour and no Chiefs appearing, I sent a messenger for them, who, on his return, stated that he could not find any of the Chiefs save one, namely, Juassie Chabrah, who is the principal Chief at Axim. Chief Chabrah came at once to the fort, and said that almost all his own people had ran away, and that as far as he could learn the other Chiefs had decamped to the bush. He affirmed his intention of remaining loyal to our flag, and asked permission for his property being stored in the fort, which permission I gladly accorded him.

On the following morning, viz., that of the 15th instant, no Chiefs, except Chief Chabrah, could be found in Axim, and the town was deserted except by a number of men who carried guns in their hands and who assumed a hostile attitude towards us.

I sent, through an uncle and a nephew of Chief Chabrah's, two messages to these men, ordering them to come in and give up their arms, and giving them a certain time to comply with said order; but at the expiration of the time given there was no appearance of my order being obeyed.

Wishing to give the deluded people every chance, and hoping against hope that, before it was too late, the King, Chiefs, and people would see the folly and madness of their conduct, I sent a message through Chief Chabrah's uncle to the King and Chiefs, pointing out how suicidal was the course they were pursuing, and telling them that, if they did not return at once and advise their people to obey the orders I had given them, I would consider that they had declared themselves as enemies to our flag. I waited during the remainder of that day and all through the next, but neither King, Chiefs, nor any messenger returned.

Next morning, namely, the 17th instant, a number of men bearing arms showed at intervals between the houses of a part of Axim called "low town," and about half-a-dozen of these running out from behind a house, planted a large Dutch flag for a second or two within 100 yards of the fort, and then ran back with the flag behind the houses again.

I requested a shot to be at once fired from the fort, which was accordingly done.

On the police and a dozen Fantee volunteers, who were outside the fort gate, proceeding in the direction where the men bearing the Dutch flag had disappeared, they were fired at from behind some houses which were situated about 150 yards from the fort, and six of them wounded, viz, two policemen and four of the volunteers, amongst which latter was Mr. Sam (Agent for Messrs. Swanzy and Co., at Axim) who received severe bullet wounds. One of my landing waiters was also wounded by a shot fired out of a house situated within 30 yards of the fort, he being at the time as close as 10 yards to the fort walls. I thereupon requested the officer commanding the troops, namely, Lieutenant Des Barres, to at once open fire on the town, and as soon as a few rockets and some cases were fired, I proceeded to burn the town, effecting this by setting fire by hand to the houses.

I am using every effort, both by example and superintendence, to clear the bush round Axim, but as I have only the police and about a dozen volunteers, and some of these I have to detail as guards, the work does not progress as quickly as I would wish.

I have, however, already a considerable space cleared round the town. I have, in my despatch dated the 20th instant, already reported for his Excellency's information the occurrences which took place on the 19th instant.

I purpose, as soon as possible, to communicate with the King and Chiefs of Princes, in order to ascertain which side they have determined to elect for, and if I can succeed in inducing the Princes' people to give proofs of loyalty to our flag, I will have some reason to hope that the Axim people will send in to sue for pardon.

In the event of such taking place, I will, with his Excellency's approval, return an answer to the effect, that the Kings and Chiefs must give themselves up as prisoners and trust to the clemency of the Government; that the ringleaders who fired on our people on the 17th and 19th instants must be delivered up, to be dealt with as the Government decides; that every man must give up his arms and ammunition; that every man must give three days a week work, under my superintendence, in cutting down bush and

erecting stockades round the town; and, finally, that the longer the Kings, Chiefs, and people hesitate to accept these terms, the harder for them will the conditions be made.

Trusting that what I have done and am doing will meet with his Excellency's approval, I have, &c.

(Signed) V. SKIPTON GOULDSBURY,
Civil Commandant, Axim.

The Honourable
The Colonial Secretary.

Inclosure 2 in No. 25.

Sir, *Dixcove Fort, August* 30, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Administrator, that, after consulting with Captain Blake of Her Majesty's ship "Druid" as to the proper course to pursue to punish the people of Aquidah for the outrages committed by them on the loyal natives of Dixcove and its neighbourhood, and also to prevent them from attacking Dixcove from the west (which is of great importance, as all the people are required to protect the town from the Ashantees attacking on the east of Dixcove), having requested Captain Blake to take such steps as he might deem fit, it was arranged that the loyal natives should march upon Aquidah upon the morning of the 28th instant, remaining clear of the town until a flag was hoisted at the mast head of the "Druid."

On the night of the 27th I went on board the man-of-war with seventeen Houssas, and at 9 A.M. Captain Blake commenced firing upon the town of Aquidah. As the natives had deserted it at the approach of the ship, very few shots were fired, and the loyal natives made their entrance. Captain Blake and myself landed, accompanied by the Houssas only. We remained on shore until the town was completely destroyed.

The loyal natives behaved in a very orderly manner, and no shots were fired by them. Ten barrels of palm oil were found on the beach of Aquidah. I have reason to believe that this was the property of a Dixcove native. I was obliged to leave it at Aquidah as there was no means of transport. I warned the Dixcove people that it was not to be touched.

I trust that his Excellency will not consider that I have acted improperly in requesting Captain Blake to fire upon Aquidah, as the people of Achowa, whose town had been three times attacked and finally burnt down by the Aquidahs, were in constant dread of a fresh attack, and were unable to gather their corn, their plantations being situated close to Aquidah.

It is reported that the inhabitants of the latter town have all removed to Princes.

I have, &c.
(Signed) PERCIVAL HUGHES, *Commandant of Dixcove.*

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary,
Cape Coast.

Inclosure 3 in No. 25.

Sir, *Dixcove Fort, August* 30, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to state, for the information of his Excellency the Administrator, that an Ashantee prisoner was brought to me yesterday from Wassaw; he informs me that the people of Chamah have ferried all the Ashantees across the Prah into Wassaw.

A messenger from Wassaw also came in yesterday to beg for some guns and powder, as there were 6,000 Ashantees between Dixcove and Chamah. This, in my opinion, is a very great exaggeration, but the report I believe is partly true. There is no doubt that some fighting has taken place, and that, according to the Ashantee prisoner's story, all the Ashantees are endeavouring to make their way back. He also says that after Elmina had been destroyed they had determined to return, but the Elminas sent a message saying that, if they would stop, all the Ashantees would help them to drive the English off the coast.

A Dutch ship is now at Dixcove, with guns on board. Should his Excellency think

fit, the people of Wassaw might be allowed to purchase some of these guns for their defence. I have not of course, as yet, allowed any guns to be landed.

I have, &c.

(Signed) PERCIVAL HUGHES, *Commandant of Dixcove.*

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary,
Cape Coast.

No. 26.

Colonel Harley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received October* 1.)

My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, September* 3, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to transmit copies of the Civil Commandant's Reports on the claims arising out of the bombardment of Elmina on the 13th June last, submitted to your Lordship by Mr. FitzGerald, editor "African Times," in his application of the 15th July last,* which was forwarded for my information under cover Gold Coast, 17th July, 1873.

2. From these Reports (the result of the investigation which I directed the Civil Commandant to hold) your Lordship will perceive that in Mr. Davis' case he states that, so far as he can ascertain, there are no grounds for the claim.

3. With reference to the claim of Mr. J. A. de Vier, or, more properly, Mr. FitzGerald, your Lordship will observe, from the Report, that the property was left in the public streets for days before the bombardment, nor did Mr. de Vier avail himself of the protection afforded to the merchants and traders generally, to remove it to the Castle Stores for security, which he might have done had he chosen; it therefore seems to me that he has no just claim against the Government for compensation for any losses he may have sustained.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator.

Inclosure 1 in No. 26.

Sir, *Elmina, August* 19, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief, that with regard to the claim for compensation made on his Excellency by Mr. S. Davis, of Cape Coast (*vide* the accompanying letter), there is, so far as I can ascertain, no grounds for the same.

Mr. Samuel Davis, I am told, removed almost all his goods from his store here previous to the bombardment, and even had he not done so, his stock on hand could not possibly be valued at so much as 100*l.* I cannot discover that, previous to leaving Elmina, he made any list of the contents of his house and store, or placed his premises in charge of anyone. No complaint has been made to me as District Magistrate touching the plundering of Mr. S. Davis' store and house, as would be the proper course to pursue under the circumstances. It has come to my knowledge that two of Mr. Davis' nephews were at his store on the day mentioned, and had removed some articles from it. I am very much inclined to believe that his own family could give him more information respecting his stolen or alleged stolen property than anyone else in Elmina.

With respect to the property he says he lost in the Castle, that he must look to from the parties in whose charge he placed it, and who brought it to the Castle at their own risk.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. T. O'REILLY,
Acting Civil Commandant, Elmina.

The Hon. R. T. Goldsworthy,
Colonial Secretary, Cape Coast.

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* No. 1.

Inclosure 2 in No. 26.

Sir, *Elmina, September* 2, 1873.

IN reply to your letter I have the honour to forward to your Excellency, for the information of Lord Kimberley, the accompanying Report on a statement made by Mr. J. A. de Vier.

Mr. J. A. de Vier informs me that he wrote to Mr. FitzGerald to inform him that he lost the palm oil during the bombardment of Elmina which he had purchased with the last consignment of goods he (Mr. FitzGerald) had entrusted him with, and to explain why he had not transmitted to England the usual return.

My oil was not in store; ranged alongside of my house of business. The oil was consumed by the burning house having fallen upon it. I was absent from Elmina on the day of the bombardment, having been sent to Akinim (as was my duty as captain of volunteers) by the loyal Chiefs to call the late King's counsellors and second King Attah to the Castle to lay down their arms in token of submission to the British flag. As we were coming back the bombardment commenced, so we were obliged to go back to Akinim, when the people accused me of wanting to betray them into the hands of the English. As I feared they would kill me, I ran away to the bush, and on my return to Elmina I found all my property gone.

Mr. de Vier seems to have taken no precautionary measure respecting his oil or property. It was lying in the public street for days before the bombardment; nor did he remove any of his property into the Castle Stores, as the other merchants did, it being perfectly well known in the town that if the Elmina people did not satisfy the authorities that they were loyal and trustworthy, the town would be bombarded to prevent its being burned against the Castle.

Cobbena Anchie, relation and housekeeper or storekeeper to Mr. de Vier, states that the eight puncheons and four barrels (not three as stated in Mr. de Vier's letter) were the property of Mr. de Vier; does not know why the oil was notb rought into the Castle for safety as was done by all the other loyal merchants days before the bombardment.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. T. O'REILLY,

Acting Civil Commandant, Elmina.

His Excellency Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 27.

Colonel Harley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received October 1.)

Sir, *The Castle, Cape Coast, September* 4, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Lordship's despatch, Gold Coast, 11th August, 1873,* instructing me, in view of a possible movement of the Ashantees in the direction of Accra, "to take immediate steps to cause the condition of the defences at Accra to be examined and the place to be put in a position to resist an attack."

2. I shall lose no time in communicating with the officer commanding the troops on the subject, and I shall also be prepared to disburse such sums as may be necessary in obedience to your Lordship's wishes in adopting measures of temporary defence, as more at present is not possible to accomplish, nor until your Lordship considerately sends from England an Engineer officer with a competent staff to rebuild the forts at Accra, which Colonel Ord, in 1865, reported to a Select Committee of the House of Commons "to have been shattered to pieces by earthquakes in the year 1863, and those forts have not since been repaired" (vide Minutes of Evidence, Blue Book Report on West Africa, page 43). Indeed, my Lord, as ten years have passed since then, you can readily imagine them now, as I believe them to be, in a state of crumbling ruin, which will take an expenditure of several thousands of pounds to put in a proper state of defence.

3. At this time also, I regret to have to inform your Lordship that the health of the colonial engineer, Mr. Mercer, who is a capable and deserving officer, has broken down under the many duties which the events of this year have imposed upon him, and having been out three and a half years I can no longer refuse him the leave to recruit, which the colonial surgeon informs me is absolutely necessary.

* Vide No. 27 of Command Paper No. 1 of March 1874.

4. In the meantime, my Lord, and that matters of so important a character may not be deferred, I have applied to Colonel Festing for the services of Captain Crease, of the Royal Marines, who, I understand, is a civil engineer, and was employed in that capacity in China, to be placed at the disposal of the Local Government, as a temporary measure, and with your Lordship's sanction, he can receive half Mr. Mercer's present salary of 300*l.* and his full allowances. I shall send Captain Crease at once to Accra, to examine the present state of the defences there, and to furnish a Report for your Lordship's information.

5. I shall also request the Governor-in-Chief to spare me the services of the Assistant-Colonial Surveyor, from Sierra Leone, as the work of reconstruction now required at Elmina, Accra, and here, will require an active and intelligent supervision, without which there will be a largely increased outlay upon work very incompletely done.

6. I have also sanctioned the expenditure necessary for putting the redoubts "Bakenstein" and "De Veer," at Elmina, in order, as the officer commanding troops did not feel at liberty to spend any money upon them, pending a reference to the Secretary of State for War; I forward the correspondence for your Lordship's information.

7. I trust I may have your Lordship's approval of the arrangements I have now the honour to submit.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator.

Inclosure 1 in No. 27.

Sir, *The Castle, Cape Coast, September* 1, 1873.

I HAVE to draw your attention to the condition of the redoubts "Bakenstein" and "De Veer," at Elmina, and to request you will be so good as to direct that immediate steps may be taken for their repair, and that guns may be mounted on them, as they are important positions, and afford good points of observation. I am also informed that they are held in much dread by the natives and Ashantees.

The expense of this work, I apprehend, would be borne by the Imperial Treasury, and not allowed to fall upon local revenue; but rather than so important a service should be deferred, I will sanction the expenditure from local funds.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator.

Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, R.M.A.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 27.

Sir, *Cape Coast Castle, September* 3, 1873.

IN answer to your letter of the 1st instant, I have the honour to state that I do not feel justified in incurring the expenditure required to put the redoubts "Bakenstein" and "De Veer," at Elmina, in a proper state of repair from the Imperial funds, without reference to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for War.

I therefore beg that your Excellency will sanction the expenditure from local funds, according to the last paragraph in your letter (in which you make that proposition), pending decision from the War Office, as to whether the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for War will authorize such expenditure or not.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. W. FESTING, *Lieutenant-Colonel, R.M.A.,*
Commanding Troops.

His Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 28.

Governor Berkeley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received October* 1.)

Government House, Sierra Leone,
September 12, 1873.
(Signed) GEORGE BERKELEY.

Sir, *The Castle, Cape Coast, September* 4, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Civil Commandant's Report from Accra on the state of the town and district, as also the instructions I have sent to him through the Colonial Secretary in reply.

2. In comparing this Report with the alleged grievances of the people at Accra, which I have forwarded to your Excellency in my despatch of the 30th ultimo,* with the Commissioner's Report on the same, I am disposed to think with regard to the public buildings and general expenditure, Accra is in a more favourable position than Cape Coast, the head-quarters of the Government, as at present there is neither court-house, police-court, barracks, nor hospital, except the most wretched make-shifts, discreditable to the civilizing influences assumed to have been at work here so long; and, as the seat of Government, I take it, leaving an impression upon the minds of observant travellers as bearing not much impress of the great country which gives it protection. However, we have now, thanks to the Sanitary Committee and a strict enforcement of the rules, a town capable of much improvement, not only in its buildings, but in the health of its population.

3. I have directed Civil Commandants to furnish Reports half-yearly upon the state of their districts, which has not been hitherto done, for your Excellency's information.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator.

Inclosure 1 in No. 28.

Sir, *Government House, Accra, August* 18, 1873.

IN accordance with instructions from his Excellency the Administrator-in-chief, I have the honour to forward the following Report of the condition of James Town, and the general repairs and improvement required. As the health of the town is a question of importance, I would call attention to the very defective system of drainage in Accra. Some of the old sewers are falling in, and are in want of immediate repairs, and it would, I think, be desirable to have stone or brick drains on each side of the streets, as the people are in the habit of throwing all their rubbish, dirty water, &c., into them. This refuse is therefore left rotting instead of being carried off to the sea; and it is more particularly the case in the smaller bye-streets, where also there are in many places the accumulations of the rubbish of years. I am not at present able to form an estimate of the probable cost of rectifying this, but am bound to say that I consider it would require a large outlay.

With regard to the prisons in James Fort, I may state that they are in good repair, and at present require no expenditure upon them. The soldiers' quarters, however, are rather in a bad condition, requiring several minor repairs, such as carpenter's work, &c., and these being urgent, I have already given orders that they should be carried out. The landing places are also becoming dilapidated, the stone way for rolling casks up and down being quite worn away. This refers to Ussher Town as well.

The question of the absence of Government schools having been raised by the Kings and Chiefs of Accra, I would beg to state that although there are no Government schools, the Wesleyan clergyman, Mr. Picot, has been most energetic in establishing missionary schools, which are well attended.

He has a free school, and a girls' and boys' school. Those who take advantage of the latter have to pay 1*d.* per week.

It may be that the better class of people may not like to send their children where they are brought in contact on terms of equality with those inferior to them, but as Government schools would, I presume, be open to all, the same objection would apply there. I shall, however, make inquiries, and report further to his Excellency on a future occasion.

Some complaints have been made to me about the position of the court-house, its proximity to the beach rendering it almost impossible to hear anything going on, and I

* No. 21.

have myself experienced great difficulty sometimes in either making myself heard, or in hearing anything said. I inclose copy of the Chief Magistrate's letter on this subject, and also on the subject of Interpreter, who has given general dissatisfaction on account of his utter inefficiency.

Owing to my only arriving here in April, I am not in a position to give a Report of the Eastern District from my own observation, but since my arrival the district in general has been quiet.

The Kings in the Interior, with the exception of the King of Aquamoo, seem well affected, and seem disposed to help the authorities in any way they can.

The import trade has been rather slack, but palm oil and other produce has been abundant.

I would draw his Excellency's attention to the difficulty there is in procuring the assistance of the Chiefs of the places to the eastward of Accra, as far as the Volta, when I have occasion to send messengers or bailiffs at the instance of their creditors, or of those who have any complaints to make against the people of those places, their distance enabling them to disregard any authority.

Trusting that I have touched upon all the points on which his Excellency requires information, I have, &c.

(Signed) W. F. B. PAUL, *Civil Commandant.*

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 28.

Sir, *Colonial Secretary's Office, Cape Coast, August* 26, 1873.

IN reply to your letter of the 18th instant, I have the honour, by direction of his Excellency the Administrator-in-chief, to request that you will furnish me with the names of such gentlemen as you may deem suited for the appointment of Sanitary Commissioners for Accra, ascertaining that they are respectively willing to act as such. A Secretary should also be appointed: 50*l.* will be allowed for an efficient officer as Inspector of Nuisances, but it must be an appointment distinct in itself, and not held in conjunction with any other. The rules in force at Cape Coast are forwarded for your guidance and that of the future Commissioners.

2. His Excellency approves of your making the necessary repairs to the barracks and the landing places.

3. The question of Government schools will be a matter for future consideration.

4. As regards the Court-house, you will be good enough to send in an estimate of what you may consider will be the probable cost to convert one of the market sheds for that purpose.

5. With respect to the imports, his Excellency considers that with a plentiful supply of oil the import trade must necessarily improve.

6. Should you have any difficulty in the future with the Chiefs with regard to your summonses not being attended to, you will have them brought into Accra, and there fined.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. T. GOLDSWORTHY, *Colonial Secretary.*

The Civil Commandant, Accra.

No. 29.

Colonel Harley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received October 1.)

My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, September* 6, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, copies of Reports which reached me late on the night of the 4th instant, and, in consequence of their very serious character, I requested Colonel Festing, the officer commanding troops, and Captain Fremantle, the senior naval officer, to meet me in conference yesterday, the result of which I beg now to forward.

2. I regard these Reports, my Lord, as very grave, as on the 30th ultimo I visited Elmina, and met the second King Attah and several of the Chiefs, as well as the merchants and traders in the Castle, where I summoned them to a palaver. At this meeting there was a renewed expression of loyalty on the part of the second King and those Chiefs who were present, and there was a wish also that the differences of the past should be forgotten as between themselves, so that all might go well in the future. Your Lordship

will see by the inclosed list that, as customary in this country, I made them a present on behalf of the Government, which was handed to those Chiefs who were there in my presence, and they seemed to receive this mark of consideration with thankfulness, and said so. Your Lordship will therefore understand the surprise with which I learned from the accompanying Reports that the second King Attah and his Councillors were conspiring against our authority with the Ashantees, and were actually plotting with them an attack on Elmina; but should it prove so, if your Lordship will kindly refer to my despatch of the 12th July last,* you will observe that I expressed my doubts as to the sudden loyalty of the second King and the sixteen Chiefs who came in and took the oath of allegiance a day or two after Elmina was destroyed, and the reason I then gave, as I thought, for their so promptly doing so, would seem, should they now prove treacherous, to have been well founded.

3. There is not, and need not be, my Lord, the least apprehension with regard to an attack on Elmina; but I confess that I think it sadly humiliating to be menaced by these Ashantee savages at their pleasure to come down upon Cape Coast or Elmina, so long as they are in possession of the country and within some ten or twelve miles of us.

4. Your Lordship may rely upon 5,000 men of the protected tribes being called out at once to assist any effort Colonel Festing may make to dislodge them from their camp at Mampon, and yesterday, after the conference broke up, I saw the Kings of Abrah, Denkera, and Assin, and told them I expected they would find me this number of men, and I have promised to subsidize them and look to their arming and organization; but even to recover their country they are not prepared to move unless paid for doing so. I intend, however, to have them out, and as many more as may be wanted, and I will despatch messengers to-day to the other Fantee Kings who have promised to respond to my call.

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel*,
Administrator.

P.S.—I inclose notes, for your Lordship's information, of what took place at my meeting with the King and Chiefs of Elmina on the 30th ultimo.

R. W. H.

Inclosure 1 in No. 29.

Minutes of a Conference held at Cape Coast Castle, September 5, 1873.

Present:

His Honour the Administrator of the Gold Coast.
Colonel Festing, R.M.A., Commanding the Troops.
Captain Fremantle, Senior Naval Officer.

THE Administrator lays two Reports received from the Civil Commandant, Elmina, together with other documents upon the table, conveying statements of an alarming nature from sources which he considers reliable, relating to a threatened attack upon Elmina, and invites the opinion of the Officer commanding the troops, and the Senior Naval Officer, Captain Fremantle, not only as to the steps necessary to be taken in providing against the threatened attack, but as to whether it is not desirable to adopt measures for the dislodgement of the Ashantees from their camp at Mampon, which has been a standing menace to Cape Coast Castle and Elmina since June last. The Senior Naval Officer states—

Being informed that there is a garrison of nearly 250 men at Elmina, I am of opinion, that with the assistance which would be given from a man-of-war in the roads, Elmina is perfectly defensible with its present force, but I would suggest that the outlying forts and guards should be considerably strengthened, especially during the night. With reference to the attack on Mampon, I regret that I am precluded by my orders from lending active assistance, but I favour the attempt being made if Colonel Festing's force is effectively supported by, say 5,000 tolerably reliable native allies: I will undertake to be responsible for the security of Cape Coast and Elmina, by garrisoning the forts with seamen and marines from the squadron, should the troops march out.—Captain Fremantle adds:

I consider the 170 marines sent out for special service and now on board the "Simoom" as available to strengthen Colonel Festing's force.

Colonel Festing, commanding the troops, states—

With reference to the question of the attack on Elmina, I think it is sufficiently protected and can defend itself.

The Reports now laid on the table shall have my best attention. with the view of adopting the necessary precautions.

* No. 18 of Command Paper No. 1 of March 1874.

As regards the question of taking measures for the dislodgement of the Ashantees from their camp at Mampon, the instructions for the Senior Military Officer give him very little liberty to enter the bush with European troops. I should be glad to hear from His Excellency the Administrator, whether the presence of the Ashantee force at Mampon, so threatens the settlement along the coast as to require such a step to be taken, and upon his answer I will give a further opinion.

His Honour the Administrator replies as follows :—

I concur in thinking that the defence of Elmina is secure when the precautions mentioned by Captain Fremantle are taken, and that the redoubts outside the Castle should be, as intended, placed in repair and mounted with guns.

With regard to the question which Colonel Festing asks me to answer, I am of opinion that the dislodgement of the Ashantees would have a very important effect, if it did not actually lead to their withdrawal from the Protectorate.

Colonel Festing can surely want no further information from me as to the present state of the windward district owing to their continued presence, but in obedience to the instructions of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, which direct me to confer with the Officer commanding the troops and the Senior Naval Officer, with regard to such active operations as will not entail upon the troops a protracted residence away from the fort, I have sought his advice as well as that of Captain Fremantle, and I concur with the latter in thinking that, considering the fine state of the weather, a movement against Mampon would have important results.

Colonel Festing further remarks—

His Excellency the Administrator and Captain Fremantle having both distinctly given their opinion that an attack on Mampon is an important step to be undertaken, I am quite prepared to take all the available forces into the field to support and co-operate with a native army of 5,000 strong, as soon as it can be arranged for this purpose.

(Signed) HERBERT THOMPSON, *Captain, Queen's, Secretary to the Conference.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 29.

Sir, *Elmina, September* 4, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to forward for the information of his Honour the Administrator, a list of those sixteen Chiefs who took the oath of allegiance.

There are still to be paid two of those Chiefs. The original number was seventeen and not sixteen, as there was one priest who was not mentioned, but who took the oath of allegiance, named "Confoe Cudjoe." They now have to receive the clothes that his Honour promised to send from Cape Coast, sixteen in all.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. T. O'REILLY, *Acting Civil Commandant.*

The Hon. R. T. Goldsworthy,
Colonial Secretary, Cape Coast.

Inclosure 3 in No. 29.

List of sixteen Chiefs and a Priest who took the Oath of Allegiance on the 18th June, 1873, before Colonel Festing, R.M.A., and H. T. O'Reilly, Acting Civil Commandant of Elmina.

				£	s.	d.
1.	Quacoe Attah	Paid on	August 30, 1873	10	0	0
2.	Quow Dooatsi Coffee	„	September 4 „	5	0	0
3.	Quamina Awochie	„	August 30 „	5	0	0
4.	Quacoe Aunau	„	„ „	5	0	0
5.	Quamina Djaise	„	„ „	5	0	0
6.	Quashie Adooarma	„	September 4 „	5	0	0
7.	Quashie Tootoe	„	„ „	5	0	0
8.	Quow Wrehcoon	„	„ „	5	0	0
9.	Cudjoe Eshun	„	„ „	5	0	0
10.	Quashie Eshun	„	„ „	5	0	0
11.	Quacoe Eshun	„	„ „	5	0	0
12.	Coffee Annowie	„	„ „	5	0	0
13.	Cobbena Tip	„	„ „	5	0	0
14.	Quacoe Quay	„	„ „	5	0	0
15.	Confoe Cudjoe (Priest)	„	„ „	5	0	0
16.	Quow Péh (not well)				..	
17.	Amatsie Quow (not well)				..	
				£80	0	0

Inclosure 4 in No. 29.

Sir, *Elmina, September* 4, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to forward you, for the information of his Honour the Administrator, two statements that I have just taken.

Rumour is rife here to the effect that there are Ashantees all round Elmina, and that they mean mischief.

These rumours I cannot test, as no one here will go a mile into the bush to windward, as it is believed the people are armed and determined to fire on any loyal parties or troops going in that direction.

I have been advised not to risk even a detachment of twenty police as far as Brunakim, as they would be most likely fired on. I have not been able, on this account, to instruct the King of Brunakim to allow food to come into Elmina as his Excellency desired me to do when last in Elmina. I await further instructions on this matter.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. T. O'REILLY,
Acting Civil Commandant, Elmina.

The Honourable R. T. Goldsworthy,
Colonial Secretary, Cape Coast.

Inclosure 5 in No. 29.

Statement of Chief Andoh.

Elmina, September 4, 1873.

I WAS informed this morning by a woman named Effoea Babbah, who was cautioned by a man from Assamah, a relation of hers, that the second King Attah and the Councillors went to Assamah yesterday, and held a Council with the Ashantees there, and the conclusion they came to was that an attack should be made on Elmina, on Thursday, September 11, 1873. In this the second King and the Councillors have agreed with the Ashantees.

Some of the Councillors have desired their people to remove their things to the bush for safety.

Quamina Acrontie.

Captain of No. 4 Company corroborates the above statement, and says that those living out of Elmina are not to be trusted.

Chief Esservie.

Is also of the same opinion, and he believes that Attah, the second King, is as much afraid of the Ashantees as he is of the white man, and that he will strive to keep in with both parties. The whole of the late King's Councillors being on Attah's side and accompanying him wherever he goes, must be of the same mind.

Mr. Molenaar is of opinion they are not to be trusted, nor any Elmina man who can live outside the town in those villages to windward. All the surrounding villages he believes to harbour Ashantees.

Statement of Quamina Attarie, an Ashantee, who escaped from the camp at Amanpon on the 1st of September, 1873, *and who has thrown himself on the British protection.*

I was in log at the camp about to be killed for not having joined Achampon. I came to Elmina with him, formerly I went to Wassa Assinee to bring Achampon's stool to him. When we come back to Elmina with the stool, Achampon was gone to Coomassie by the Cape Coast road, and I could not follow him. The King of Elmina took charge of the stool, and when Amanquatsia came to Mampon, the stool was given to him for safe keeping. I was one of those who brought it to him. It is now in Mampon camp, and will be restored to Achampon when he returns from Ahantah, which he is expected to do. Amanquatsia has about 6,000 men with him. He is very much in want of food, and numbers of his people are dying of starvation. He is waiting an answer from the King of Ashantee as to whether he is to attack Cape Coast, go to Wassa, or return to Coomassie. He has heard no mention of an attack on Elmina. Adjapon was the Chief who attacked the Commendah people. He was joined on that occasion by the Elmina Chiefs and people of the King's side. I saw several of the Elmina people and Chiefs in the camp of the Ashantees at Mampon; on that occasion about forty armed Elminas went with the Ashantees to fight the Commendahs. The corn supply comes chiefly from Commendah for the camp. Amanquatsia has sent spies frequently to see what the white men were doing

at their new camp, and to ascertain the number of men in each. He says they are too few, and can at any moment be disposed of.

Inclosure 6 in No. 29.

Sir, *Elmina, September* 3, 1873.

I BEG to inform you that I just now received a message from Madame Charlotte Bartels to the effect that a maid-servant of hers, who has been living some years at Esserman as wife of a farmer there, came here, in great haste, and reported that there was a large body of Ashantees assembled at Brennan Archinum, and that a Council had been held to attack Elmina very shortly in the night time. I desired the messenger to tell Madame Charlotte to send the woman at once to me, to bring her before you. I received answer, that the woman, after delivering her message, had left a young child that she was nursing at Madame Charlotte's house, saying to the other servant that she was returning to Esserman to pack up her few things and return here again. When she returns, if necessary, I will produce her before you to make her own statement.

I remain, &c.

(Signed) C. BARTELS.

Dr. H. T. O'Reilly, J.P.,
Civil Commandant, Elmina Castle.

Inclosure 7 in No. 29.

Account of a Meeting of Loyal Kings at Elmina, held August 31, 1873.

THOSE Kings and Chiefs of Elmina who had taken the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty before and after the bombardment having been summoned to meet his honour the Administrator, from him to hear the approval their conduct had met with, and to receive some mark of appreciation, a large number were assembled in the Council Chamber on the arrival of his Honour. His Honour, attended by the Chief Magistrate, the Civil Commandant of Elmina, and the Inspector-General of Armed Police, was introduced to the Kings and Chiefs by Captain Despard, Royal Marines, commanding the troops at Elmina; King Attah, the second King of Elmina, welcomed the Administrator and expressed his strong attachment to the Queen, and the other Kings and Chiefs rose up and expressed a similar feeling. The Administrator then read to the Assembly, which was attended by the principal traders, Government employés, and the agents for the Dutch Government, the Proclamation of Blockade issued on the previous day, and, for the explanation of it, he referred them to the Civil Commandant, who would give the requisite instructions for carrying out the blockade fairly but completely.

Mr. Molenaar, an influential trader, native of Elmina, then, on behalf of the merchants, declared the blockade to be just, and said that all approved of the proceeding, but he wished to know if provisions for Elmina alone might be landed. The Administrator set their minds at rest upon this and other matters of individual interest connected with the blockade, and with depredations said to have been committed by the Houssas, which had no real foundation.

Chief Esserafie then rose up and proposed that some distinction should be made between the loyal and disloyal, that the disloyal should boldly proclaim themselves, and not bush like snakes in the grass; in fact, hinting that all were not so loyal as they professed themselves, and that some hypocrites were there present.

The Administrator then spoke as follows:—

I believe all here to be loyal, they have sworn to be so. I will make no distinction, and all shall receive alike the sum of 5*l.* as a mark of the Queen's favour, but to King Attah I give 10*l.* and a piece of silk, as he is your head. Now, let us begin afresh; let byegones be byegones; look out of the window upon the remains of the town which held the disloyal inhabitants; there is no life in them, and the walls will even be removed, and nothing be left to record the miseries of the past. So let your old grievances be no more; let your hearts know no more the ill blood that once flowed in them, and let there be no memorial of this evil left.

Your persons and property shall be respected, and what you have lost shall be as far as possible restored to you; just claims will be fairly considered by the Civil Commandant, Dr. O'Reilly, and recovered property will be delivered to you.

The Administrator then warned them that no houses could be permitted to stand within range from the fort.

The Queen's presents were then distributed, and received with unqualified satisfaction, and the Kings and Chiefs departed full of apparent loyalty and respect for British rule.

(Signed) HERBERT THOMPSON,
Captain, Queen's Bays.

September 5, 1873.

No. 30.

Governor Berkeley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received October 1.

My Lord, *Sierra Leone, September* 8, 1873.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch, Gold Coast, 17th July, 1873,* on the subject of the disposal of the deposed Kings of Secondee, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the King Andries, with seven of his Chiefs, were brought up from Elmina in Her Majesty's coasting ship "Sherbro," landed here on the 29th ultimo, and handed over to the care of the Government messenger and interpreter.

I have also the honour to report that one of the Chiefs, Quashee Bentoom, died on the morning of the 6th instant from dysentery. An inquest has been held on the body, and the evidence showed that every care had been taken of him both on board the steamer and since his arrival here. He died in the Gaol Hospital, where he had been regularly seen and prescribed for by the Acting Colonial Surgeon.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE BERKELEY.

No. 31.

Messrs. Von Landesen, Hildt and Co. to Colonial Office.

My Lord, 30, *Great St. Helen's, October* 4, 1873.

WE have the honour to inclose your Lordship a copy of a letter which we wrote on the 29th ultimo to the authorities of the War Office, it having been suggested to us that we should place ourselves in communication with the Colonial Office on the subject.

We have, &c.
(Signed) VON LANDESEN, HILDT AND Co.

Inclosure in No. 31.

Sir, 30, *Great St. Helen's, September* 29, 1873.

WE gather from various notices of the daily press that measures may soon be taken to complete telegraph communication between the Home Government and the seat of hostilities against the Ashantees.

We therefore take the liberty to bring under your notice an "improved cable," which can not only be prepared in a few weeks, and at half the cost of any now in use, but through which double the information can be transmitted.

Our engineer will attend any appointment with which you may please to favour us, and place before you the fullest information.

We have, &c.
(Signed) VON LANDESEN, HILDT AND Co.

The Right Hon. E. Cardwell,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 32.

Notes on African Experiences, by Major-General Sir J. E. Alexander, C.B.

PREVIOUS to the sailing of part of the Ashantee expedition under Sir Garnet Wolseley, I thought it might be of some use to give a few hints on African travel, &c., derived from experience of the West Coast at the Gambia, Sierra Leone, Cape Coast Castle, Accra, &c.; also of the interior of Africa, when employed on a Government expedition of

* No. 133 of Command Paper No. 1 of March 1874.

exploration and scientific research. I wrote a letter in the "Times" of 1st September. I now propose to make a few more observations on sanitary matters, &c.

1. I am of opinion that in tropical Africa spirits should be confined to the medicine-chest, and should not be issued to soldiers, and that tea only (and good tea) be used. The temperature of the body should be kept low in the African climate, and if wounds occur they readily heal if there is no spirit ration; this was observed in India, at Guznee, &c.

2. I said I slept in a veil at the Havanah, New Orleans, &c., when yellow-fever was about. This is a great, an important protection* if a forage-cap with a peak is used at night; the peak keeps the veil partly off the face and enables one to breathe more freely. The veil saves one from the attacks of insects and the noxious influence of malaria.

3. In the dangerous woods of Ceylon the custom was to light a fire at night to purify the air, to get under the mosquito curtain of a light cot, at the foot of which was a blanket; this, when the air became chilly, at three in the morning, was pulled over one. With this system fevers were escaped; but for the troops a waterproof sheet and veil might suffice, though hammocks, suspended from the trees, would be better, as the malaria is usually low, and one being raised eighteen inches (as was observed at Pessepohs, in Persia) saves one from fever.

4. Of course quinine, before one gets fever, is more valuable, and a pipe at night, if near swamps; it need not be used for health at any other time.

5. If four men sleep together two blankets, with the rifles, make a tent "d'abri," and two blankets cover them inside the shelter.

6. Hot tea or coffee the first thing in the morning is most useful with biscuit.

7. In Africa I never used water which was not boiled; it was often quite muddy. When my people were disturbed in their inside I administered some spoonsfull of salad (olive) oil with good effect. In the woods of New Brunswick, when on salt pork and biscuit, some rice and the rice water was the cure for dysentery.

8. Rice is a most valuable ration for troops. It is not often used because not properly boiled. The receipt is simple and easily remembered. Boil the water first, then throw in the rice and let it boil briskly for fifteen minutes, and do not touch it with a spoon; pour off the water, and set it aside for use with a little sugar. Let the rice dry in its pot and shake it out into a dish for use; it is then dry and the particles separate.

Colonel Jenyns, Assistant Adjutant-General, showed me an excellent helmet for service in Africa and India. The leggings I use have no buttons or lacings, are pulled on at once, as are the broad-soled (four inches) boots, not rights and lefts, shifted daily, are eight inches high (heels one inch), and wear three times longer than the usual boot. Bootmakers do not like them because they wear too long and evenly.

United Service Club, October 5, 1873.

No. 33.

War Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *War Office, October 6, 1873.*

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to transmit, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, a copy of a despatch to Major-General Sir G. Wolseley, relative to sending to the Gold Coast the 1st West India Regiment.

I am, &c.
(Signed) LANSDOWNE.

Inclosure in No. 33.

Sir, *War Office, October 6, 1873.*

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 19th September.

With reference to the instructions which you have already received, Her Majesty's Government have thought it right to prepare the 1st West India Regiment, now in the West Indies, for service on the Gold Coast, in case it should be found necessary to send them to you as a reinforcement.

The companies available for this purpose are being increased to 550 men of all ranks, exclusive of officers. The head-quarters, band, and women of the 1st West India Regiment will in that case remain in Jamaica.

* Each man might have two brown veils—one in reserve.

In the event of the troops of the West India regiments sickening, it may be expedient for you to make use of the vacant barrack and hospital accommodation at Sierra Leone for hospital purposes. The Naval authorities will doubtless afford you any facilities for such a purpose on your requisition.

Barrack accommodation at that station is available for 260 men, and the hospital can accommodate 37 patients. There is ample hospital equipment in store at Cape Coast.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

Major-General Sir G. Wolseley, C.B., K.C.M.G.,
Cape Coast Castle.

No. 34.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, October* 6, 1873.

I HAVE received your communication of the 19th ultimo,* dated on board the steamship "Ambriz," respecting the succession to the Administration of the Government of the Gold Coast, in the event of your death or illness.

In my despatch to the Administrator-in-chief of the 28th of July, I forwarded to Colonel Harley a commission under the Royal Sign Manual, appointing the Senior Officer for the time being, in command of the regular troops in the Settlement on the Gold Coast, not being under the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to administer the Government of the Settlement in the event of the death, incapacity, or absence of the Governor or Administrator of the West Africa Settlements, and of Colonel Harley.

Under this instrument Lieutenant-Colonel McNeill would succeed to the Administration of the Civil Government in the absence of yourself and Colonel Harley.

I shall, at the first opportunity, submit to Her Majesty a warrant appointing Colonel McNeill to be a Member of the Legislative Council, in compliance with your request.

I am, &c.

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 35.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, October* 6, 1873.

THE preparations which have been made by the Military and Naval Departments to place you in full possession of all the means necessary for success in your important mission, have given rise to very numerous conjectures and speculations as to the intentions entertained by Her Majesty's Government.

It is not necessary for me to warn you against being misled by expressions which will not fail to reach you, of these unauthorized anticipations, and to insist again upon the cautions which have been conveyed to you in former despatches. Her Majesty's Government are confident that you will avoid engaging in any desultory operations which can lead to no serious result if successful, and may give an opportunity to the Ashantees of inflicting losses which, though not in themselves considerable, are magnified into serious disasters to the British arms. At the same time they desire to impress upon you that they would be most reluctant to sanction any expedition which would require that European troops should be sent from this country to the Gold Coast. Previous instructions have given you authority as to the immediate use of the forces now under your command, with a view to a speedy peace or to striking an effective blow at the Ashantees.

A satisfactory state of things will be attained if you can procure an honourable peace, or can inflict, in default of such peace, an effectual chastisement on the Ashantee force. Unless and until one of these objects shall have been gained, you will understand that the primary purpose of military operations will be to drive the enemy from that district of country, their presence within which endangers, or seriously menaces, the security of the British Settlements upon the coast.

To procure their withdrawal from the large and ill-defined territory which may be included within the loose designation of the Protectorate, is an object which, however desirable, is distinct from the former one. The pursuit of it by military means must depend upon a variety of considerations, among which a main one is the union and force

* No. 13.

of the tribes who inhabit that country. This question should be reserved for the determination of Her Majesty's Government.

Her Majesty's Government desire that the views I have thus stated should be present to your mind in framing any recommendation which you may find it necessary to submit to them.

But this will, of course, not preclude you from reporting your opinion in favour of any course of action which, with the knowledge you will have acquired on the spot, you may conceive that the circumstances demand.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 36.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, October 6, 1870.*

I HAVE received, through Governor Berkeley, Colonel Harley's despatch of the 2nd ultimo respecting the claim of Messrs. Lintott, Spink, and Co. for exemption of certain goods from the increased duties levied under the Revised Tariff Ordinance.

I approve of the recommendation of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into these claims, that the excess duty should be remitted.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 37.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, October 6, 1873.*

I HAVE received, through Governor Berkeley, Colonel Harley's despatch of the 4th ultimo,* forwarding a Report by the Civil Commandant of Accra on the state of the town and district and of the instructions which had been given thereupon.

I have to express my approval of the steps which have been taken to improve the sanitary condition of the public buildings of Accra.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 38.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, October 6, 1873.*

I HAVE received Colonel Harley's despatch of the 28th August,† forwarding a report which he had received from the Acting Civil Commandant at Elmina, on the state of that district.

With reference to the question of martial law at Elmina, I have no doubt that you will carefully consider whether the time has not arrived for discontinuing a measure which can only be justified by urgent necessity. In the meantime, I have to observe that, although the punishments under this law appear to have been very moderate, I am inclined to think that Dr. O'Reilly fails to understand the position in which he is placed.

It is possible that it may be found expedient to inflict punishment under martial law for trading with the Ashantees, and Dr. O'Reilly reports that such punishment has checked the trade, but it should not be inflicted except in extreme cases.

I notice also, that Dr. O'Reilly speaks of inflicting the punishment of flogging upon criminal prisoners, but it is not stated for what offence this was done. If it was for any serious riot in the gaol, which was likely to spread, the step may have been justified on the ground that it was taken to suppress the commencement of a revolt; but if the punishment was inflicted for any ordinary misconduct, the fact that martial law had been proclaimed in the place, would not justify the Commandant's proceedings, unless the punishment is imposed by any local ordinance.

Where no absolute necessity exists on military grounds for inflicting immediate

* No. 27. † No. 17.

punishment, and where a trial in the ordinary course is consistent with military operations, there should be no punishment without a regular trial before the ordinary Court of Law.

I shall take immediate steps for sending out a supply of Indian corn, in accordance with the suggestion of the Commandant.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 39.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, October* 6, 1873.

I HAVE received Colonel Harley's despatch of the 28th of August last,* inclosing Returns of crimes committed and punishments inflicted under martial law during that month.

I beg to refer you to my despatch with respect to the infliction of immediate punishment for offences which could be heard in the ordinary course before a Court of Law, without interfering with military operations.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 40.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, October* 6, 1873.

I HAVE received Colonel Harley's despatch of the 2nd ultimo,† forwarding the latest reports from the Civil Commandants at Axim and Dixcove, respecting the destruction of the town of Axim and the village of Aquidah.

I regret that it was found necessary to burn down the town of Axim, but I conclude that the measure was unavoidable, in order to insure the safety of the force under Mr. Gouldsbury, after the inhabitants had fired upon the Police.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 41.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, October* 6, 1873.

WITH reference to Colonel Harley's despatch of 1st ultimo,‡ I have to state that Her Majesty's Government regret that no answer has been returned to the letter of the King of Ashantee.

The dignity of the British Government could not have been compromised by a temperate reply to the King, stating the reasons why his demands could not be complied with, and it is possible that a plain declaration of the views and intentions of the Government might have produced some effect upon his mind.

It is scarcely probable that the Ashantees are so deficient in information as to the strength and condition of the forces opposed to them, that any intelligence which they could have obtained from messengers sent by the Colonial authorities could have added much to what they already possess.

With regard to the danger which might have been incurred by messengers bearing a communication unpalatable to the King, Her Majesty's Government would certainly not desire that a message should be conveyed to the King at the risk of the lives of the messengers, but they cannot see why an attempt could not have been made to arrange with the Commander of the Ashantee forces in the vicinity of Cape Coast to receive the reply of the Colonial Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

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* No. 18. † No. 25. ‡ No. 23.

No. 42.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, October* 6, 1873.

I HAVE received, through Governor Berkeley, Colonel Harley's despatch of 29th August*, inclosing a Report of the Sanitary Commissioners of the town of Cape Coast on the work accomplished by them since their first meeting in June last.

I request that the expression of my thanks may be conveyed to the Commissioners for the exertions they have made to improve the sanitary condition of the town.

With reference to the observations of the Commissioners as to the supply of rice to the people, I request that you will inform me what steps have been taken for the cultivation of land in the immediate vicinity and under the protection of the forts.

Every effort should be made to relieve this Government from the cost of maintaining the natives.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 43.

Messrs. Swanzy to the Earl of Kimberley.

My Lord, 122, *Cannon Street, October* 7, 1873.

A PARAGRAPH appeared in the "Pall Mall Gazette" of the 2nd instant, stating that our people had landed gunpowder at a place whence it could be sold to the Ashantees. We wrote in reply, but the editor merely inserted the last passage of our letter, which left us under the imputation of being guilty through our agents of having indirect dealings with the Ashantees.

On calling at the Colonial Office we were informed that a similar accusation had been forwarded to your Lordship. We now take the liberty of inclosing a copy of our reply to the "Pall Mall Gazette" *in extenso*, and beg leave to add the following facts:—

As early as the 28th February, we gave instructions to our principal agent at Cape Coast Castle to prohibit the sale of arms and ammunition at Assinee, the place whence they could be procured by the Ashantees, and our agent had anticipated orders and issued the necessary prohibition. Your Lordship will observe by the Master's Report that no munitions of war were landed at this place.

The Master of the "Alligator" sent us from the Coast a list of the goods landed at Grand Bassam, including the 372 kegs of gunpowder; there were—

	330	5-lb. kegs, equal	$16\frac{1}{2}$ barrels.
	32	20-lb. „	$6\frac{2}{5}$ „
	10	10-lb. „	1 „
Total.. ..	372	„	$23\frac{9}{10}$ „

This gunpowder, with freight included, is under the value of 70*l.*

The proportion of arms and ammunition shipped by us does not form one-twentieth part of our total shipments, which consist mainly of cotton goods.

Considering these facts, your Lordship will readily understand that our interests are identical in this case with our duty, and, if from no worthier motive, our interests would prevent our entering into any such transactions as that whereof we are accused.

And now, my Lord, we earnestly beg that your Lordship will be pleased to let us have full particulars of the charge brought against us. We can easily understand that it has been made in ignorance of the nature of the trade at Grand Bassam, but we consider that we are entitled to an opportunity of disproving it to your Lordship's satisfaction.

We respectfully ask your Lordship's attention to the present position of Assinee, where we now have a large amount of property; and as his Excellency Colonel Harley has included that place in the blockade, we beg your Lordship will take care that we have the protection of Her Majesty's ships of war, as we think it possible the King of the district may retaliate upon us the losses he must suffer from stoppage of trade in his dominions.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. & A. SWANZY.

P.S.—May we request that Captain Dixon's letter may be returned to us after perusal.

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* No. 20.

Inclosure 1 in No. 43.

BLOCKADE RUNNING ON THE GOLD COAST.

To the Editor of the "Pall Mall Gazette."

Sir, 122, *Cannon Street, October* 3, 1873.

WILL you kindly grant us space sufficient to refute the accusation made against us in your impression of yesterday? Your correspondent states that Grand Bassam is some ten miles west of our territory, and that the lagoons and rivers resorted to by our steam-launches border on Ashantee land. These statements are simply incorrect, and we are not surprised that your correspondent is ignorant of the country around Grand Bassam, as our people are the only Englishmen who have ever ascended the lagoon; but the position of the town might have been easily ascertained, and we think it somewhat strange that your correspondent should have ventured to mention our name so freely without troubling himself as to the truth of his statements.

The fact is, Grand Bassam is about 40 miles from our western boundary, and that the land bordering the lagoons and rivers of Grand Bassam is inhabited by tribes wholly independent of Ashantee; moreover, a powerful people, at present inimical to Ashantee, intervenes between the Grand Bassam tribes and Ashantee itself.

We take leave to protest against the heading of the paragraph. We have before us the Proclamation of the blockade, which extends only as far as the Assinee River, about 25 miles east of Grand Bassam, whereas your readers would infer from the words "Blockade Running on the Gold Coast," that we had been guilty of breaking the blockade.

We refer your readers to Wylde's recently-published map, but caution them that the British Possessions do not extend so far west as the Assinee River.

We remain, &c.

(Signed) F. & A. SWANZY.

Inclosure 2 in No. 43.

Gentlemen, *Brig "Alligator," Assinee, August* 22, 1873.

HAVING heard from Mr. Solomon, the Agent at this place, that the S.S. "Biafra" is expected here on the 24th or 25th of this month, I beg to inform you full particulars of the "Alligator," since leaving London. Firstly. We had nothing but south-westerly winds for the first fortnight, a dead beat down Channel, taking our departure from the Lizards on the 13th July, and then had strong winds for another three days from S.W., when the wind veered around to the northward, and then met with a splendid run until we came to anchor off Jack Jack twenty-eight days, on August 10th. It then being a dead calm, and the vessel close in, and the chronometer allowing the ship about five miles to the westward of Grand Bassam, and thinking of a strong current running to the eastward, I thought it necessary to anchor until daylight, when I found that the chronometer was twenty miles to the eastward of the ship, and did not get any wind until the 13th, when we weighed anchor and arrived off Grand Bassam, the 14th, and commenced discharging cargo, as required, the same day. I am sorry to add that I was not able to get any Kruboys, the weather being too heavy, and night coming on, I did not think it safe to venture on to Grand Bassam, and to detain the ship dodging off the coast all night, whilst blowing a strong breeze and fair wind, the vessel making the distance during that twenty-four hours 190 miles. We left Grand Bassam yesterday morning, the 21st, laying there one week, and discharged the following cargo, viz.:—

	330 5-lb. kegs powder.		400 kegs tallow.
	32 20-lb. „		25 cases beads.
	10 10-lb. „		3 barrels porter.
[W]	2 cases umbrellas.		50 bundles tun hoop iron.
$S_{\frac{1}{100}}$	6 cases brandy, XX.		50 „ butt „
„	22 „ XXX.		3 cases for steamers.
[S]	17 cases soap.	[S] P. & Co.	2 cases.
	100 cases red gin.		75 boards.

Also the large [*sic*] they received and five oars. We were detained several days, being too much surf to land. We are now discharging more rapidly, a good sea for landing, and trust they will get all they require by to-morrow. I have three passengers on board from Cape Coast [*sic*] Grand Bassam, sent on board by Mr. Courteney. Mr. [*sic*],

landed at Grand Bassam. I am happy to say that everything is all going on very satisfactory up to the present, and the crew all enjoying good health. I have received instructions from Mr. Courteney to proceed direct to Cape Coast from Assinee, and postpone writing any further until the mail arrives.

Gentlemen, *August* 27, 1873.

The mail now heaving in sight, I beg to give you further information since leaving off from above. We have just made a finish with discharging the whole of the cargo, Mr. Solomon, the Agent at this place, requires, and have taken in twenty puncheons of palm oil to be transshipped at Cape Coast, but expect now shall get further orders from Mr. Solomon, to transship it to this steamer if she anchors in the roads; I was getting in readiness to leave this afternoon, but expect now the steamer will detain us until to-morrow. We have discharged at this place the following goods :—

[AS]R	25 puncheons rum.
	93 kegs tallow.
„	300 cases gin.
	20 packs.
[S]	2 cases beads.
	20 bundles hoops.
[S] RB	1 cask porter.
[S]52 $\frac{1}{16}$	1 case.
[S] $\frac{16}{16}$ P & Co.	1 case.
HC	1 case beads.
B $\frac{1}{16}$	10 cases.
[S] RB & Co.	20 pieces of silk.
	20 boxes soap.
	3 tierces tobacco.
	20 2-inch deals.
[S] BP	10 bales.
[S]63	1 case.
„ 69	1 case.
[S] B & Co.	6 cases, 112 to 125.

which is corrected by the Agent's receipts. We have taken a supply of water here, but shall not detain the ship to fill the whole of the tanks up. I am sorry to state that since closing up from the 22nd instant, that my first officer has not been acting as he ought, in my absence on shore, and on returning on board found that he had been intoxicated all day, neglecting his duty and not paying attention to the cargo; shall inform the same to Mr. Lyall, the principal Agent at Cape Coast; we have two more passengers sent on board here by the Agents from Cape Coast.

Having nothing further particular to say,

I beg to remain, &c.
(Signed) W. J. DIXON.

Messrs. A. and F. Swanzy,
122, Cannon Street, London, E.C.

No. 44.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.

Sir, *Downing Street, October* 7, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you, to be laid before Earl Granville, a copy of a despatch from the late Administrator of the Gold Coast,* reporting the arrival at Cape Coast Castle of the French sloop of war, "Le Brègant," *en route* for Assinee.

I am to express Lord Kimberley's sense of the friendly proceedings of the French naval officers, and their offers of assistance to the Colonial Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. T. HOLLAND.

No. 45.

Colonial Office to War Office.

Sir, *Downing Street, October* 7, 1873.

REFERRING to Colonel Harley's despatch of the 4th ultimo,† on the state of the defences of Accra, a copy of which was sent to you with others in my letter of the 1st instant, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acquaint you that his Lordship proposes, with Mr. Cardwell's concurrence, before taking any further steps on this subject, to

* No. 24. † No. 27.

instruct Sir Garnet Wolseley to report whether he recommends the erection of any additional works at Accra, with special reference to the fact that the two Castles and other public buildings at Accra were almost entirely destroyed by earthquake in 1863.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. T. HOLLAND.

No. 46.

Colonial Office to Messrs. Lintott, Spink and Co.

Gentlemen, *Downing Street, October* 7, 1873.

WITH reference to your letter of the 18th June last,* I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acquaint you that his Lordship has approved of the recommendation of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the claims for exemption from the increased duties under the Revised Tariff Ordinance of the Gold Coast, that the excess duty should be remitted in your case.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. T. HOLLAND.

No. 47.

Colonial Office to Mr. Hooper.

Sir, *Downing Street, October* 8, 1873.

IN reply to your letter of the 1st instant,† I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to thank you for your offer to lay down a telegraphic cable from St. Vincent to Sierra Leone, and I am to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government are not prepared to grant an Imperial subsidy for the purpose of establishing a line of telegraphic communication with Sierra Leone.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 48.

Colonial Office to Messrs. Von Landesen, Hildt and Co.

Gentlemen, *Downing Street, October* 9, 1873.

IN reply to your letter of the 4th instant,‡ I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to thank you for your offer to furnish his Lordship with particulars respecting the "Improved Cable" which you bring to his notice, and I am to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government do not contemplate establishing telegraphic communication with the Gold Coast.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 49.

War Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Pall Mall, October* 9, 1873.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant,§ and to acquaint you, in reply, that Mr. Cardwell entirely concurs in the Earl of Kimberley's proposal to instruct Sir Garnet Wolseley to report whether he recommends the erection of any additional works at Accra, before taking any steps in regard thereto.

I am, &c.
(Signed) LANSDOWNE.

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* Not printed. † No. 15. ‡ No. 31. § No. 45.

No. 50.

Colonial Office to Sir James Alexander.

Sir, *Downing Street, October* 9, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley, to convey to you, his Lordship's thanks for the "Notes on African Experiences," which you have placed at his disposal, and which will be communicated to Sir G. Wolseley.*

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 51.

Treasury to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Treasury Chambers, October* 11, 1873.

THE Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have had before them Mr. Holland's letter of the 22nd ultimo,† and Mr. Meade's of the 23rd, on the subject of the manner in which the salary of Sir Garnet Wolseley, as Administrator of the Government of the Gold Coast is to be brought to account.

Their Lordships desire me to state, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, that it appears to them that Sir G. Wolseley's appointment marks a new stage in the progress of affairs on the Gold Coast, the further steps of which it is at present impossible to foresee, inasmuch as it is quite uncertain what measures he may find it necessary to adopt against the Ashantees.

No estimate can therefore well be made of the expenditure which will have to be provided for; but, as it is evident that there is every prospect of the amount under any circumstances being considerable, my Lords doubt whether it would be advisable to charge Sir Garnet's salary, as Lord Kimberley proposes, on the vote of 40 000*l.* granted last session in aid of the Gold Coast Revenue, seeing that that sum has been, as my Lords understand, already practically exhausted.

They think that it would be preferable to open a fresh account under the title of general expenses of the Ashantee Expedition, for which my Lords will find the necessary funds, and to charge to such accounts Sir Garnet's salary, and all further expenditure which may hereafter be incurred for objects connected with the expedition, otherwise than with that part of it conducted by Captain Glover, whose expenditure will, as already arranged, be separately accounted for. The new account would, for the present, be of the nature of a suspense account, and my Lords would leave the question of how the services charged thereto were to be finally brought to account and submitted to Parliament, to be decided hereafter in communication with the Secretary of State.

As regards the proposal to call on the Colonial Government to contribute a portion of Sir Garnet Wolseley's salary, my Lords do not share Lord Kimberley's apprehensions that "the complication of accounts which will result from it will not be attended with any corresponding advantage;" and they request, therefore, that care may be taken in this new account to raise a charge of 1,100*l.* against the Colony for settlement hereafter, in accordance with my Lords views, as expressed in the letter of this Board of the 6th ultimo.

I am, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM LAW.

No. 52.

Messrs. Von Landesen, Hildt, and Co. to Colonial Office.

My Lord, 30, *Great St. Helens, London, October* 11, 1873.

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from Mr. Herbert, dated the 9th instant,‡ in reply to one from us addressed to your Lordship on the 4th instant, and its receipt informs us that "Her Majesty's Government do not contemplate establishing telegraphic communication with the Gold Coast," and as we are inclined to believe that it is the expense that deters Her Majesty's Government from laying down a cable to the seat of war, we beg to inform your Lordship that it would not be necessary to lay down our proposed cable all the way from England to the Gold Coast. Our suggestion

* No. 32. † No. 11. ‡ No. 48.

is that it should be used as a connecting link in continuing telegraphic communication from Madeira to the seat of war, as it can be worked in connection with the cable about to be laid to Madeira from England.

We are, &c.
(Signed) VON LANDESEN, HILDT, AND Co.

No. 53.

Colonial Office to Messrs. Swanzy.

Gentlemen, *Downing Street, October* 11, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant.*

Lord Kimberley is glad to learn that you repudiate altogether having dealt directly or indirectly in the supply of arms and ammunition to the Ashantees.

The statement which had reached this Office respecting you related principally to the proceedings of the brig "Alligator," and as the Report of Captain Dixon appears to prove that no arms or ammunition were landed except at Grand Bassam, Lord Kimberley thinks it unnecessary to transmit to you copies of the correspondence concerning this vessel. Lord Kimberley must, however, observe that Colonel Harley entertains no doubt that the Ashantees could be, and are, in fact, supplied from Grand Bassam, and his Lordship has been informed that the master of the "Alligator" at first stated to the boarding officer that he had landed 600 kegs of powder at Assinee, a statement which he subsequently contradicted.

I am to inform you that a copy of your letter will be forwarded to the Admiralty.

The letter from Captain Dixon is returned as you desire.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. T. HOLLAND.

No. 54.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, October* 11, 1873.

I HAVE received, through Governor Berkeley, Colonel Harley's despatch of the 30th August,† forwarding the Reports of the Commissioners whom he had appointed to inquire into the alleged grievances of the traders at Accra, under the increased Tariff duties imposed by the Ordinance No. 1 of 1873.

I have to express my approval of the recommendations of the Commissioners in the cases of Messrs. Addo, Ankrah, Bruce, Crocker, and Fearon, and I have to request that you will state what course you would advise should be adopted with respect to the application of Mr. Fischer, the agent of the Basle Mission Factory.

Though I should have been better able to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion as to the merits of the case put forward by the people of Accra, if the Commissioners had stated the reasons for the opinions which they formed upon the grievances brought before them; yet upon the statements before me I am disposed generally to concur in those opinions, and I have to request you to consider whether some at least of those opinions might not be at once acted upon.

I should wish to be informed what amount of subsidy you would recommend to be given to the Kings and Chiefs, and to which of them.

With reference to paragraph 3, I have to point out that the increased jurisdiction and powers should be given to the Civil Commandant by a Local Ordinance, and it might possibly be expedient to provide in like manner for additional sittings of the Supreme Court at Accra.

Having regard to the complaint contained in paragraph 7, instructions should be given to keep the police and constables to their proper duties, and to appoint special agents for messages to the interior.

I have to request that you will report specially whether there would be any objection o the appointment of the Commandant to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Gold Coast, in accordance with the suggestion in the 13th paragraph.

* No. 43. † No. 21.

I do not fully understand the bearing of paragraph 14, and I should be glad to receive further explanations upon the matter to which it relates.

Your attention will, doubtless, already have been directed to the question of the defences of Accra, and the defective supply of ordnance alluded to in the 15th paragraph.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 55.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, October* 11, 1873.

I HAVE had under my consideration Colonel Harley's despatch of the 4th September,* respecting the state of the defensive works at Accra.

Before determining upon any further steps in this matter I request to be informed whether, looking to all the circumstances of the case, and particularly to the fact that the castles and other buildings were almost entirely destroyed by earthquakes in 1863, you would recommend the erection of any additional works.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 56.

Messrs. Swanzy to Colonial Office.

My Lord, 122, *Cannon Street, October* 13, 1873.

WE have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 11th instant,† and respectfully thank your Lordship for the same.

With reference to Colonel Harley's opinion that the Ashantees can be and are supplied with arms, &c,, from Grand Bassam, we are at a loss to know what grounds he has for that opinion. We have closely questioned our superintendent of that branch of our business, as well as the former master of one of our small steamers, and both these gentlemen positively declare that the Ashantees never approach the Lagoons, and we repeat that a powerful independent tribe intervenes between the Grand Bassam natives and the Ashantees.

As to Captain Dixon's statement to the boarding officer that he landed 600 kegs of gunpowder at Assinee, a statement which he afterwards denied, Captain Dixon's letter to us, which your Lordship has seen, sufficiently proves the contrary. Should your Lordship desire it, we are prepared to give Her Majesty's Government an exact account of the manner in which all guns, gunpowder, &c., shipped by us since the commencement of this war, have been disposed of. We are ready, moreover, to send your Lordship copies or originals of all our correspondence on the subject, and, in short, should any doubt remain as to our innocence in this matter, we earnestly beg that your Lordship will afford us every facility for removing that doubt.

We are, my Lord, the greatest sufferers by this war; is it likely that we should assist in prolonging it for the sake of a few pounds, when we are losing thousands while it lasts? And we think it somewhat hard that, in addition to our pecuniary losses, we should suffer loss of character through the misrepresentation or misapprehension of Colonel Harley.

We have, &c.
(Signed) F. & A. SWANZY

No. 57.

Colonial Office to Admiralty.

Sir, *Downing Street, October* 13, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a copy of a letter with inclosures from Messrs. F. and A. Swanzy,‡ relative to the alleged landing of gunpowder by their agents at a place accessible to the Ashantees, together with a copy of the reply which has been returned to it by Lord Kimberley's direction.

* No. 27. † No. 53. ‡ No. 56.

I am further to state that the general question of the legality of the blockade has been referred to the Law Officers.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 58.

Colonial Office to Messrs. Von Landesen, Hildt, and Co.

Gentlemen, *Downing Street, October* 14, 1873.

IN reply to your letter of the 11th instant,* I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to state that Her Majesty's Government were aware that the telegraphic communication established between England and Madeira would shortly be extended to the Cape Verde Islands, and the reply sent you on the 9th instant had reference only to the question of connecting the Gold Coast with those islands.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. T. HOLLAND.

No. 59.

Captain Barrow to Colonial Office.

Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly,
Sir, *London, October* 16, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to submit a few more particulars regarding the Gold Coast, and to state that I am very much obliged for the letter of the 23rd ultimo,† which was sent to me by direction of His Lordship the Secretary of State.

As in my letter of the 18th ultimo, so in this one, I wish to protect myself from any suspicion of interference, and to remark, that what I am going to say has been gleaned from experiences of the Gold Coast, which, though insignificant, are humbly and respectfully placed at the public service, in the hope that it may be useful. It is very disheartening, however, to attempt to draw any deductions from those services, because my views about the present Ashantee difficulties are so totally irreconcilable with those which are so very generally entertained by others who, although they have never been on the Gold Coast, are considered authorities in these special matters; but as I shall confine myself as much as possible to facts which came under my personal notice when I had the honour of serving out there, I am encouraged to record them.

Adverting to my letter of the 18th ultimo, I desire to draw attention to the inclosed extract from the "Standard" newspaper of the 2nd instant, particularly to the portion underlined, from whence it will be seen that the writer, "A Native of the Gold Coast," strongly corroborates my recommendation to employ native forces only.

Bush.—Ten minutes' walk from the landing-place on the beach at Cape Coast Castle will take one to its confines. It thence continues, without any break, to the northward of the Adansi Hills. Its impenetrability to vision, and the position of those hills, are described in my letter of the 18th ultimo.

Roads.—There are none.

Paths.—These are numerous, but unfortunately very narrow, sometimes they are occasionally met with from three to five feet wide, but they are mostly about one foot wide; the bush grows up to them, and in marching along them in Indian file in the early morning the dew from off the overhanging spreading bush wets one from the shoulders to the feet, but this is refreshing rather than unpleasant. Sometimes they are are found rutted or gullied by the rains, which pour down them in the wet season; in marching one has to stride ones legs over the gullies, which are generally too narrow or too deep to walk in; it is very trying and soon tires.

Surf.—This is at all times bad for landing purposes, but is generally very bad indeed, and positively dangerous during the rainy season. I have seen a window of a room in the Castle at Cape Coast repeatedly wetted by the sea; it must be fifty or sixty feet high.

Surf Boats.—Those being built in England to be sent out there will not be of much use, if any; it is very questionable if sufficient hands can be got to man them; the best way to land troops is to disembark them from the troopship into large pinnaces; let these be pulled to just outside the surf and anchored, then transship the men into middle-sized

* No. 52. † Not printed.

canoes to take them through the surf to the beach. This was done in 1863; the landing spot is in between some rocks, it is a narrow passage, and none but skilled canoemen should ever try it, and they are very few. The hands of the Government canoe at Cape Coast Castle are very dexterous at this sort of thing; they propel the canoe, which is a large one, with hand-paddles till they come to just outside the surf, when they slow and sometimes back water to wait for some receding smooth water, when they put on a spurt and send the canoe in. The moment it touches the sand, they jump out and hastily carry the passengers on their backs to the dry, dragging the canoe as far up the beach as possible, so as to be clear of the next roller; a middle-sized canoe being lighter, is therefore handier and safer for this work.

Parachute Lights, Carcasses, Smoke Balls, &c.—If these are intended for the bush, they can never be used there, the bush and forest being too thick.

Harmattan.—In this season everything animate and inanimate dries up; the sun is nearly obscured. Warm thick clothing is grateful; the hair of the head breaks unless oiled, the lips often crack; it prevails about the months of December and January.

Gatling Guns and Mountain Artillery.—If intended for the bush, they will be next to useless, if not entirely so; there will be no means of getting them up even if they could be used there.

Railways.—These cannot be put down; there is no labour even if the face of the country would afford a tolerable level. The native labourer cannot do the work; he has no knowledge of the proper use of the simple common tools required for it, or the stamina to use them, even supposing he could be taught, and had the will to continue at it, which nothing, neither pay, starvation, nor even flogging will make him do. The English navvy could not do it, for his powers of endurance would be very limited on the Gold Coast; he would soon get knocked up and rendered helpless, just as the men-of-war's men were in 1863, who were engaged in the comparatively speaking lighter work of getting up a few guns from the beach and mounting them in the Castle; moreover, the physical obstacles of the country in the way of making a military railway, however rough, are simply insurmountable.

Topography.—The country around Cape Coast Castle is hilly and undulating in whatever direction one goes; it is up hill and down hill all the way; there is less of this undulation towards Elmina, Beulah, Napoleon, and Simone. At Accra it is level and open; likewise at Winebah, at which places the level and open might extend perhaps seven or eight miles from the coast line, and then comes the up-hill and down-hill again, and the thick bush and forest.

Traction Engines and Steam Sappers.—I can see no possible use to which they can be applied on account of, amongst other reasons, the unevenness of the general face of the country.

Bush Clearing.—A little of this was done in 1863, and fever in every case followed. In 1863-64 it was tried and given up. If attempted, much sacrifice of life and of time will ensue; besides, much of it is not bush, but forest, in the shade of which marches in Indian file can be performed with comparative ease, which would otherwise be very distressing.

Road to Coomassie.—To cut this is simply to attempt an impossibility, and, even if it existed, it would not avail one iota, inasmuch as the Ashantees would never go near it; they would bury such of their wealth as could not be transported to a place of security, and leave us in possession of their Capital, whilst they went off and selected another.

The Volta.—An expedition up this river was discussed in 1863: it found great favour with the Navy, who were its proposers. It was settled by all to be impracticable, and of no avail towards subduing the Ashantees, even if practicable, and consequently the idea was given up.

It has been said that the reason the detachment of Royal Marines suffered so much sickness and mortality was because they did not go inland, and were kept at Elmina and Cape Coast Castle. Such reasoning is baneful, and it has been publicly announced that if white troops are sent out there, and sent quickly to the interior, that they will not suffer. To my mind nothing can be more mischievous, deplorable, and reeking with madness than to send forth such announcements; it is read in all the soldiers' libraries at every station in the kingdom, and the men volunteer for a service, to find to their sorrow that they have been deluded. The truth is, that the further one goes inland towards Coomassie the worse it is for him; there is no table-land between Coomassie and the coast-line; the castles along the coast are far healthier than the interior; in fact, under the influence of grateful sea breezes, they are the only places where the white man can even hope to live. Again, it has been publicly written, that much of the sickness out there is due to inactivity and idle barrack-life. I know of no language that can stamp such assertions as these with sufficient condemnation. Why, an active life on the Gold Coast is one who takes an hour's exercise

every morning before breakfast, employs his brains throughout a good part of the day with writing and reading, resting his weary limbs, and takes half an hour to an hour's exercise of an evening just before dark. This would be a very active life, and yet how very few there are who can stand it long.

If the information which I have volunteered in this last paragraph can in any way be utilized to remove false impressions, which such wicked assertions cannot but fail to produce, I shall feel happy in having so far done my duty to the profession which I have the honour to belong to, as in that I have been the humble means of putting the plain truth before them.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KNAPP BARROW,
Captain, H. P. 27th Inniskillings.

Inclosure in No. 59.

Extract from the "Standard," October 2, 1873.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

To the Editor of the "Standard."

Sir,

OUR "little war" grows apace. The intelligence which this mail conveys to England will inform you that the Ashantees have succeeded in gaining over nearly the whole of the western tribes from Apollonia to Elmina, and that matters have arrived at a stage which may be called truly deplorable. The plans of the invaders are being gradually developed; indeed, it was clear to all but those who, although they had eyes to see, would not see, that from the outset of the war the object of the enemy was to establish, in the vicinity of Elmina, such a force as would be sufficient to overawe those of the disaffected tribes who would not willingly join his standards on their being unfurled in their neighbourhood, and with the accession of force thus acquired to sweep the whole Gold Coast Protectorate from Apollonia on the west to the Volta in the east. Had it pleased the official into whose hands the destiny of the Protectorate was placed to condescend to heed the warnings which were tendered to him in the earlier days of the invasion, alas! what dire evils might have been averted; or had Mr. Pope Hennessy been permitted to hold the reins of office as Governor-in-chief only for a period sufficient to enable his Excellency to carry out his resolve of removing the subordinate, in whom he declared he had lost all confidence, from the Gold Coast to the Gambia, how very different would now be the condition of the Protectorate. What is past, is past and done; but we who have been the sufferers, and who ought to be allowed to express an opinion on the subject, cannot help venturing the statement that had the Gold Coast been permitted to retain the services of an Administrator-in-chief like Mr. Pope Hennessy (whose thorough knowledge of the art of gaining over to his views and wishes those who are manifestly antagonistic thereto enabled him to receive over Elmina from the Dutch without bloodshed), we should at this moment have all the tribes of the recently-ceded Dutch territories on our side, in place of being arrayed against us. That the peaceable acquisition of Elmina by the British on the 6th of April, 1872, was due solely to the conciliatory but yet firm policy of Governor Pope Hennessy is a fact admitted by the Dutch officers, by the Elmina people themselves, and by the natives of the British Protectorate, and denied only by those few who will give Mr. Pope Hennessy no quarter on account of his predilections for the "irrepressible nigger." Governor Hennessy's conduct on his return to Elmina from Lagos, after the riot at the former place, during which a Dutch officer (Lieutenant Joost) was killed, proved incontestably that he was *fortiter in re* as well as *suaviter in modo*. It is to be much regretted that the exigencies of the public service should have rendered it imperative for Governor Hennessy to leave the Gold Coast for Sierra Leone in the month of July, 1872, and that his Excellency was prevented from returning to this part of his government to complete, in the other of the ceded places, the policy which he had inaugurated at Elmina. I am in a position to know, and to state positively, that it was Mr. Hennessy's intention, had he returned to the Gold Coast, to visit each of the forts and towns which the Dutch had transferred to the British, and to make himself personally acquainted with the Chiefs and head-men, and to satisfy himself of their requirements, and them of the good intentions of the British Government towards them and their country. Whether, on finding his inability to return at the period he intended, Governor Hennessy furnished his subordinate with any specific instructions on

this point I am, of course, unable to say; but it is certain that a following out of the known policy of the Governor-in-chief towards the new subjects of the British crown would have obviated the necessity which it is alleged existed for the bombardment of Elmina, and would, without doubt, have converted the tribes who have now joined the Ashantees from foes (or, at the least, doubtful friends) into sincere and faithful allies of the British and of the other tribes under their protection. I have no desire to condemn the act of the naval and military authorities in bombarding Elmina, as there is not the least doubt it had become absolutely necessary to do so; but the policy which permitted matters in Elmina to reach that stage which rendered such an extreme measure indispensable—the policy which permitted "Achampong's" body-guard of some three hundred armed Ashantees to be located in the very town of Elmina, fomenting sedition and war, whilst the enemy was in the very heart of the Protectorate, is deserving of the severest condemnation and censure. Such a policy is indeed inexcusable.

Now, before any attempt can be made against Ashantee territory, it will be necessary to put down this new war at our doors; and to do that effectually, as it should be done, will take at least six months, which will once more find us approaching the rainy season, during which none but madmen would ever dream of engaging in any expedition to Coomassie. An attack on that country, to be successful, should be undertaken by a force the last man of which should be safely landed on the other side of the Prah not one day later than the 1st December. Then, again, nothing can be done without the active co-operation of the tribes of the eastern districts, viz., the Accras, Addahs, Akims, and Aquapims; these, indeed, will have to do the work, if it is to be done at all, especially the Eastern and Western Akims. But seeing that there is at this moment a very serious breach existing between the King of Akim and Colonel Harley, and that an angry correspondence is being carried on between the Administrator and the Akims relative to certain Ashantee prisoners whom the latter have seized in the act of conveying ammunition to their friends in the field, there does not appear the remotest probability of the Akims, or, indeed, of any of their allies, joining in an expedition against Coomassie, if such be in contemplation. Any movement made in that direction before the misunderstanding between King Attah and Colonel Harley is finally and satisfactorily arranged would be highly indiscreet and even dangerous, as the force would have to overcome the Akims first. And if the Akims were against us not one native would dare to stir either from the west or from the east in such an enterprise; therefore it behoves the powers that be to see that this little difficulty be previously and without further delay got over.

It would be unreasonable to expect our tribes to engage in a campaign against Ashantee if they are to be subjected to the wrath of the British Government, or that of its representative, for doing their utmost to prevent their enemies overcoming them. The most facile method of reducing the Ashantee Kingdom is to prevent its people obtaining supplies of salt and munitions of war. It is for attempting to stop such supplies reaching the Ashantees that the loyal and brave Akims have incurred the wrath of Colonel Harley.

I am, &c.

(Signed) A NATIVE OF THE GOLD COAST.

Gold Coast, September 5, 1873.

No. 60.

War Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *War Office, October* 17, 1873.

I HAVE received and laid before the Secretary of State for War your letter dated 10th instant,* relative to the grievances of the people at Accra. Mr. Cardwell does not understand that it is intended by that letter to apply for any special assistance from this Department to the Colonial Government in respect of the forts at Accra. In the mean time he has directed the following observations to be made for Lord Kimberley's information.

Accra was originally a mixed Dutch and English settlement on the coast, and had three small forts close to each other, two English, "James" and "Christiansborg," and a Dutch one in the middle, "Creve-cœur." The two former are described by Colonel Sir Andrew Clarke, in his report of 1864, as dilapidated from earthquakes; he considers them of little value, and not worth expending much money on; the only guns in them are two $4\frac{2}{5}$ inch smooth-bore howitzers. The Dutch fort, "Creve-cœur," was taken over by the English Colonial Government, in consequence of the Treaty of March, 1867, in

* Not printed.

exchange for Dix Cove; it has never been Imperial property, and this Department knows nothing of its armament, which, if any, is believed to be Dutch.

On the 19th July, 1873, the Secretary of State called for a report of the state of armament of all forts on the coast, and whether any additions to them were required; and again, on the 15th September, especially called attention to the defences of Accra Hitherto, the accounts tend to show that the Ashantees had gone westward, whereas Accra is fifty miles to the east of Cape Coast.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. K. STORKS.

No. 61.

Colonial Office to Messrs. Swanzy.

Gentlemen, *Downing Street, October* 17, 1873.

IN reply to your letter of the 13th instant,* I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acquaint you that his Lordship notes your offer to furnish an exact account of the manner in which all guns, gunpowder, &c., shipped by you since the commencement of the Ashantee War have been disposed of, but he does not think it necessary at present to call upon you for such information.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. T. HOLLAND.

No. 62.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, October* 17, 1873.

WITH reference to Colonel Harley's despatches of the 1st ultimo, and of the 4th ultimo, I transmit herewith, for your information, copies of a correspondence with Messrs. Swanzy, relative to the alleged landing of guns, gunpowder, &c., by their agents, at places accessible to the Ashantees.†

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 63.

Colonel Foster to Colonial Office:—(Received October 20.)

Sir, *Vienna, October* 8, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 13th September last,‡ which, after much delay (which I regret) has reached me here, calling upon me to furnish the Earl of Kimberley with an explanation regarding my having neglected, as Acting Collector of Customs at the Gold Coast, to notify to the Sub-Collectors at Accra and the outports of entry, by the earliest possible opportunity, the passing of the Customs Tariff Ordinance No. 1, of 1873.

The Earl of Kimberley is doubtless aware that the Customs Tariff Ordinance was passed through the three readings at one sitting of the Council, and that it was assented to by his Excellency the Governor, Colonel Harley, on the day following.

This Ordinance was then forwarded by the Clerk of Council to the Rev. Mr. Maxwell, the paid Superintendent of the Printing Establishment, and I remember giving an order for the printers to work all night at it, and on the following morning I heard from the printer that he could not proceed with the work as fast as he could wish, as the printing-press was out of order (a leather band broken), if my memory serves me correctly.

The letters of instruction were prepared and signed by me, and I gave orders to the Chief Clerk and to the Postmaster to have them sent off, together with the Ordinances, to the several outports of the Sub-Collectors as soon as the printers had finished their work.

I am unaware of any delay having occurred in the Collector of Customs' Department respecting the transmission of the letters and Tariff Ordinances to their several destina-

* No. 56.

† From Messrs. Swanzy, October 7 and 13, Nos. 43 and 56; to Messrs. Swanzy, October 11 and 17, Nos. 53 and 61.

‡ No. 120 of Command Paper No. 2 of March 1874.

tions, or by the Postmaster, and if such had been the case I believe it would have been duly reported to me, for I am happy to state that the Colonial Offices above-named, together with most of the others, have at all times given me very willing and intelligent assistance, without which I have no hesitation in stating that the arduous duties brought to bear on the Department through the Ashantee invasion, could not have been carried out with the efficiency which, up to the time of this complaint, has precluded any single expression of dissatisfaction, notwithstanding that the Department, with the fourteen ports of entry, was much less than the required strength, for even the required circumstances of the Colony in a time of peace and tranquillity.

I remember that his Excellency, Colonel Harley, received some Petitions which were communicated to me, praying that the new duties imposed by the Tariff Ordinance No. 1 of 1873, should not have a retrospective action, but that it should only come into force from the time of reception at the various outports of entry where it had been duly forwarded to from the Customs Department, Cape Coast Castle.

His Excellency the Governor, Colonel Harley, took the legal opinion of his Honour the Chief Magistrate, Mr. Chalmers, respecting this matter, and that opinion was adverse to the petitioning merchants' requests, forwarded from Accra, Cape Coast Castle, Elmina, &c.

A copy of his Honour the Chief Magistrate's opinion was given to me by his Excellency Colonel Harley, with orders to send copies of it to the Commandants and Sub-Collectors at the outports of entry, which were forwarded through the Post-office accordingly with accompanying letters; and I have it in memory that I laid a correspondence from the Civil Commandant of Accra before his Excellency Colonel Harley, respecting the collection of the duties passed by the Tariff Ordinance No. 1 of 1873, wherein he stated that he had not collected the duties from the date of the passing of the Tariff Ordinance according to the orders received, because the merchants refused to pay them, and because, on reference to former cases of Tariff Ordinances forwarded from Cape Coast to Accra, he had found data for the operation of the Ordinance coming into effect from the date of its reception at Accra, and not from the date of the Governor's sanction being given to it; and I permit myself to mention these matters as they occur to my memory, showing, as I think they tend to do, that, up to the time, even of my leaving Cape Coast, prostrated from the effects of fever, of some two or three weeks' duration, in which I was attended by Dr. Wright, the Staff-Surgeon, I have received no intimation from any quarter of the non-arrival or tardy receipt of the letters and Ordinances at any of the outports of entry which you allude to in your letter of the 13th September last; neither can I call to mind an omission, on my part, of the nature I deeply regret to find myself charged with.

The litigation and probable loss to the revenue which you advert to, I very humbly conceive will be apparent to you as arising rather from causes set forth in the Petitions I have alluded to than to the omission I am charged with.

If his Lordship may not be entirely satisfied with the statement I have the honour very respectfully now to lay before you, and entirely from memory, permit me to remind you, I would very humbly ask you to be pleased to have the whole of the correspondence transmitted to and from the several outports on this subject, laid before you for his Lordship's satisfaction; and I feel assured that you will find I have in no way caused litigation or a probable loss to the revenue of the Settlement by an omission charged against me, but of which I have not a remote recollection.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FOSTER FOSTER.

No. 64.

Captain Barrow to Colonial Office.

Naval and Military Club, 94 Piccadilly,
October 20, 1873.

Sir,

REFERRING to my previous letters about the Gold Coast, I am sorry that the following escaped me.

1. That there is no fort at Addah, River Volta. A few stones remain to show where Fort Kongenstein once stood. A large portion of its materials was carried away some years ago by slave-dealers to erect barracoons with. The stones, therefore, which are on board the steam-ship "Warru," destined for this place, will, if landed there, be exposed on the open beach, and liable to the plunder of the tribes in the locality.

2. Materials for making rafts would be very valuable all along the coast for the

landing of such heavy stores as would not suffer by a temporary salt-water wetting. Rafts were extemporized in 1863 for landing guns upon, and answered very well.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KNAPP BARROW,
Captain, H. P., 27th Inniskillings.

No. 65.

Admiralty to Colonial Office

Sir, *Admiralty, October* 23, 1873.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, copies of two despatches from Captain Fremantle, Senior Naval Officer, on the West Coast of Africa, dated the 16th, 22nd, September, respectively, relative to the state of affairs on the Gold Coast, and referring to the detention of certain merchant-ships alleged to have munitions of war intended for the Ashantees.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

Inclosure 1 in No. 65.

(Extract.) "*Barracouta*," *at Cape Coast, September* 16, 1873.

SINCE my last letter of proceedings there has been little of importance to report.

On the Windward coast the Ashantees seem to make little progress, being opposed by the Wassaus, and I incline to the belief that they are scarcely capable, from sickness and want, of making any active effort.

It is questionable whether they now dare to move from the position still held by the main body at Mampon, and I feel sure that they would be much harassed in any retreat towards their own country.

The arrival, on the 11th instant, of the mail of the 18th August, by the "Volta," which brought out Captain Glover, notified to us the appointment of Sir Garnet Wolseley as Administrator and Commander of the land forces; and it was accordingly the opinion of Colonel Festing that he was no longer justified in making the forward movement we had previously resolved upon on Mampon, in view of the near arrival of Sir Garnet Wolseley; especially as the Houssas were ordered to be detached to form the nucleus of Commissioner Glover's force.

This operation has accordingly been abandoned, and though I have no doubt it would have proved successful if attempted, there will probably be little cause to regret the delay.

Two hundred Houssas left in the "Merlin," for Accra, on the 15th instant, and I have ordered Lieutenant-Commander Day to assist Commissioner Glover in any way that he may require.

We have searched and detained four brigs here, containing powder and munitions of war, namely, the "Alligator" and "Dromo," belonging to Messrs. Swanzy, and the "Tibra" and "Elice Susanne," Dutch vessels. On the 11th instant the agents of these vessels appeared before the Chief Magistrate, and they were released on their giving satisfactory assurances that their contraband cargo should not be landed in the Protectorate, or elsewhere in easy communication with the Ashantees.

The "Alligator," which acknowledged to having some 3,000 kegs of powder on board, will discharge at Whydah, between which place and the Ashantee territory Messrs. Swanzy's agent assures us there is no communication.

It is satisfactory to have made these vessels declare their intentions, and they are aware that they can be seized if they transgress their agreement in any way.

Another of Messrs. Swanzy's brigs, the "Bryn-y-Mor," was boarded by Lieutenant-Commander Day, of Her Majesty's ship "Merlin," off Grand Bassam, on the 5th instant; she had left Plymouth on the 12th July, bound for Grand Bassam and Assinee with 2,000 kegs of gunpowder on board. A warning was given her against landing the powder at either of these places, and as the French Government are now acting in concert with us, the agent will scarcely disregard this notice.

Commander Stephens, of Her Majesty's ship "Bittern," whom I had requested to

make some inquiries as to this trade, reports, dating from Assinee on 6th September, as follows:

"There can be no doubt that the Ashantees are largely supplied with munitions of war on this part of the Coast, not so much from this place as from Grand Bassam, Jack Jack, and Lahore.

"Every mail-steamer is known to bring out a large quantity of gunpowder."

* * * * * *

I leave this letter in charge of Captain Blake, of Her Majesty's ship "Druid," as I am on the point of starting for Accra and Quittah, to lend any assistance to Commissioner Glover that he may require, and to endeavour to ascertain the truth of the reports we have heard, of munitions of war for the Ashantees being smuggled up the Volta from the latter place.

Captain Blake will add a supplementary letter, should there be anything of importance to report before my return.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. R. FREMANTLE,
Captain and Senior Naval Officer.

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

Inclosure 2 in No. 65.

Sir, "*Barracouta*," *at Accra, September* 22, 1873.

THERE is little to add to my letter of proceedings, left at Cape Coast on the 16th instant.

2. Here, Captain Glover is making good use of his time, enrolling and drilling Houssas, seeing the Kings, and commencing the organization of his expedition. A steam-launch, brought out by the "Ethiopia," for the Volta, we have taken in hand to put in working order.

3. The "Merlin" has been dispatched to the Windward forts to collect the remainder of the Houssas, and bring them to Accra.

4. The attempted assemblage of native levies at Abbay, which was decided upon on the 5th instant, when it was proposed to attack Mampon does not, I am told, progress very rapidly. Colonel Festing informed me yesterday that, though most of the Kings had shown a good disposition, and had themselves made their appearance, the whole number that had been got together hitherto was about 300 men.

5. This is partly to the feast called the "Yam Custom," to which the natives attach considerable importance, and which lasts apparently an indefinite time; but it shows the time required to act with the natives, though it may also be due, in some degree, as urged by Colonel Harley, to the fact that they have little faith in our earnestness, as they see no move on our side, and that they are afraid of being left to fight the Ashantees single-handed.

6. Her Majesty's ship "Beacon" arrived at Cape Coast on the 19th instant, and I propose to dispatch her to relieve the "Bittern" at Dixcove in a few days. The latter vessel will then remain at Cape Coast, pending Sir G. Wolesley's arrival, when, if her services are not required, she will proceed to the Mediterranean in accordance with previous orders.

7. Commander Stephens, in a recent letter, reports that at Assinee Ashantees have been refused powder, so we may hope that the supply will be henceforth stopped in that direction. While as regards the Volta, Captain Glover proposes very shortly to occupy such posts as will effectually stop the trade in munitions of war on that river from Quittah.

8. I beg to acknowledge the receipt of communications respecting the navigation of the Prah and the Volta.

9. I have communicated with the Acting-Administrator of the Gambia, with reference to the alleged trade in slaves in the River Juba, and I propose to order the "Bittern" to call there on her way to the Mediterranean.

10. The health of the squadron and the marines on board Her Majesty's ship "Simoom" is, I am glad to say, remarkably good at present, and the weather is finer than it has been lately, though we have had some rain; but not of the violent character we experienced in July.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. R. FREMANTLE,
Captain and Senior Officer.

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

No. 66.

Governor Berkeley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received October* 23.)

My Lord, *Sierra Leone, September* 13, 1872.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship a despatch from the Administrator of the Gold Coast, inclosing a correspondence that had passed between Colonel Harley and certain merchants at the Gold Coast, respecting their claim for refund of duty paid by them under a provision that was subsequently disapproved of by your Lordship.

Though the petitioners have no legal claim to the considerations they solicit, I think, under the circumstances, it would have been politic on Colonel Harley's part to have acceded to the request.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE BERKELEY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 66.

Sir, *The Castle, Cape Coast, August* 30, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to transmit for your Excellency's information copy of a Petition addressed to me by certain merchants, traders, and other inhabitants of Cape Coast, and my reply to the same.

(Signed) R. W HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator.

His Excellency the Governor-in-chief,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 66.

Gentlemen, *The Castle, Cape Coast, August* 27, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge a petition dated the 22nd instant addressed to me by certain merchants, traders, and other inhabitants of Cape Coast, requesting that the amounts paid by them into the Treasury as *ad valorem* duties at 10 per cent., from the 18th April, 1873, to the 20th July, 1873 inclusive, may be refunded to them upon the grounds, as I understand them, that this duty imposed by Ordinance 1 of 1873 could not have been legally in force, inasmuch as it is alleged that the same ceased to have effect, *i.e.*, to be law, by "official notice" merely, whereas, had the same received and obtained the assent, allowance, sanction, or confirmation of Her Majesty, it could have ceased to have effect only by act of your Honour in Council repealing the same.

I have now to inform you of that which I had every reason to suppose you were already fully aware, that the *ad valorem* duties imposed by Ordinance 1 of 1873, were repealed in accordance with the form by law, prescribed by Ordinance 4 of 1873. I am, therefore, unable to accede to the prayer of your petition.

I may add that you labour under a mistake in supposing the "official notice" had or was meant to have any repealing or other power, but was simply published that you and the rest of the commercial body generally, might have the earliest information of the repeal of the *ad valorem* duty which took effect on the passing of the amended Ordinance.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator.

Messrs. George Kendall, W. H. Selby, and others,
Cape Coast.

Inclosure 3 in No. 66.

Cape Coast, August 22, 1873.

To his Honour Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B., Administrator of Gold Coast, &c., &c., &c.,
The Castle.

The Petition of the undersigned Merchants, Traders, and other inhabitants of Cape Coast.

Humbly showeth—

That, on the 18th day of April last, your Honour in Council passed an Ordinance (No. 1, 1873) wherein duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* on goods imported into the Protectorate on which no specific duty had been imposed by said Ordinance was made payable.

That on the 21st of July last an official notice, signed by the Colonial Secretary of these Settlements, "by command," was posted up in this town, stating "that on and after this date (21st July, 1873) the Ordinance No. 1, 1873, so far as relates to the *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent., ceases to have effect."

That your Petitioners, from the date of the passing of said Ordinance, paid certain sums of money into the Treasury of these Settlements under that portion of the said Ordinance which had regard to the *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent. up to the date of its ceasing to have effect, as stated in said notice.

That your Petitioners paid said sums of money under the *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent. as they were under the belief that the said Ordinance had received the assent of Her Majesty, which, they are advised, was necessary before the said Ordinance could have effect and become and be law.

Your Petitioners are further advised that the said Ordinance, in so far as relates to the *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent., could not have been legally in force and operation from the date of its promulgation up to the date on which it ceased to have effect, inasmuch as it ceased to have effect—*i.e.*, to be law by "Official notice" merely; whereas, had the same received and obtained "the assent, allowance, sanction, or confirmation of Her Majesty," it could have ceased to have effect only by act of your Honour in Council repealing same.

Your Petitioners, therefore, most respectfully submit, inasmuch as that part of the said Ordinance herein spoken of ceased to have effect in the way and manner herein mentioned, and not in accordance with the form of law prescribed, and since the assent of Her Majesty was not granted to that part of the said Ordinance under immediate notice, that they are entitled and have just right respectfully to solicit that the amounts paid by them from the 18th day of April last up to the date of said "Official notice," as duty under the 10 per cent. *ad valorem* computation, be refunded, remitted, or handed over to them as drawback.

Wherefore your Petitioners most humbly pray that your Honour will be pleased to order that the moneys so paid by them be refunded, remitted, or handed over to them as drawback, and your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed) GEO. KENDALL.
W. H. SELBY, *Agent,*
Lintott, Spink, and Co.
J. B. CLEMENT.
JOHN SARBAH.
SAMUEL DAVIS.
J. H. K. DAVIS.
J. W. SEY.
R. A. HARRISON.
JOHN CHRISTIAN.
THOS. F. ADDAQUAY.

Inclosure 4 in No. 66.

Queen's Advocate Office, Sierra Leone,
September 13, 1873.

Sir,

IN compliance with your Excellency's Minute noted on despatch dated 30th of August, 1873, from the Administrator of the Gold Coast to your Excellency, relative to the petition of George Kendall and others, claiming a drawback of certain duties which had been paid under an Ordinance (No. 1 of 1873, Cape Coast) subsequently repealed by another Ordinance (No. 4), I have the honour to report that it does not appear that the

said Ordinance No. 1 was repealed on the ground of its having been passed in violation of the General Instructions issued by Her Majesty for the guidance of Governors and Legislative Councils in the West African Settlements; the Ordinance, therefore, up to the date of its repeal, though not sanctioned by Her Majesty, was good and enforceable, and all dues paid thereunder were collected according to law, and cannot be refunded unless the repealing Ordinance directly or indirectly so provides.

I have not a copy of either the enacting or repealing Ordinance, therefore my opinion is given without regard to any special provision contained in either of them. I only consider the question submitted in reference to the effect which the withholding of Her Majesty's assent to, and the subsequent repeal of, the Ordinance have upon the claim of the Petitioners.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SAML. LEWIS,
Acting Queen's Advocate.

His Excellency George Berkeley,
Governor-in-chief.

No. 67.

Colonel Harley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received October* 23.)

My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, September* 12, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, the result of an inquiry which was made on a Report by Commodore Commerell, V.C., C.B., A.D.C., against the master of a barque named the "Albertina."

2. The ship has a British registry, but the master is an American, and his certificate is dated at the British Consulate in Boston on the 21st March last.

3. Your Lordship will perceive that as there was no evidence upon which the Chief Magistrate thought the case could be sustained, acting upon his advice and with the entire concurrence of Captain Fremantle, the Senior Naval Officer, the matter was allowed to drop.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator.

Inclosure 1 in No. 67.

Sir, *The Castle, Cape Coast, August* 28, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a copy of report received from Commodore Commerell, V.C., C.B., together with other documents, as per margin, relating to the conduct of the master of the British barque "Albertina," and the proceedings of that vessel, and to request that you will have the goodness to advise as to what steps should be taken in the matter.

You will observe that the vessel is reported as American, whereas she has a British registry.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator.

His Honour James Marshall, Chief Magistrate,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 67.

Sir, *Burt House, Cape Coast, August* 29, 1873

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter, together with the documents relating to the conduct of the master of the British barque "Albertina."

Any British subject in any way adhering to, aiding, and assisting an enemy, or wilfully withholding information regarding an enemy from the proper authorities, lays himself open to the charge of treason.

Captain Coggins, in his letter of August 16, appears to admit that he possessed some kind of information of an intention on the part of the natives, who I believe were not at

that time declared enemies, to kill the Commodore and his party, should they go the river, which information he did not impart to the authorities.

If he is a British subject, by wilfully and maliciously withholding definite information of such an intended attack, he would, in my opinion, lay himself open to a charge of treason. But I do not think that the letter of Captain Coggins, written at the request of the commanding officer of the "Argus," would be sufficient in itself to support such a grave charge, unless supported by other evidence as to the nature of the information he received, and the circumstances under which he received and withheld it.

Mr. W. N. Thomas, of Her Majesty's ship "Rattlesnake," in his letter mentions that the movements of the "Albertina" had all along been considered suspicious, but adduces no proofs.

Lieutenant E. C. Young, of Her Majesty's ship "Argus," in his letter, mentions his having received information that Captain Coggins was about to land provisions and stores for the Dutch Secondees, but does not give the nature of the information, or whether the informers would be available as witnesses, nor am I aware from the documents before me whether the Dutch Secondees were at that time declared enemies.

Had the martial law which has been proclaimed in the districts where the enemy is present been made use of for the examination of Captain Coggins for these alleged offences, it might have been possible to have obtained evidence on the spot which would have supported or disproved the charges brought against him. Or, if the naval officers can bring forward direct evidence of treasonable practices against Captain Coggins, which would go beyond suspicion, or would support or explain the admission made in his letter, I would recommend to your Honour that Captain Coggins be brought before the magistrates for examination.

But if they cannot do so, and if no better evidence can be brought forward than what appears on the face of these documents, I cannot recommend any further steps being taken in the matter, unless your Honour should consider it advisable under the circumstances to order Captain Coggins to leave the coast.

I may add that I consider that all parties have been fully justified in the steps which have been taken respecting this vessel, and would only recommend that, in future, when persons are accused in the proclaimed districts of treasonable acts, they should be tried by the law in force, and in the place where the best evidence can be obtained.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES MARSHALL,
Chief Magistrate and Judicial Assessor.

Inclosure 3 in No. 67.

Sir, *The Castle, Cape Coast, September* 3, 1873.

HEREWITH I beg to forward you an extract of the opinion of the Law Adviser of the Government, by which you will perceive that, unless you can bring forward some direct evidence of a treasonable nature against Captain Coggins of the barque "Albertina" in support of the complaint laid by Commodore Commerell and other officers of the flag ship, I shall be obliged to allow him to proceed on her voyage.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator.

Captain Fremantle, R.N.,
"Barracouta."

Inclosure 4 in No. 67.

Sir, "*Barracouta,*" *at Cape Coast, September* 4, 1873.

IN reply to your letter of yesterday's date, calling upon me to state whether I can forward any direct evidence of a treasonable nature against Captain Coggins of the barque "Albertina," in support of the complaint laid by Commodore Commerell and the officers of the flag-ship against him, and forwarding me the opinion of his honour, the Chief Magistrate, on the evidence placed before him, I beg to state that I have made further inquiries on this subject, and Lieutenant Young of Her Majesty's ship "Argus," states positively that Captain Coggins told him that he had heard the natives say at Secondee, before the attack on the Commodore, that they intended "to take both their heads off at the palaver," meaning the heads of Commodore Commerell and Captain Helden, Civil Commandant.

When this conversation was heard by Captain Coggins does not exactly appear, and I do not attach great importance to it as regards his conduct, but I suggest as advisable that, before the "Albertina" sails, a competent person be instructed to take down what Captain Coggins has to say with reference to his knowledge of the attack upon the Commodore, either previous to or subsequent to such attack, with the view rather of finding out how far any Kings or Chiefs may have planned beforehand this treacherous ambuscade, than of implicating Captain Coggins himself as *particeps criminis*.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. R. FREMANTLE,
Captain and Senior Naval Officer.

His Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 5 in No. 67.

Sir, *Cape Coast, September* 4, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Captain Fremantle's letter of this date, forwarded to me by your Honour for my opinion thereon.

I am more convinced than ever after reading this letter that no evidence can be brought forward which would support a prosecution against the master of the "Albertina" for treasonable practices.

As regards Captain Fremantle's suggestion that Captain Coggins shall be examined as to his knowledge of the attack upon the Commodore, it might be useful for obtaining such information as Captain Fremantle points out, but if acted upon, it should certainly be understood that no such information would, under any circumstances, be used against Captain Coggins, and, in my opinion, such an application to him would appear as an acknowledgment that he has, after all, been more of a friend than traitor. He could not be compelled to submit to any such examination, and in his original letter, which has been submitted to me as an acknowledgement of a treasonable withholding of information with regard to the enemy, he then offered to give information regarding traitors and others.

I would suggest to your Honour that you might inform Captain Coggins that, under the circumstances, it has been found necessary to detain him for a full investigation of his conduct, especially in his not having communicated to the Commodore or the Civil Commandant of Secondee, the intended attack of the Chamahs, but that this having been done, he is at liberty to leave. You might also invite him to give such information respecting the affair as he could, but I am afraid that after this detention, he might refuse to do so.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES MARSHALL, *Chief Magistrate.*

His Honour the Administrator.

Inclosure 6 in No. 67.

Sir, *Colonial Secretary's Office, September* 5, 1873.

I AM directed by the Administrator to inform you that, upon the statements made by you in a letter dated Secondee, 16th August, 1873, addressed to the Commander of Her Majesty's ship "Argus," it was found necessary to detain you for a full investigation of your conduct, especially in not having communicated to the Commodore or the Civil Commandant of Secondee the intended attack of the Chamahs; but that this having now been done, you are at liberty to proceed on your voyage. I am further directed by his Honour to invite you to give such information to the Government respecting the lamentable affair as may lie in your power to afford.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. T. GOLDSWORTHY,
Colonial Secretary.

Captain Coggins,
Barque "Albertina," Cape Coast Roads.

Inclosure 7 in No. 67.

(Extract.) *"Rattlesnake," Cape Coast Castle, August* 17, 1873.

Paragraph 4. LIEUTENANT YOUNG'S proceedings have also been approved, and I am to forward the original letter Mr. Young has transmitted from the captain of the American [British, *vide* Register] barque "Albertina," now at Secondee, actually stating that he heard on shore the Commodore was going to be attacked by the natives of Chamah, yet he never in any way told this to the Commodore or any other official. I am to state to you, for the information of his Excellency, that this matter is so serious, he deems it necessary to bring such pernicious conduct before his Excellency's notice, and to observe that the movements of this vessel have all along been considered suspicious in British waters, and in close vicinity to hostile natives; so much so, that on the morning of the 15th instant, she was boarded by the officer of the guard from the "Rattlesnake," but no powder could be found, or any direct accusation made as to her movements being against the interests of the British flag.

* * * * *

(Signed) W. NICHOLS THOMAS, *Secretary.*

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
Cape Coast.

Inclosure 8 in No. 67.

(Extract.) *"Argus," Secondee, August* 17, 1873.

Paragraph 4. I HAVE given the master of the barque "Albertina," lying in the roadstead, directions to cease trading with the natives in this neighbourhood, having received information that he was about to land provisions and stores for the Dutch Secondees, having myself ascertained that it was his intention of going to Apoassi, where they had assembled.

* * * * *

(Signed) G. C. YOUNG, *Lieutenant-Commander.*

Commodore J. E. Commerell, V.C., C.B., A.D.C.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 9 in No. 67.

Secondee, August 16, 1873.

To the Commanding Officer on board Her Majesty's ship the "Argus."

AS you requested me to write what I knew about certain people on shore I will say that, according to their talk to me in the hotel on shore, and what I have learned this morning, that you have got traitors among the people on shore, as they told me the day the Admiral went to Chama, that if they went to the river they would be killed. One man by the name of Crankson is the leader, and according to what the officer in the Fort told me the man Crankson must be a liar; than are two others, the name of them I do not know, but I can find out by my clerk, and I am willing to go on shore with him to point out the other two. They are all, I believe, Cape Coast men, but while they are here they want to make the people believe that they are Dutch. I need not add to this, but I will swear to what I know.

I am, &c.
(Signed) WM. W. COGGINS,
Master, Barque, "Albertina."

P.S.—Will you please allow my boat to land and return to my ship. If you want any assistance send to me.

W. W. C.

Inclosure 10 in No. 67.

Sir, *"Rattlesnake," at Cape Coast Castle, August* 20, 1873.

I AM desired by Commodore Commerell to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B., that the merchant ship "Albertina," has just arrived from Secondee, in charge of Sub-Lieutenant Bayly, late Acting Civil Commandant at

Secondee, sent down by Captain Fremantle, of the "Barracouta," with six men as a guard, to see that the vessel arrived at Cape Coast Castle, as Captain Fremantle has deemed it best the vessel should be sent here.

Captain Fremantle acquaints the Commodore, detailed proceedings will be sent.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. NICHOLS THOMAS, *Secretary.*

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary,
Cape Coast Castle.

P.S.—Mr Bayly is sent on shore with this letter to wait on his Excellency.

Inclosure 11 in No. 67.

(Extract) *The Castle, Cape Coast, August* 18, 1873.

* * * * * *

I HAVE also received your communication of this morning, inclosing me the Reports of Lieutenant Young, of Her Majesty's ship "Argus," and Sub-Lieutenant Bayly, of Her Majesty's ship "Merlin," from Secondee, and I concur with you in approving the steps which these officers have taken; and, with respect to the American barque "Albertina," under the circumstances, I think it would be well if she were sent to Cape Coast.

* * * * * *

In dealing with the American barque "Albertina," I beg to forward, for the information and guidance of the officer acting under your orders, copies of Ordinances 2 and 5 of 1873, regulating the importation and sale of munitions of war, as also copy of my Proclamation of the 8th February last, prohibiting trade in munitions of war with the Ashantees or their allies.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator.

To Commodore Commerell,
&c. &c. &.

Inclosure 12 in No. 67.

My dear Sir, *Cape Coast, August* 18, 1873.

I AM given to understand that the barque "Albertina" has been prohibited from landing goods or taking cargo from the shore by order of the Commodore. The barque is now lying at Secondee, and there is a large quantity of oil awaiting shipment there and at the next port, Adjuah. It would be a pity if such a large amount of property fall into the hands of the enemy when there is a chance of getting it away. Can you give me any information on the matter, so that I send some instructions to the captain?

Yours, &c.

(Signed) C. CUTHBERT BROWN.

Inclosure 13 in No. 67.

Dear Mr. Thomas, *The Castle, Cape Coast, August* 18, 1873.

I THINK the inclosed note, which has this moment been sent to me, should be forwarded to Captain Fremantle, so that he may judge himself of its truthfulness.

I see no objection to the vessel shipping produce, although there is a very grave one to her landing supplies of any kind to the enemy.

In much haste, yours, &c.

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY.

Lieutenant W. N. Thomas,
"Rattlesnake."

Inclosure 14 in No. 67.

EXTRACT from Boarding Book.*

Date of Arrival.	Ship's name.	Description of ship.	Colours.	Wherefrom.	No. of Men.	Master's name.	Cargo.	Owner's name.	Tonnage.	No. of days out.	Consignee.	Remarks.
1873. August 20 ...	Albertina ...	Bark ...	British	Secondee ...	9	W. W. Coggins...	Rum and tobacco	Rideout and Roberts	319	1	F. C. Grant	Two sick on board.

Certified a true extract,

(Signed) W. DANL. HOWTON,
Chief Clerk of Customs.

Cape Coast, August 28, 1873.

No. 68.

Colonel Harley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received October 23.)

My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, September* 13, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Lordship's despatch, Gold Coast, of the 11th ultimo,† and to assure your Lordship that no effort of mine has been wanting hitherto, or will be in the future, towards rousing the natives of Cape Coast from the apathy they exist in, if, indeed, it be possible to accomplish it; but were I to refuse them food unless they laboured for it I believe they would decline it on these terms. For some months now people have consented to work under the Sanitary Board at 1*s.* a day, and I have been glad to get them at that rate.

2. I have also some 100 labourers on regular pay whom I have kept constantly employed at the camps, and by the road report, which I forward for your Lordship's information, it will show that the clearing of the road to the Prah has been commenced by them. This report by Captain Thompson, who is indefatigable in what he undertakes, will perhaps be otherwise interesting to your Lordship as conveying some information of the physical features of the country, and the difficulties to be overcome in opening the road sufficiently for the passage of troops and guns from Cape Coast to the Prah. Hereafter, the tribes must assist and keep the high road open through the country, but at present they are refugees scattered over other districts, and would not venture back unless protected; I am alluding now to the Abrahs, Assins, and Denkeras.

3. I greatly regret to find, by the second paragraph of your Lordship's despatch above referred to, that your Lordship should have been misinformed with regard to the clearing of the bush round the forts and town of Cape Coast itself, as it received my earliest attention, and I trust that the inclosed report of the Colonial surveyor will remove from your Lordship's mind the impression that it had been neglected, as, indeed, not only had the bush round the forts been cleared, but a road had been opened connecting them on the land side.

4. As to Elmina, any bush there was cleared by sanctioning the employment of sixty labourers daily, who were paid by the Government, and giving the prison labour also for the same purpose.

5. I shall not fail to convey to Dr. Gouldsbury your Lordship's approval of the active measures taken by him at Axim.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 68.

...ad Report: Cape Coast Castle to Acroful.

...spoilt for want of proper side-drains; country undulating ... trees. This piece of road would require fifty labourers for ... repair; it would then accommodate easily the march of

From Cape Coas... Castle to Akatic... seven miles (abo... Time by hammo... two hours. General direct... north.

Entry made by master of vessel.
Command Paper No. 2 of March 1864.

troops in fours, and the passage of heavy guns. Akatichua is a large town, with accommodation for 1,000 soldiers. Fowls and vegetables are cheap and plentiful. The water is good.

From Akatichua to Aguassoo, three miles (about). Time by hammock, one hour. General direction, due north.

Road unmade would accommodate soldiers marching two abreast. The first mile out the bush is composed of grass, with fine trees here and there; the second mile, of very dense bush. Here the path goes through a defile with steep clay banks and rocks at intervals. A new road should be made parallel to the present path, to avoid this defile.

After passing through the defile, a branch path to Anamaboe leads to the right.

Further on, another defile is passed through, which in like manner should be avoided by the construction of a new portion of road. After passing this, the bush is very thin, and could be rapidly cleared.

At Aquassoo there is good water; the village is capable of housing 300 soldiers.

From Aguassoo to Cobbina Ansah, two miles (about). Time by hammock, forty minutes. General direction, due north.

First mile of road, thick bush with rocks in the path, which must be covered with soil, and their interstices filled in to permit the free passage of soldiers two deep. The road can be easily widened. The rest of the road is through grass and thin bush.

From Cobbina Ansah, two miles (about). Time by hammock, forty minutes. General direction, due north.

First mile, grass and thin bush; at end, a branch path leads to Abacrampa, one day's journey distant. Then a quarter of a mile of steep path over rocks, which will require blasting; then half a mile of grass, with an interruption to the path of a huge tree, which must be blown up; then another quarter of a mile through a defile, with thick bush on either side, through which a new road must be made.

Assaiboe to Bateenya, one mile (about). Time by hammock, thirty minutes. General direction, due north.

Assaiboo is a large village, with accommodation for 1,000 soldiers. The water is good and plentiful.

The path is here interrupted by plantain trees, so that a hammock can with difficulty go along, and the surrounding bush is dense.

The path here is clear, and the bush thin on each side.

From Bateenya to Acroful, one mile (about). Time by hammock, twenty minutes. General direction, due north.

Acroful is a large village, with house accommodation for 2,000 troops. The water is good, being obtained from a river. One mile north of the village, cocoa-nuts, plantains, and yams.

There is a church and a mission-house, both deserted, and affording, therefore, accommodation for officers and stores. The climate seems very healthy; the temperature was certainly cool, and the air felt invigorating; there were no mosquitoes or other annoyances.

The inhabitants had been plundered by the Ashantees, but were far from starving; they reported that no Ashantees were nearer than Mampon (a day's journey from Acroful to the West).

Whole distance traversed, sixteen miles (about). Time by hammock, five hours ten minutes

The path throughout leads remarkably straight towards the north, and can quite easily be so widened along its whole course as to admit the passage of soldiers in fours, and heavy ordnance.

(Signed) HERBERT THOMPSON, *Captain*,
2nd Dragoon Guards, Inspector-General of Armed Police.

Cape Coast Castle, September 4, 1873.

Inclosure 2 in No. 68.

Sir, *Cape Coast, September* 6, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to state, for your Excellency's information, that during the month of March last, fifty of my labourers, with two drivers, were engaged in cutting the bushwood on Fort William and the opposite hills. Besides this number of men, there were 100 Volunteers similarly employed, in conjunction with my men, but not under my charge. There was also a strong body of Houssa police, on fatigue duty, engaged in cutting the bush and clearing the paths during the whole of the time that my men were there.

The clearing of the bush was carried on until the sentry at the Fort could command a range of at least 500 yards round the Fort.

I may also state that the sum expended in wages for the labourers alone amounted to 25*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. J. MERCER, C.E.,
Colonial Surveyor.

His Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 69.

Colonel Harley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received October 23.)

(Extract.) *The Castle, Cape Coast, September 13, 1873.*

ADVERTING to my despatch of the 6th instant,* wherein I had the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, as the result of a conference held with Lieutenant-Colonel Festing and the Senior Naval Officer, Captain Fremantle, an intended movement of the troops against the camp at Mampon for the purpose of dislodging the Ashantees, I have now to acquaint your Lordship that, after the arrival of the mail on the 11th instant, another conference was held, by which your Lordship will perceive that Lieutenant-Colonel Festing stated that he did not feel justified, according to his instructions, in proceeding with the arrangements decided on at the previous conference.

Your Lordship will observe that this opinion was not shared by Captain Fremantle or myself, as indeed we concurred in thinking that an attack on the Ashantee camp was "desirable," and the terms used in Colonel Festing's instructions admitted, instead of precluded, his carrying out the plan of action we had already deemed advisable.

In expectation of this intended attack, I had, as I have already informed your Lordship in my despatch above quoted, called out 5,000 Fantees, and they were assembling at the camp at Abbay, said to be about six miles distance from Mampon; this force will now, when collected, be kept together, as it is important it should be held for future operations.

It would be idle, however, to conceal the fact that the Fantees around Cape Coast are by no means so ready to turn out as they were some months since, and this I attribute to the fact of the inaction which has pervaded all military movement since June last; indeed, I believe they began seriously to doubt whether any effort would be made to dislodge the Ashantees, and so loosen, if not sever altogether, their hold on the Protectorate. Certain it is that up to the present day it has not been attempted, nor is it now contemplated.

My Lord, I am thankful to be able to say that I have left no effort and no persuasion untried to bring about widely different results than have yet been attempted or achieved, and I would most respectfully beg of your Lordship, should there be one moment's doubt of my having used every possible means to do so, to refer to my despatch of the 1st August,† inclosing a communication addressed to Commodore Commerell, V.C., C.B., on the 30th July last, a copy of which I sent to Colonel Festing, and in which I reviewed our then painful position, which I deeply regret to say up to the present time has been in no way altered, the Ashantees remaining in the same position as then, and just as threatening and defiant.

The result of that letter, my Lord, brought about a conference with the Commodore and Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, at which it was decided to make a reconnaisance, by which was confirmed the position of the Ashantee camp, and since then two redoubts have been constructed at the expense of the Local Government; one, "Napoleon," in front of Cape Coast, the other "Abbay," in front of Elmina, and equi-distant from there and the Ashantee camp. These redoubts have been manned and held by the Houssas and Volunteers until quite recently, when some of the Houssas had to be withdrawn for other service, and a detachment of the 2nd West India Regiment was sent to replace them. This, my Lord, is all that I can report as having been done since June last in the way of military operations, and I regret to add that the hopes entertained by those who have had all the exposure in these redoubts, as well as their construction, are sadly disappointed at not having an opyortunity of dislodging an enemy they have so long been watching, and I certainly regret so much valuable labour having been expended at considerable expense with so little result.

The liberal provision, however, now made by your Lordship for the conduct of active operations, will enable those who have the organization of the native tribes to hold out the inducement of subsidy, which I am now doing, and which will have its effect.

With reference to your Lordship's inquiry as to any organized system of obtaining intelligence of the Ashantee movements, I may inform your Lordship, that after the defeat at Jouquah, for many weeks I had forty picked men in pay as spies, reporting daily who went out by regular relief, and they were only discontinned when our own advanced posts at the redoubt obtained better information from prisoners taken from time to time and paid spies.

The only information I can obtain for your Lordship, which I should regard as reliable, with reference to the navigation of the Prah, is, that above the Island of Supome,

* No. 29.

† No. 8 of Command Paper No. 2 of March 1874.

which is twelve miles from its mouth, the river is not navigable for larger craft than canoes, and even then that it is most intricate and difficult from its tortuous windings, but that it is not unhealthy as you ascend it.

In conclusion, I would very earnestly impress upon your Lordship that I have never lost an opportunity of urging upon the Kings and Chiefs, as your Lordship suggests, that nothing can be more disastrous than the protracted occupation of the country by the Ashantees, and that they might rely upon receiving active support from Her Majesty's Government.

* * * * * *

Inclosure in No. 69.

At a Council held at Cape Ccast Castle this 12th day of September, 1873.

Present:

His Honour Colonel Harley, C.B., Administrator.
Captain Fremantle, R.N.
Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, R.M.A.

COLONEL FESTING states, with reference to the Minutes of the last Council, that having received instructions from the War Office, notifying the appointment of Sir Garnet Wolseley to the chief command on the Gold Coast, in which he is informed that it is unsuitable that further operations should be undertaken in the interior pending his arrival, said to be about the 1st October, and considering the length of time which, in his opinion, it would take to carry out the operations referred to at the last Council, and that the state of safety of the Settlements would not, in any way, be changed thereby, he does not feel himself justified in proceeding with them, especially as the result might interfere with the larger plan of operations intended to be carried out by the Government.

Captain Fremantle states:—

That whilst still of opinion that operations decided on the last Council are, in the language of the despatch to Colonel Festing, desirable, he is not prepared to press his view as against that of the officer to whom the despatch was addressed, and who must be mainly responsible for the result of any active operations which may be undertaken.

The Administrator states, that under the circumstances set forth in the despatch received by Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, he concurs in the view expressed by Captain Freemantle, but regrets that no effort has been made to dislodge the Ashantees from their camp at Mampon.

In view, however, of no intended movement immediately taking place, he requests that Colonel Festing, assisted by Captain Fremantle, will take necessary steps for enabling him to place 200 Houssas at the disposal of Captain Glover, in accordance with the instructions of the Secretary of State.

No. 70.

Colonel Harley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received October* 23.)

My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, September* 13, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report that, upon information forwarded to me by Captain Fremantle, the senior naval officer, a copy of which I beg to forward, the vessels named in the margin,* containing contraband of war, were detained and examined under the provisions of Ordinance 2 of 1873.

2. I have the honour to transmit the Chief Magistrate's decision upon each case, and to acquaint your Lordship that I deemed it expedient to allow the vessels to proceed upon the guarantees given, in which Captain Fremantle concurred.

3. Copies of the registries of these vessels are also forwarded for your Lordshid's information.

4. It will be seen by Captain Stephens' report, copy herewith, that Messrs. Swanzy have a third vessel, the "Bryn-y-Mor," on the coast, trading at Assinee and Grand Bassam with contraband of war on board, having no less than 2,000 kegs of gunpowder. I agree with Captain Stephens in thinking that the Ashantees are largely supplied, or have been, with munitions of war on that part of the coast.

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator.

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* Brigs "Alligator," "Dromo," Messrs. Swanzy and Co.; Dutch brigs "Libra," "Elise Susanne."

Inclosure 1 in No. 70.

Sir, "*Barracouta*," *Cape Coast, September* 8, 1873.

IN reply to your request to give you all the information in my possession about the vessels now at Cape Coast, which have been trading on the Windward Coast, I beg to inform you as follows :—

English Brig, "*Alligator*."—Belonging to F. and A. Swanzy, arrived at Cape Coast on the 1st September last from Assinee : has 3,260 kegs of gunpowder on board, ostensibly for Cape Coast ; acknowledges having landed 370 kegs at Grand Bassam. At Grand Bassam, Swanzy and Company have steam launches plying on the lagoons and rivers communicating with the interior. Not searched.

English Brig, "*Dromo*."—Belonging to F. and A. Swanzy, arrived at Cape Coast on 5th instant. She was boarded and detained at Secondee by Her Majesty's ship "Decoy," pending a permit to trade, but allowed to come to Cape Coast. She had previously been lying at Elmina, and Commander Luxmoore, of Her Majesty's ship "Argus," reported her burning two blue lights on the night of the 27th August, to attract the attention of the mail steamer. The reason given for burning these lights was that they wanted a tow to Axim, where Swanzy and Company have some oil. She has two cases of muskets on board. Not searched.

Dutch Brig, "*Libra*."—Belonging to Muller and Company, Rotterdam, arrived at Cape Coast on the 4th September ; ordered away from Dix Cove by Her Majesty's ship "Druid." The first infnrmation about this vessel was given by your Excellency in yonr letter of the 28th August. She left Elmina on the 11th July. Captain Blake tells me that this brig was at Assinee from the 21st July to the 16th August, and then at New Town, fifteen miles this side Assinee, and in the Protectorate. At New Town the lagoons stretch up to a town called Eguous. She returned to Assinee on the 21st August, and reached Dix Cove on the 23rd. She has guns, but no powder on board. This vessel is anxious to return to Assinee. Not searched.

Dutch Brig, "*Elize Susanne*."—Same owners as "Libra." Arrived in company with her, having also been sent from Dix Cove by "Druid." This vessel has been hanging about the Windward coast for months. I saw her off Chamah on the 21st July, and she was afterwards at Elmina, where she discharged a great deal of cargo. Canoes were constantly round her during the night, which caused me to make inquiries on shore about her, but I was then told that her trade was legitimate. I passed her at anchor between Tacoraddy and Adjuah about noon on the 24th August. The statement is that he was only at anchor there for one night, but she arrived at Dix Cove after the "Druid," and the "Druid" was not there till the 26th August. She has 1,500 pounds of powder on board, and 125 muskets. Not searched.

It will be remarked that none of these vessels have been searched, and the statements as to the powder or arms they have board is taken from the information they have themselves volunteered.

I would suggest that, as Cape Coast is not included in the blockaded district, you should give me a warrant under Article VI. of the Gold Coast Arms Traffic Act of the 30th April, 1873, to search these vessels, after which a better opportunity will be afforded of judging their conduct.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. R. FREMANTLE, *Captain*,
Senior Naval Officer.

His Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B.,
Administrator, Gold Coast.

Inclosure 2 in No. 70.

Sir, *Court House, Cape Coast, September* 11, 1873.

I BEG to forward to your Honour a Report of the proceedings in the inquiry respecting the vessels detained on account of having contraband goods on board.

The Colonial Secretary and Lieutenant Maxwell, of Her Majesty's ship "Barracouta," assisted in the inquiry.

In the case of Messrs. Swanzy's vessel the "Alligator," the question is whether she should be allowed to take the powder to Whydah—but I am disposed to think that Messrs. Swanzy would scarcely do anything at present that could possibly lead to ammunition reaching the enemy.

The "Dromo" appears to have no contraband on board except what can be landed.

The proposal of the master of the two Dutch vessels to transship all contraband on

board the "Elise," and send her to Monrovia, appears a fair one, and I have warned him that any breach of the promise or any trading in arms with the enemy anywhere, would probably lead to the capture of his vessel as a prize, especially as France is not officially represented on the Windward Coast—her Agent having been withdrawn at the time of the war.

I promised the parties examined that I would request an early decision.

I remain, &c.

(Signed) JAMES MARSHALL,
Chief Magistrate and Judicial Assessor.

His Honour the Administrator.

Inclosure 3 in No. 70.

Inquiry into the Destination and Intentions of certain Vessels detained by Warrant in Cape Coast Roads for having Contraband Goods on board.

Brig "Alligator."

Mr. G. T. H. Lyall.—I appear as Agent for Messrs. Swanzy. The "Alligator" belongs to them exclusively, and all goods on board are theirs.

Lieutenant Maxwell's report is correct. There are about 2,888 kegs of gunpowder on board.

The original amount was 3,260, and 370 were landed at Grand Bassam. The destination of the vessel from here is to Salt Pond to land 3 or 4 bales of cloth and empty casks, shipped from this place.

From there she proceeds to Accra, to land general cargo, but no powder; from there to Quittah, the last point claimed by this Government.

From there she comes under the Agent of Whydah. Mr. Anthony Taverner and my orders are, that the powder is for Whydah, for general sale.

It is my belief that this powder cannot be sold to the Ashantees, and I shall do all in my power to prevent its getting to the Ashantees. At Whydah it is impossible it can do so.

The "Dromo."

This is also Messrs. Swanzy's.

Lieutenant Maxwell's report is correct.

2 cases of flint guns.
60 small bars of lead.
2 kegs of gunpowder (for ship's use).

The cases and the bars of lead were shipped in Appolonia, to keep them from the enemy. We wish to land them here, but have been refused a permit. They are useless, and I wish to get rid of them. She is from Grand Bassam.

The "Libra" and "Elise Susanne."

Captain Arman, Lamdin.

They belong to Messrs. Mullen and Co. of Rotterdam. I have charge of both.

Lieutenant Maxwell's report is correct. On board the "Libra," there are—

50 kegs of gunpowder.
12 cases of flint guns, with bayonets, 20 in each case.

On board the "Elise Susanne," there are—

4,800 lbs. of gunpowder.
10 cases of guns, with bayonets each.
case containing 12.
5 muskets, loose.
65 kegs of flints.

I wish to ship all the powder in the "Elise Susanne," and send her to Monrovia, to the Agent, Marshall.

The destination of the "Elise Susanne" is to go from here to Monrovia, without stopping at any port.

The "Libra" is for trading on this coast to Accra, Jellah Coffee, Quittah, and back to Grand Bassam. I have a general order to trade where I like.

I have gin, rum, tobacco, and cotton goods on board.

I promise to transship all contraband goods from the "Libra" to the "Susanne," to be conveyed in her to Monrovia.

(Signed) JAMES MARSHALL, *Chief Magistrate.*

Inclosure 4 in No. 70.

Sir, "*Bittern,*" *Asinee, September* 6, 1873.

IN continuation of my Report of Proceedings dated September 1st, and which I left at Assinee in charge of the Civil Commandant to be forwarded the first opportunity, I beg to acquaint you that I left that place the same forenoon, and arrived off the mouth of the River Assinee at daylight the following morning.

2. Never having been so far up the Coast before, I was not aware that Assinee itself lies some seven or eight miles to the eastward of the mouth of the river, as laid down in the chart, and not seeing any European-built houses I did not know exactly what to think of it, but as there was a good-sized native village I expected a canoe would be sure to come to us. In this I was disappointed; in consequence, I suppose, of the heavy surf running. The next morning I weighed, intending to look a little further up the coast, but just as I was starting a sail was reported some distance off in the offing, so I made for her and boarded her. She proved to be the brig "Bryn-y-Mor" belonging to Swanzy and Co., with a general cargo. She had left Assinee, which the master said was to the eastward of the mouth of the river, the previous morning, and was on her way to Bassam. I notified the blockade to him, entering the same in his official log.

The ship's head was then turned for Assinee, and presently we saw the European houses and then the flag of Swanzy's house and that of France.

3. The surf breaking very heavily I saw no prospect of communicating. Late in the afternoon, however, a canoe ventured out, and I sent back by her a letter which I addressed to Swanzy's Agent, a copy of which I inclose, as also his reply received next day. On receiving information that an accredited Agent to the French Government was residing on shore, I addressed a letter to him, a copy of which I also inclose, forwarding notifications of blockade to both.

4. In the afternoon the "Prégent" arrived, bringing me your Memorandum to quit the French territory and confine myself to the blockading of our own coast. The Commander of the vessel called on me, and I explained matters to him and also showed him a copy of the letter I had addressed to the Agent. I offered to supply him with one, but he declined it, as he said he should be able to see the original on shore if he required. He expressed himself as very desirous to do all in his power to prevent the traffic of arms, &c., but confessed that he looked on it as a very difficult question. He informed me he should go to Kinjabo and see King Amakay, applying personally to him to prevent the traffic of arms to the Ashantees through his dominions. He may or may not gain anything by this journey.

5. The same night the "Merlin" anchored, and as by your letter you seemed very desirous to know at once what was going on at Bassam I thought the best plan would be for me to go up in the "Merlin," otherwise I could not say when you would get any information about that place. I called on the Frenchman, who had no objection to my going and returning at once. I also thought it important that no time should be lost in boarding the "Bryn-y-Mor" again to inspect her manifest, from what you told me about the "Alligator; I left, therefore, early yesterday forenoon in the "Merlin," and we arrived off Grand Bassam about 2 P.M. After waiting some considerable time a surf-boat came off, and I addressed a similar letter to Swanzy's Agent to the one I had written to the Agent here. I received an answer about 6.30 P.M., but the Agent himself had gone to a place some little distance in the country, and I only got a reply from the clerk, who could give me no information further than "no arms and ammunition had been supplied to the Ashantees." I then left and steamed out for the "Bryn-y-Mor," which we had observed in the offing as we came up.

Lieutenant Day boarded her and reports that she has 2,000 kegs of gunpowder on board. I should think she will scarcely dare to land it now that they have been warned. The "Merlin" then returned to this anchorage, arriving at 11 P.M.

6. I am only waiting for a breeze, when I shall leave this, creeping leisurely along the coast as far as Axim I have given the information about the "Bryn-y-Mor."

7. There can be no doubt that the Ashantees are largely supplied, or have been, with munitions of war on this part of the coast, not so much from this place, I imagine, as at Grand Bassam, Jack Jack, Lahon, and other places higher up. Every mail steamer is known to bring out a large quantity of gunpowder; where is it all disposed of?

Hoping that what I have done will receive your approval, I have, &c.

(Signed) P. W. STEPHENS, *Commander.*

Captain E. A. Fremantle,
Senior Officer, Cape Coast.

No. 71.

Colonel Harley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received October 23.)

My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, September* 15, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, Gold Coast, of the 18th of August,* in which I am informed that "Her Majesty had approved the appointment of Sir Garnet Wolseley to administer the Government of the Gold Coast, with the chief military command in the Settlement."

2. Though I cannot conceal from your Lordship that my being relieved in the Government at a time when the many months of mental anxiety and hard toil which I have gone through will be in all probability crowned by a successful result, has been a disappointment to me, yet I fully recognize the expediency of the reasons which have induced your Lordship to take this step, and I beg most respectfully to thank your Lordship for your kind consideration in having communicated those reasons to me.

3. The approval which your Lordship has intimated to me as to my conduct on several recent occasions, "in circumstances of no ordinary trial and difficulty," has been a great gratification to me; and now that those terms of approval and appreciation are reiterated on the eve of my departure from this Government, I feel all the more your Lordship's consideration.

4. Your Lordship may rest assured that every assistance in my power, and all cordial co-operation, will be rendered by me to Sir Garnet Wolseley on his arrival here, and I am now using every exertion to the end that he may find matters in a forward state on his arrival here.

5. In conclusion, I have to thank your Lordship most respectfully and gratefully for your Lordship's great kindness in giving me leave, on full pay, for six months, to return to England, pending your Lordship's consideration of what arrangements can be made for my further employment.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator.

No. 72.

Colonel Harley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received October 23.)

My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, September* 15, 1873.

I DO myself the honour to acknowledge your Lordship's despatch Gold Coast of the 18th ultimo,† forwarding, for my information, a copy of the instructions which your Lordship has addressed to Captain Glover, and directing me to render him all possible assistance and support in the performance of the important duty intrusted to him.

2. In obedience to your Lordship's wishes I have placed 200 Houssas under Captain Glover's orders, and sent them to Accra on the 15th instant in Her Majesty's gun-boat "Merlin;" these men are all armed with Snider rifles, and are equipped as far as possible for active service. I addressed a letter to the Civil Commandant directing him to fully co-operate with Captain Glover, and to summon the Chiefs to meet him.

3. I also relieved Dr. Rowe from his duties as Colonial Surgeon, and he proceeded with them.

4. I have still left 107 Houssas, most of whom at present are stationed in the forts, along the Windward Coast; but I have requested the Officer Commanding to relieve them,

* No. 42 of Command Paper No. 2 of March 1874. † No. 43 of same paper.

as they are urgently wanted to give protection to the working parties who are opening the roads.

5. I am now making arrangements for the relief of Mr. Goldsworthy in the duties of Colonial Secretary and Collector of Customs, in order that he may join Captain Glover as early as possible, he having accepted the post of second in command which your Lordship directed me to offer him; and I have offered the acting appointments, with your Lordship's sanction, provisionally to Captain Lanyon, 2nd West India Regiment, and have applied for his services to be temporarily placed at the disposal of the local Government.

6. Your Lordship will be aware that Captain Lanyon has recently relinquished his appointment on the staff of Sir John Grant, at Jamaica, to join his regiment here, and should I obtain his services, he will prove a most valuable aid to my successor from his business habits and known capability.

7. I trust your Lordship will thus see that I have lost no time in complying with your Lordship's instructions, and that Captain Glover has received a prompt and cordial assistance.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator.

No. 73.

Colonel Harley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received October 23.)

My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, September* 15, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Lordship's despatch Gold Coast dated 18th August, 1873,* instructing me to pass an Ordinance to embody a police force for service in the Gold Coast Settlement and adjacent territories, similar to the Lagos Ordinance of 1863, a copy of which was inclosed for my information and guidance.

2. Upon receiving your Lordship's despatch I at once conferred with Captain Glover, who arrived here by the same mail, and drew his attention to Ordinance 7 of 1873 which had been passed here in July, entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the better regulation and discipline of the Armed Police Force in the Settlements on the Gold Coast," and he concurred with me in thinking that taken in connection with the agreement copy herewith, which each recruit must enter into on enlistment, that it embraces all that is required, and goes beyond your Lordship's instructions in providing for general service "under the Queen and the Government of the West Africa Settlements," so that they may be sent to any part of the coast where they may be required; moreover, when called out they are placed by the 3rd clause under the Mutiny Act. I may also inform your Lordship that the conditions of pay here, as compared with those laid down in the Lagos Ordinance, are much more favourable, the rates of pay under the Lagos Ordinance of 1863 being as follows "for every lunar month, privates, 20*s.*; corporals, 25*s.*; and serjeants, 30*s*; whereas, here privates are paid 1*s*; corporals, 1*s.* 3*d.*; and serjeants, 1*s.* 6*d.* a day, with an addition of good conduct and gunner's pay to deserving men and those who qualify as such; and as a proof that these terms are regarded favourably, I may mention that 107 Houssas have been enlisted at Cape Coast, where their numbers are but few, and that Fantees can always be obtained, but I have been very particular about the men I have allowed to be engaged for the latter force just at present.

3. Fearing, however, that both my view and Captain Glover's might be in error, and fall short of your Lordship's wishes, I referred your Lordship's instructions, with the Ordinances sent out to me from the Colonial Office to the Chief Magistrate for his opinion, a copy of which I now beg to forward, by which your Lordship will observe tha Mr. Marshall "thinks that unless the Ordinance is disapproved it will be unnecessary to enact another, and also inexpedient, as it might raise a difficulty with regard to those already enrolled, whether they would not have to be re-enlisted."

4. Under those circumstances I think it is desirable to await your Lordship's further instructions in the matter.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator.

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* No. 44 of Command Paper No. 2 of March 1874.

Inclosure 1 in No. 73.

GOLD COAST.—No. 7, 1873.

An Ordinance to Provide for the Better Regulation and Discipline of the Armed Police Force in the Settlements on the Gold Coast.

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WHEREAS it has been deemed expedient to make better provisions for the government and discipline of the Armed Police Force:

Be it enacted by the Administrator-in-chief and the Legislative Council of the Settlements on the Gold Coast as follows:—

1. The Administrator-in-chief or Officer administering the Government may, from time to time, frame such orders and regulations as he may deem expedient relative to the general Government of the Armed Police Force; the place of their residence; the classification, rank, and particular service of the several members thereof; their distribution and inspection; the description of arms, accoutrements and other necessaries to be furnished to them for the performance of their duties; and may also frame all such other orders and regulations relative to the said Armed Police Force, as such Administrator for the time being shall from time to time deem expedient.

2. In the event of any disobedience, insobriety, or other breach of discipline on the part of any noncommissioned officer or constable belonging to such Armed Police Force, the Inspector-General, Inspectors, Civil Commandants within their districts or any other officers lawfully acting in any of the aforementioned capacities shall have the power to punish the same with any of the following punishments:—

Fine not exceeding ten days' pay.
Solitary confinement in cells on bread and water, not exceeding fourteen days.
Fourteen days punishment drill.
Reduction to a lower class, subject to approval of Administrator.
Dismissal, subject to the approval of Administrator.
Twenty-eight days' imprisonment, with hard labour, in the Common Goal with corporeal punishment in aggravated cases, not to exceed thirty-six lashes, subject to the approval of Administrator.

3. When the Armed Police Force are called out on active service in the field against an enemy, the provisions of the Mutiny Act and Articles of War shall be in force.

4. This Ordinance my be cited as the "Armed Police Ordinance, 1873."

Passed in the Legislative Council this 25th day of July, in the year our Lord 1873.

(Signed) JACOB WM. LEWIS,
Acting Clerk of Council.

I assent,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator-in-chief.

Cape Coast Castle, July 26, 1873.

Inclosure 2 in No. 73.

Gold Coast Armed Police Force.

_____ hereby agree and promise faithfully to serve Her Majesty the Queen and the Government of the West African Settlements for a period of three years, and to obey the officers set over me, and to subject myself for the said period to the Regulations of the "Armed Police Ordinance 1873," No. 7, which have been explained to me.

(Signature.)

Witness:

(Date.)

I have examined _____ and find him fit for service in the Armed Police Force.

Surgeon.

_____ is finally approved and taken on the strength of the Armed Police Force.

Inspector-General, Armed Police Force.

(Date.)

Inclosure 3 in No. 73.

Sir, *Court House, Cape Coast, September* 13, 1873

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, requesting me to draw a draft of an Ordinance for the embodiment and regulation of an armed police force, in accordance with Lord Kimberley's instructions.

As this force is already embodied in the Settlement, and an Ordinance (No. 7) has been published, providing for the better regulation and discipline of that force, I think that unless that Ordinance is disapproved of, it will be unnecessary to enact another, and I may say, inexpedient also, as it might raise a difficulty with regard to those already enrolled, whether they would not have to be re-enlisted, and might decline to be so.

The principal doubt I have in the matter is, as to whether Ordinance No. 7 makes it obligatory on the members of the force to serve beyond the limits of the Settlement. But as section No. 3 places them under the provisions of the Mutiny Act and Articles of War when "called out on active service in the field against an enemy," and as there are no provisions made restricting their services to within any boundaries, I am of opinion, they are bound to serve wherever the enemy may be.

Also, as the protected territories are not British territory, and are vague and undefined in their limits, I consider the armed police is a force subject to the orders of the Administrator of the Gold Coast, for such service as is required for that Settlement, and to take the field against an enemy is distinctly provided for in the Ordinance.

Any further provisions that are required for the present emergency, or for the further regulation of the force, can be made by the Administrator, "framing such orders and regulations as he may deem expedient," in accordance with section 1 of Ordinance No. 7.

This being my opinion, I beg to return Lord Kimberley's despatch with the other inclosures, until I know whether it is your Honour's wish that a fresh Ordinance should be enacted.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES MARSHALL,

His Honour the Administrator. *Chief Magistrate.*

No. 74.

Colonel Harley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received October* 23.)

My Lord, *Cape Coast Castle, September* 19, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship a copy of a letter addressed to me by Captain Glover, Special Commissioner, with its inclosures, relative to the employment of Surgeon-Major Rowe and Deputy Assistant Commissary Blisset under him in his expedition.

As regards Surgeon-Major Rowe's application, I have to remark that I do not consider he is entitled to any compensation in lieu of the allowances attached to his office as Civil Surgeon of this place, as such allowances are only intended to indemnify him for expenses actually incurred in the execution of his duty, which, of course, he will not be liable to during his absence.

With reference to the appointment of Dr. Rowe and Mr. Goldsworthy to serve with Captain Glover, I may add that, immediately on the receipt of your Lordship's instructions, I relieved the former officer in his civil appointment, and I informed Mr. Goldsworthy that he was at liberty to go as soon as he had completed the framing of the estimates which he had then in hand.

Mr. Goldsworthy will proceed to join Captain Glover as soon as he has handed over his office.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel, Administrator.*

Inclosure 1 in No. 74.

Sir, *Accra, September* 17, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copies of letters addressed to me by Dr. Rowe on his arrival here yesterday in charge of 200 of the armed Police, and from Mr. Blissett, Deputy Assistant Commissary, together with my replies.

In my letter addressed to Dr. Rowe, your honour will observe that I have stated my opinion of the intentions entertained by Lord Kimberley with regard to officers attached to the movement under my command, viz., that it was not intended they should be prejudiced in their interests while serving against the Ashantees in the important movement I am organizing.

I trust that your honour will forward this correspondence to the Colonial Office, in order that the decision of the Secretary of State for the Colonies may be obtained on the several points contained in Dr. Rowe's and Mr. Blissett's letters, so important as the services of these officers being permanently obtained, or, on the other hand, the movement being deprived of their valuable co-operation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER,
Special Commissioner.

His Honour Colonel Harley, C.B.,
Administrator, Gold Coast.

Inclosure 2 in No. 74.

Sir, *Accra, September* 17, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report the arrival of 200 Houssa armed Police in Her Majesty's ship "Merlin"; they were landed yesterday morning.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER,
Special Commissioner.

His Honour Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 3 in No. 74.

Sir, *Accra, September* 16, 1873.

WITH reference to the appointment that the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies has been good enough to make, attaching me to your expeditionary force in the eastern district, I have to request that you will convey to the Earl of Kimberley my thanks for the appointment and my acceptance of it.

At the same time, I must request that you will be good enough to express to his Lordship that I do so on the distinct understanding:

1st. That my service with your force is considered by the Secretary of State for War to be military service, on the West African Staff, and will count as such for pay, allowances, retirements, and leave of absence.

2nd. That also during its continuance, I shall be entitled to my full pay and allowances as the Colonial Surgeon of the Gold Coast, or to a sum the equivalent of these, with the clear right to resume my position there on the same terms as at present on my return from this Expedition.

Lastly, as it cannot be the wish of Her Majesty's Government that any officer serving with you should so serve at a loss to himself, I have to add that various fees attached to my post as Colonial Surgeon and the private practice of my profession are worth 300*l.* to 400*l.* per annum at Cape Coast, and I have therefore to request that as I am attached to your Expedition in a special as well as a professional position, the Earl of Kimberley will see the justice of raising my special pay while with your force to three guineas per day instead of two guineas.

Should the Right Honourable the Secretary of State not be able to decide these in my favour, I have very respectfully to request that he will be pleased to take the necessary

steps to relieve me from my special appointment and permit me to resume my duties at Cape Coast Castle.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE,
Surgeon-Major and Colonial Surgeon.

Captain J. H. Glover, R.N.,
&c. &c.

Inclosure 4 in No. 74.

Sir, *Accra, September* 17, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, and to inform you that, so fully am I convinced that no intention existed on the part of Her Majesty's Government that you should be prejudiced in any degree by serving against the Ashantees with the movement under my command, that I am prepared to order that you be paid the full salary which you receive as Colonial Surgeon at Cape Coast Castle, together with the allowances and fees attached to that post, which I should cause to be supplemented by the addition of one guinea per diem, the whole to be paid as salary attached to your most important position and duties, which are special as regards your knowledge of the natives, professional in relation to the medical charge of so large a force, and military, acting as you will have to do in my staff. You will therefore receive, so soon as you are attached permanently to the movement under my command, 2*l.* 10*s.* per diem as salary equivalent to your Colonial pay, allowance, and fees, two guineas per diem field allowance, and 2*s.* 6*d.* per diem horse allowance, pending the approval of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I shall forward copy of your letter to his Honour the Administrator, requesting that no delay may occur in permitting you to join the Expedition, which is still three officers short, who are detained at Cape Coast Castle, causing great inconvenience to the service and delay in the organization of the movement.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER,
Special Commissioner.

Samuel Rowe, M.D.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 5 in No. 74.

Sir, *Cape Coast Castle, September* 10, 1873.

WITH reference to the letter from the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 18th ultimo, appointing me to act under you in the eastern district, I have the honour to inform you I shall be very willing to place my services at your command should the Secretary of State approve of my doing so. At the same time I would beg to point out that nothing is said in the letter referred to as to whether the time I am with your force will be allowed to count as African service for leave and retirement (eighteen months' coast service and six months' leave at home counting three years), or whether my position in my present Department will be in any way jeopardized by my service with the troops under your command, which will, I believe, be Colonial.

I have laid the letter of appointment before Colonel Festing, who has expressed his willingness to detach me as a temporary measure, pending the decision of the Secretary of State for War.

I shall join you as early as possible at Accra.

I shall be glad, however, if you would lay my case before the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in order that he may lay the matter before the Secretary of State for War as, should these points not be conceded in my favour, I feel my career might be seriously affected in the future.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. F. BLISSETT,
Acting Commissioner.

Captain Glover, R.N.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 6 in No. 74.

Sir, *Accra, September* 17, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 15th instant, and, in reply, have to observe that it was not the intention of Her Majesty's Government that officers detached on service with the movement in the eastern district should in any way be jeopardized either in the emoluments they were receiving their time for promotion or retirement; nor do I understand is the service upon which I am at present engaged Colonial but Imperial, and provided for from Imperial funds.

The importance attached to this service by Her Majesty's Government may be fairly estimated when at my request three officers so essential to the Government at Cape Coast Castle as Mr. Goldsworthy, Dr. Rowe, and yourself were by orders of the Government detached from their duties at Cape Coast Castle to serve with the movement against the Ashantees in the eastern district.

From the assurance given me by Sir Henry Storks that he would provide for the performance of your present duties in order that you be attached to this expedition, leads me to conclude that the coming mail will bring all the information you require, and see officers to perform the duties of your present post.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. H. GLOVER,
Special Commissioner.

H. F. Blissett, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 7 in No. 74.

Sir, *The Castle, Cape Coast, September* 12, 1873.

I AM instructed by Lord Kimberley to offer you the appointment of Deputy Commissioner, to rank next to Captain Glover, who has been appointed special Commissioner to the Tribes in the Eastern Districts of the Protectorate.

You will receive two guineas a day as an allowance in addition to your present pay as Collector of Customs during the period of this service.

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator.

The Honourable R. T. Goldsworthy, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 8 in No. 74.

Sir, *The Castle, Cape Coast, September* 12, 1873.

AS Captain Glover has been appointed by Her Majesty's Government to be Special Commissioner to the tribes in the eastern districts of the Protectorate, and, having arrived from England will proceed to Accra without delay, I have to instruct you to render him all possible assistance in the performance of the service intrusted to him.

With this object I think it desirable that you should at once summon the Kings and Chiefs of your district to Accra to confer with Captain Glover; and that you will intimate to them that Her Majesty's Government desire that they should be guided by Captain Glover's advice, and that their efforts should be exclusively directed to an immediate movement against the Ashantees.

You will receive the Kings and Chiefs upon this occasion in a suitable manner, making to each a present.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator.

The Civil Commandant, Accra.

Inclosure 9 in No. 74.

Sir, *Sunday, September* 14, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your communication of yesterday, inclosing copy of a letter received from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

In accordance with my instructions, and those addressed by Lord Kimberley to Captain Glover, it becomes my duty to take steps to relieve you from the office of Colonial Surgeon, so that you may proceed without delay to assume the new duties assigned to you, and with that object I have applied for a medical officer to be landed from one of Her Majesty's ships at present in the roads, as a temporary measure, Dr. O'Reilly, the Assistant Colonial Surgeon being seriously ill, and the services of a military medical officer not being at the moment available.

Should Captain Fremantle be able to spare an officer, you can proceed to join Captain Glover by the first opportunity.

I shall forward a copy of your letter to the Secretary of State, with whom entirely rests the question of your remuneration in the new position you are about to engage, on the understanding that you can resume your appointment on your return.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator.

Staff-Surgeon Rowe,
Colonial Surgeon.

P.S.—I have applied for Her Majesty's ship "Merlin" to leave here early to-morrow with the Houssas, by which opportunity you can proceed should the services of a medical officer be available to relieve you.

R. W. H.

Inclosure 11 in No. 74.

Sir, *Cape Coast Castle, September* 13, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for your Excellency's information, a copy of a letter received from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I am ready to serve Her Majesty in any capacity she may direct, to the best of my ability.

Captain Glover has told me that it is not the wish of Her Majesty's Government that any officer while on special service with him should so serve at a pecuniary loss.

Her Majesty's Government has also been pleased to approve of my being paid a personal allowance at the rate of two guineas per day.

This your Excellency, will not cover the loss I shall sustain in leaving Cape Coast, as your Excellency is aware that, in addition to my pay and allowances, I am permitted the private practice of my profession.

Your Excellency knows that I have never allowed the question of pay to influence me when called on for special service; and in this matter will, I believe, bear testimony to my readiness to serve you, as Special Commissioner to the Fanti tribes.

Captain Glover tells me that he has counted on my presence for the discharge of certain special services, on the rapid organization of his force, and that this will be much delayed if I cannot accompany him.

He has said the same to the officer commanding, and he is willing to detail me specially and temporarily for this duty.

I apply, therefore, now to your Excellency to similarly temporarily dispose of my services; leaving the question of my extra pay to be decided by Lord Kimberley.

I am willing to leave Cape Coast Castle to-morrow, and return with all possible despatch.

I need scarcely remind your Excellency of the personal inconvenience to myself, in thus, at twenty-four hours' notice, starting on a fatiguing duty, in this climate; and I ask you to believe that my readiness to do so proceeds from an honourable wish to redeem the promises Captain Glover has made in my name to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, of my willingness to serve Her Majesty's Government in any and every way possible to me.

I have, &c.

(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE,
Colonial Surgeon.

His Excellency R. W Harley, C.B,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 12 in No. 74.

Sir, *The Castle, Cape Coast, September* 15, 1873.

IN obedience to my instructions from Lord Kimberley, and in reply to your letter of the 13th instant, I beg to forward you a letter of appointment as Deputy-Commissioner under Captain Glover, you having accepted that post.

I have also to inform you that you will be at liberty to proceed to Accra to join Captain Glover so soon as I can make suitable arrangements for filling your office as Colonial Secretary and Collector of Customs.

It will be necessary for you to acquaint me, for the information of Lord Kimberley, with reference to the arrangements you have made for giving security to the Government in the sum of 2,000*l.*, on your appointment as Collector of Customs on the Gold Coast.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator.

R. T. Goldsworthy, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 75.

Colonel Harley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received October 23.)

My Lord, *Cape Coast Castle, September* 19, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a Report from Mr. Charles Beal, the Chief Engineer of Her Majesty's ship "Simoom," whose services the Senior Naval Officer has been kind enough to place at the disposal of this Government, for the erection of the large condenser lately sent out for supplying this Castle with fresh water.

I agree with Mr. Beal as to his selection of the place where the condenser is to be erected, and I request that your Lordship will be so good as to direct the Crown Agents to send out as soon as possible the amount of piping required, as mentioned in Mr. Beal's estimate, which accompanies this.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator.

Inclosure 1 in No. 75.

MATERIAL that would be required for Conveyance of Water from site of Distilling Apparatus to tanks in Cape Coast Castle.

5,280 feet of galvanized malleable iron pipe, 1½ inches internal diameter, to be in as long lengths as convenient for conveyance, with gas joints; also 12 bends to suit ditto; 1 galvanized iron tank, 3 feet square.

(Signed) CHAS. BEAL, *Chief Engineer,*
Her Majesty's ship "Simoom."

Inclosure 2 in No. 75.

REQUIRED for the service of the Settlement of the Gold Coast the undermentioned Articles, viz.:—

Quantity.	Articles.	Remarks.
5,280 feet	Galvanized malleable iron pipes, 1½ inches internal diameter	To be in as long lengths as convenient for conveyance, with gas joints.
12	Bends to suit ditto.	
1	Galvanized iron tank, 3 ft. square.	

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator.

The Castle, Cape Coast, September 19, 1873.

No. 76.

Colonel Harley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received October 23.)

My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, September 23, 1873.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit requisitions received this day from Captain Glover, Special Commissioner at Accra, which I request your Lordship will cause the Crown Agents to comply with.

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel, Administrator.*

Inclosure 1 in No. 76.

REQUIRED by Captain Glover, Special Commissioner for the Service of the Expedition from Accra, the undermentioned Articles:—

Quantity.	Articles.	Remarks.
5,680 yards ..	India blue baft.	
1,800 „ ..	Blue domestic	For Houssas.
150	Snider rifles.	
300	Black belts and pouches, ball bags, and haversacks (blue).	
300	Water-bottles (Cochrane's pattern), with 36,000 rounds of Snider ammunition.	
400	Double-barrelled breach-loading gamekeepers' guns, at 4*l.* per gun.	
80,000	Rounds of large cartridge for same.	

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel, Administrator.*

The Castle, Cape Coast, September 23, 1873.

Inclosure 2 in No. 76.

Sir, *Accra, September 19, 1873.*

I HAVE the honour to request that your Honour will represent to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies the great advantage, as well as economy, which will be derived in disbursing small silver coin for minor payments instead of in florins and shillings, or in courie shells, viz., a bag of courie value 11*s.* weighs 56 lbs. as against its equivalent value in silver, and a bag is a single load, costing in transport 1*s.* per diem.

I would therefore suggest that 2,000*l.* in silver be sent out, viz., 200*l.* in shillings, 800*l.* in sixpenny pieces, 500*l.* in threepenny pieces, and 500*l.* in three-halfpenny pieces.

To transport this amount of silver, one day's journey would require ten carriers at 1*s.* per man, total 10*s.* To carry the same value in couries would require 2,400 carriers, costing 120*l.* per diem.

If the three-halfpenny pieces cannot be struck, then 1,300*l.* should be sent in three-penny pieces

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER, *Special Commissioner.*

His Excellency R. W. Harley,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 3 in No. 76.

REQUIRED by Captain Glover, Special Commissioner, for the service of the Expedition from Accra the undermentioned Articles, viz.:—

Quantity.	Article.	Remarks.
£2,000 ..	In silver	To be sent out viz.: —200*l.* in shillings; 800*l.* in sixpenny pieces; 500*l.* in threepenny pieces; and 500*l.* in three-half-penny pieces.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel, Administrator.*

The Castle, Cape Coast, September 23, 1873.

No. 77.

Governor Berkeley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received October 23.)

My Lord, *Government House, Sierra Leone, September 29, 1873.*

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that the African Steam Company's ship, "Ambriz," arrived early on Saturday morning, the 27th instant, with Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley and staff on board.

2. The Major-General landed at eight o'clock, and spent the day at Government House, returning on board at seven in the evening, shortly after which the vessel got under weigh for her destination.

3. Sir Garnet Wolseley had interviews with several persons whose information and experience were considered valuable towards furthering the objects of his expedition, his inquiries being principally directed to testing the feasibility of raising recruits for service at Cape Coast, either from the pensioners of the West India Regiments or from the native tribes.

4. With this view an officer has been directed to remain in Sierra Leone, and at Sir Garnet's request I have issued a notice specifying the terms on which recruits will be received, and giving general publicity to the Major-General's wishes in this respect.

5. I also, upon requisition to that effect, despatched the Colonial steamer "Sherbro" yesterday afternoon to the Gambia with two officers selected for the purpose of endeavouring to raise a number of men from the most warlike tribes in the neighbourhood of that Settlement, for service at the Gold Coast. The next opportunity by regular mail would not be until the 12th proximo, which caused the Major-General to press for the services of the "Sherbro."

6. Mr. Loggie, the Acting Commandant at Sherbro, has also been communicated with, in order to see what can be done in the way of recruiting in that district.

7. Captain Strahan, the newly-appointed Administrator of Lagos, was a passenger by the "Ambriz," but as my time on Saturday was almost entirely devoted to Sir G. Wolseley, I suggested to Captain Strahan that it would be advisable for him to remain here for the following mail, thereby entailing a delay of six days in his arrival at Lagos. As, however, there are various subjects on which I wished to confer personally with Captain Strahan, I had no hesitation in recommending him to adopt this course.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE BERKELEY.

No. 78.

War Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *War Office, October 23, 1873.*

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to transmit, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, copies of despatches just received from the West Coast of Africa, viz.:—

From Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, dated Cape Coast Castle, 18th September, 1873, stating that further military operations are suspended.

From Major-General Sir G. Wolseley, dated Sierra Leone, 27th September, reporting arrival and assumption of command of the troops.

From Major-General Sir G. Wolseley, dated Sierra Leone relative to the strength of the 2nd West India Regiment.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. C. VIVIAN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 78.

Sir, *Cape Coast Castle, September 18, 1873.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose copies of the Minutes of two Councils held here on the subject of anadvance to the Ashantee camp at Mampon.

You will see that it was my intention to attack that place with all the troops available, including the Royal Marine Artillery and Light Infantry on board Her Majesty's ship "Simoom," (altogether, regulars and Colonial troops, about 18 officers and 900 men), together with 5,000 native auxiliaries.

Before any important step had been undertaken, I received your letter of 15th August, informing me of the appointment of Sir Garnet Wolseley, C.B., K.C.M.G., to the command of the forces here, and intimating that it would be unsuitable to undertake certain operations in the meanwhile.

After carefully weighing the matter over, and viewing it in all its probable and possible results, I determined to relinquish the undertaking.

The following were the reasons for this conclusion :—

The Ashantees in the Protectorate are split up into several bodies, augmented by other tribes and disloyal people from the Windward Coast. There are 4,000 or 5,000 under Atchampa in Appolonia, 3,000 at Chamah and Sopoom, 2,000 at Tacorady, and 1,000 at Opoboo, near Dixcove, besides those in the camp at Mampon, an uncertain number, probably 6,000; to disperse or even crush one camp, would not, in my opinion, put an end to the war.

Before I moved, the 5,000 natives were to be first assembled in camp; this step I knew would be a work of time, which is confirmed by the fact that, up to the last reports, only 300 or 400 had arrived (the result of a week), half of whom were men who have been acting with us all along. Some Chiefs had arrived without their men, who declined to come until their "yam custom" was over, an uncertain period, but over a week, so that delay would be so great that it was impossible for me to form an opinion as to the actual time we should have been in a position to commence hostilities. And Sir Garnet Wolseley is to be expected about the 1st October.

The advantages gained by an attack upon Mampon would be of a doubtful nature. Mampon is situated in the heart of the bush, without any open spaces near; and though only a distance of about twelve miles from the coast, is very difficult of approach. Ashantee warfare in such a place is to remain in the bush and fire; when pressed, retire through the bush, and so on. Without doubt we could have carried their camp, but this would be no great success to us; they could easily form another at the point they retreated to, which would, in this case, leave us in the bush ready for battle, but unable suitably to punish our vanishing enemy and to follow them up; or to follow up any success would be a considerable undertaking, as well as a work of time.

If I had carried out this movement it might have interfered seriously with the plans of a larger scale of operations in contemplation (in my humble opinion, this should be nothing short of a march upon Coomassie, the only real lesson to demonstrate the power of England on this troubled coast); and Sir Garnet Wolseley would arrive to find the forces employed, men harassed and tired, stores and other things not in that state of order to enable him to proceed with his intentions.

Captain Glover would have had to wait for his Houssas, the nucleus upon which he had calculated to organize the large native force for his expedition, and, as he himself said, would have wasted a fortnight of precious time.

Understanding my instructions to mean that such an undertaking was not to be commenced, I decided upon the course stated, which enables me to have the men fresh, and to prepare for the arrival of Sir Garnet Wolseley; it has forwarded Captain Glover's plans in enabling him to proceed with the preparations for his expedition, and has in no way compromised our position or our prestige, but will allow of a heavier blow being dealt with more effect in due time.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. W. FESTING, *Lieutenant-Colonel, R.M.A.,*
Commanding Troops.

P.S.—There has been a good deal of rain during the last ten days, and it continues very lowering and unsettled.

F. W. F.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for War,
London.

Inclosure 2 in No. 78.

Sir, *Sierra Leone, September* 27, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report that I have arrived at this station, and assumed the command of Her Majesty's troops on the West Coast of Africa.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY, *Major-General.*

The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for War,
War Office.

Inclosure 3 in No. 78.

Sir. *Sierra Leone, September* 27, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to state, for the information of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for War, that on arrival this day at this station, I find that the 2nd West Indian Regiment, now serving on the Gold Coast, whose establishment is forty-eight officers, has not at present with it more than twenty-four; and by a recent letter from his Excellency Colonel Harley, the Administrator at the Gold Coast, it appears that Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, Royal Marine Artillery, reports that he is much in want of officers; I shall, therefore, be disappointed in obtaining the services of a certain number in connection with the drilling of native levies, &c., which I had fully depended on doing. I am further informed by his Excellency the Governor-in-chief of Sierra Leone that Colonel Harley is at present unassisted by any Civil Staff; such being the case, I shall be obliged to detail officers, now forming a part of this expedition, to fill certain of these appointments.

I have already directed two officers to proceed to Bathurst, one to remain here, one to go Lagos to procure native levies. I therefore hope that, under these circumstances, twelve more officers may be detailed, with the least possible delay, for service on the Gold Coast, and accordingly inclose the names of fifteen from whom I would wish the number required to be selected.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY.

P.S.—As the telegraph may, perhaps, now be open from Madeira to England, I have sent a message on this subject to be telegraphed to England from that place.

G. J. W.

The Under-Secretary of State for War,
War Office.

Captain Burnett, 15th Regiment.
„ W. Butler, half-pay, 69th Regiment.
„ the Hon. P. Methuen Scots Fusilier Guards.
Lieutenant the Hon. H. Wood, 10th Hussars.
„ Clowes, 30th Regiment.
„ R. C. Hare, 22nd Regiment.
„ Irwin, 1st Royal Scots.
„ Lane, Rifle Brigade.
„ Douglas, 7th Fusiliers.
„ Wauchope, 42nd Highlanders.
„ Aylmer, 103rd Regiment.
„ Pollock, 21st Fusiliers.
„ Grant, 6th Regiment.
„ W. Wynter, 33rd Regiment.
„ Crosbie, 14th Regiment.

No. 79.

Messrs. Swanzy to the Earl of Kimberley.

My Lord, 122, *Cannon Street, E.C., October* 24, 1873.

WE have the honour to inclose, for your Lordship's information, copy of a letter addressed by our agent at Assinee, on the 8th ultimo, to the Commander of Her Majesty's ship "Bittern," then cruizing off that place, by which your Lordship will perceive that the Ashantees do resort thither for the purpose of obtaining munitions of war, and that we are doing our best to prevent their success.

We are, &c.
(Per D. D. Hurries),
(Signed) F. & A. SWANZY.

Inclosure in No. 79.

Sir, *Factory, Assinee, September* 8, 1873.

I HAVE heard this morning from several people that three Ashantees and about fifteen Appolonians arrived here on Saturday to purchase guns, gunpowder, lead, and flints from the French house. M. Verdier himself went away with the Commander of the French war ship to Kingabo to pay the yearly subsidy to the King there, on the same night of their arrival.

I think this to be a serious case, as it will enable the Ashantees greatly to continue to wage war with the English and the Protectorate, in case M. Verdier, desiring to push his trade, sold to them these war materials; and I trust before leaving these waters you will have come into proper understanding with the French officials that such steps be not permitted to occur. Besides, the Ashantees might eventually use these weapons against this very place, should it suit their purpose.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. A. SOLOMON.

The Commander of Her Majesty's ship "Bittern,"
Assinee Roads.

No. 80.

Colonial Office to Messrs. Swanzy.

Gentlemen, *Downing Street, October* 24, 1873.

WITH reference to recent correspondence, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you, for your information, a copy of a despatch from the Administrator of the Gold Coast,* with its inclosures, reporting the detention of certain vessels, two of which belonged to your firm, containing contraband of war.

You will observe that Captain Stevens, of Her Majesty's ship "Bittern," as well as Colonel Harley, is distinctly of opinion that the Ashantees are largely supplied with munitions of war from Grand Bassam.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. T. HOLLAND.

No. 81.

Mr. Chown to the Earl of Kimberley.

My Lord, *Thatched House Club, St. James's, October* 24, 1873.

SEEING by the Reports in the "Times" of this morning, that two officers were to be detached from the staff of Sir Garnet Wolseley to proceed to the Gambia to obtain native recruits for the force to be used against the Ashantees, I trust that as I have had no inconsiderable experience of that part of the coast, your Lordship will not consider a few remarks from me on the subject inopportune. I am afraid, then, that the mission of the two officers will not prove very successful, for I believe that a reference to the Recruiting Returns of the various West India Regiments formerly stationed at the Gambia will show, that, notwithstanding many efforts extending over a long course of years, an extremely small number of natives was induced to join those forces, and in the brief space of time at command in the present instance, I think it quite impossible that any useful number of men can be raised for the service; I consider, however, that the two officers referred to might, perhaps, profitably employ themselves in obtaining labourers. During November and December in each year, from 1,000 to 1,200 men, called Serias, come down from a country near the mouth of the Gambia to Bathurst, and are employed by the merchants as day and monthly labourers, and by them the whole of the work of loading and discharging the vessels that come into port is done. When employed by the day we pay them 1*s.*, 1*s.* 3*d.*, or 1*s.* 6*d.*, according to the demand that exists for their services. Out of this sum they feed themselves. In engaging them by the season we give them from 14*s.* to 20*s.* per month, with a daily ration of 1½ lb. rice and about ½ lb. salt or fresh beef or fish, and it is on these terms last named that I think perhaps 300 or 400 men might be engaged to go to Cape Coast as labourers. And though, as I have before stated, I do no

* No. 70.

believe that they would specially hire themselves out to fight, as they are, for African, a brave race, they might be intrusted with arms, which they would use well if attacked whilst they were at their work on the railway, road, or whatever it might be. Again, at Bathurst, some pretty fair ship's carpenters might be obtained, who would be useful in repairing boats, &c., damaged in landing stores, and the joiners, who, I believe, are esteemed as the best on the coast, might be valuable in erecting the huts sent out. Their pay as well as the carpenters varies from 3*s.* to 5*s.* per diem, according to their skill; but, to induce them to leave the Colony, probably somewhat higher rates would have to be given, and in the case of all a free passage to Cape Coast and back would have to be guaranteed.

In case your Lordship should think my suggestions of sufficient value to be transmitted to the Gambia, I would beg to remind you that letters posted in London up to noon of 3rd November, and directed to Bathurst *vid* Bordeaux, Senegal, and Goree, would reach our Colony on the 15th or 16th idem; and, if it be your wish, I would with much pleasure give my agent orders to assist the officers in every way in his power in securing the services of the labourers and mechanics.

I am now leaving town for 18, Oriental Place, Brighton, to which place, if your Lordship desires further to communicate with me, please address.

I have, &c.
(Signed) THOMAS C. CHOWN.

No. 82.

Colonial Office to War Office.

Sir, *Downing Street, October* 24, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you, to be laid before the Secretary of State for War, a copy of a despatch which has been received from Colonel Harley, covering a requisition from Captain Glover for clothing, arms, ammunition, and accoutrements for the service of the expedition proceeding under his command from Accra.*

2. With regard to the two first items in the requisition, being for the clothing of the Houssas, I am to state that 12,000 yards of baft (blue and grey) and 2,000 yards of blue domestic, being the amount originally applied for by Captain Glover as requisite for 700 Houssas, were sent out, part by the mail steamer of the 19th August, and a further portion by the "Adela" in the beginning of September.

3. As Captain Glover gives no explanation of his reason for asking for additional clothing, and when he made this requisition had not received that which had been originally ordered, Lord Kimberley does not, at present, think it right to send the further supply now asked for, but would be glad to know Mr. Secretary Cardwell's opinion on this point.

4. With regard to the arms and accoutrements asked for, Mr. Cardwell is aware that 700 Snider rifles were supplied to Captain Glover, who had, in the first instance, wished for a larger number, but modified his requisition on account of the inexpediency of placing too large a number of these weapons in the hands of the natives under him. Lord Kimberley is very reluctant to comply with further requisitions of this nature made on Captain Glover's behalf, but not by himself, under his own hand, and without any explanation whatever as to the grounds on which the application is made. As Sir Garnet Wolseley is now at Cape Coast, it appears to Lord Kimberley that all such applications should be made or referred to him. If, however, Mr. Secretary Cardwell should think it, on the whole, preferable to comply with this requisition, Lord Kimberley will be obliged by his giving instructions for the despatch of the stores, by the earliest opportunity, to the mouth of the Volta.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

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* No. 76.

No. 83.

Colonial Office to Treasury.

Sir, *Downing Street, October* 24, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you a copy of a despatch from the Administrator of the Gold Coast, inclosing a letter from Captain Glover with a requisition for 2,000*l.* in small silver coin.*

2. When he made this requisition, Captain Glover was not aware that, on the 12th September, a supply of small silver coin, of which 5,000*l.* was to be at his disposal, had been sent to Cape Coast.

3. I am, however, to request that the attention of the Lords Commissioners may be directed to the fact that a larger proportion of the smallest denominations of silver coin than has been sent would appear to be required, both for Captain Glover's purposes and for the use of Sir Garnet Wolseley; and to suggest that it would seem desirable to send, by the earliest opportunity, a further supply, to the extent of not less than 2,000*l.* of sixpences and threepences, with instructions to Sir G. Wolseley to hold a certain proportion of the smallest coins at Captain Glover's disposal.

4. Lord Kimberley assumes that their Lordships would think it undesirable to coin three-halfpenny pieces for this service; but if this could be done, a large saving of expenditure would presumably result from the officers being relieved of the necessity which must otherwise frequently arise, of paying a larger coin when a smaller one would have sufficed.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 84.

Colonial Office to Crown Agents.

Gentlemen, *Downing Street, October* 24, 1873.

WITH reference to your letter of the 13th instant,† I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to instruct you to take immediate steps for sending out to Elmina a cargo of from 200 to 220 tons of Indian corn, shipped in bags, as suggested in the last paragraph of your letter above mentioned.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 85.

Treasury to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Treasury Chambers, October* 25, 1873.

I HAVE laid before the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury your letter of 24th instant,‡ inclosing copy of a despatch from the Administrator of the Gold Coast, and a requisition from Captain Glover for a further supply of 2,000*l.* in small silver coin.

I am to request that you will inform the Earl of Kimberley, with reference to his suggestion that a supply of sixpences and threepences should be sent out at the earliest opportunity, to the amount of not less than 2,000*l.*, that since the shipment of 5,000*l.* in small silver coin, referred to in the letter of 4th September last,† to the officer in charge of the Treasury chest at the Gold Coast, a further shipment has been made of silver coin to the extent of 10,000*l.*, of which 2,000*l.* was in sixpences, and 2,000*l.* in threepennies; and that the officer in charge of the Treasury chest at Sierra Leone has reported that, on 21st August last, he had forwarded a sum of 5,000*l.* to the Gold Coast, and was prepared to supply the chest at Cape Coast Castle with 3,000*l.* or 4,000*l.* monthly, if required.

Under these circumstances, my Lords are of opinion that any further supply of moneys from this country can scarcely be necessary at present.

With regard to the question of coining three-halfpenny pieces, my Lords will

* No. 76. † Not printed. ‡ No. 83.

communicate with the Deputy Master of the Mint on the subject, but they are not prepared to give any directions for such a coinage at present.

I remain, &c.
(Signed) WILLIAM LAW.

No. 86.

Messrs. Swanzy to the Earl of Kimberley.

My Lord, 122, *Cannon Street, October* 27, 1873.

WE have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 24th instant* with copies of despatches from Cape Coast, referring to the detention of the brigs "Alligator" and "Dromo" at that place, and of the "Bryn-y-Mor" at Assinee.

We presume, my Lord, that the tone of these letters is not intended to be specially offensive to us, or even to any of our people, but we think it is calculated to injure us in the opinion of your Lordship and of Her Majesty's Government generally. Captain Fremantle uses the term "ostensibly for Cape Coast," as though our agents were anxious to deceive him.

Captain Stephen's opinion that we should scarcely dare to land gunpowder after his warning, might well be applied to the most unprincipled traders; but we think he might have given us credit for common sense, which alone would prevent our doing anything to prolong this war.

It is not for us, my Lord, to differ from Colonel Harley and Captain Stephens on the question whether the Ashantees are supplied with warlike stores from Grand Bassam. Our agents have visited every village on the lagoons and rivers there; we can only depend on the information we receive from them, and we cannot suspect them of deceiving us, however they may be doubted by Her Majesty's officers. Our agents assure us that the Ashantees have no relations direct or indirect with these districts; moreover, we receive scarcely any gold from Grand Bassam, whereas our palm oil trade is very large at that place. We have never yet heard of palm oil from Ashantee.

In conclusion, my Lord, we beg leave to protest against the unfounded suspicious and doubtful reports of Her Majesty's naval officers with reference to our proceedings. Unfortunately, we happen to be the largest traders on the Gold Coast, and we think it a pity the zeal of these gentlemen is not applied to a better purpose than that of injuring and defaming those whom they ought to protect, and who are, beyond comparison, the greatest pecuniary sufferers by this war.

We are, &c.
(Signed) F. AND A. SWANZY.

No. 87.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Foreign Office, October* 27, 1873.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to transmit to you, to be laid before Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Madeira, reporting that the telegraph cable has been successfully laid from Lisbon to Madeira.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ENFIELD.

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* No. 80

Inclosure in No. 87.

My Lord, *British Consulate, Madeira, September* 23, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a despatch from the Foreign Office, of the 13th instant, conveying to me your Lordship's instructions to forward direct to the Colonial Office by telegraph any messages which I may receive from the Gold Coast, whether addressed to my care by Sir G. Wolseley, Captain Glover, or any other Colonial Officer who may be in charge of the Settlement at Cape Coast.

I have also the honour to report to your Lordship that the telegraphic cable has been successfully laid down from Lisbon to Madeira.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. H. HAYWARD, *Consul.*

The Earl Granville, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 88.

War Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *War Office, October* 28, 1873.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to transmit a copy of a despatch which it is proposed to send to Major-General Sir G. J. Wolseley, relative to the despatch recently received from Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, dated 18th September (forwarded in my letter of the 23rd instant), stating his reasons for not carrying out the attack on the Ashantees at Mampon.

I am to request that you will move the Earl of Kimberley to inform Mr. Cardwell whether he concurs in the proposed despatch to Sir G. J. Wolseley; and, should he not be in London, to be good enough to signify his views by telegraph, as the mail goes on Wednesday (to-morrow) night.

(Signed) J. C. VIVIAN.

Inclosure in No 88.

Sir, *War Office,* 1873.

I HAVE received Colonel Festing's despatch of the 18th September, inclosing copies of the Minutes of the several Councils held at Cape Coast Castle on the subject of an advance to the Ashantee Camp at Mampon, and giving his reasons for not undertaking that operation under the circumstances.

It is not necessary now to enter further upon a consideration of this question than to say that I recognize the reasons given by Colonel Festing as entitled to great weight, and am glad to observe that Captain Fremantle, though of opinion that such a step would have been desirable, has stated, nevertheless, in a despatch to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that in his opinion there will be little cause to regret the delay.

I am, &c.

Major-General Sir G. J. Wolseley, C.B., K.C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 89.

War Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *War Office, October* 28, 1873.

IN reference to your letter of the 24th instant,* forwarding a copy of a despatch received from the Administrator at Cape Coast for additional supplies required for the

* No. 82.

expedition being fitted out by Captain Glover, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to point out, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, that the supplies required must necessarily depend on the number of Houssas which it is expected can be raised, and that if it is at all probable that a force of 1,000 men can be formed, it would be very desirable that the means of clothing and arming them should not be wanting.

I am to add, that Mr. Cardwell proposes to sanction the supply of the Snider arms and ammunition, accoutrements, and water-bottles of the pattern already despatched, and will send these articles by the earliest opportunity to the "Volta;" but that, as the cloth and double-barrelled guns asked for cannot be furnished by this Department, the supply should be made, if at all, by the Crown Agents.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. K. STORKS.

No. 90.

War Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *War Office, October* 28, 1873.

IN reference to your letter of the 24th instant,* inclosing a copy of a letter received from Captain Glover respecting the supply of a further number of smooth-bore muskets, wherein he points out that from the bills of lading it would appear that a part only of the small-arms ordered for the expedition had been forwarded, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to acquaint you, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, that, in addition to 700 Sniders and 3,000 Enfield M. L. Rifles, 4,000 percussion and 2,400 flint smooth-bore muskets were originally asked for, but that it was agreed with Captain Glover, at a personal interview with the Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, that, should the smooth-bore arms have to be purchased, half the supply only should be so procured, and these entirely of the flint-lock pattern.

This information was, on the 9th August last, conveyed to Lord Kimberley, and I am to state that, as it would appear that a further supply of arms is necessary, Mr. Cardwell is prepared to sanction the supply of the number (3,000) required to complete the equipment; or, should his Lordship consider it desirable, the supply of 4,500 as now asked for: in which latter case, the total supplies for 10,000 men will amount to 11,400 arms.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. K. STORKS.

No. 91.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, October* 28, 1873.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, extracts from a general letter, of the 5th instant, from the Senior Naval Officer on the West Coast of Africa, in regard to the arrival of Sir Garnet Wolseley and Staff on the Gold Coast, the position of the Ashantees, and the general state of affairs in West Africa up to that date.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

Inclosure in No. 91.

Extract from a letter of Captain Fremantle, dated Her Majesty's ship "Barracouta," Cape Coast, October 5, 1873.

THE arrival of the mail steamer "Ambriz," with Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley and a large Staff on board, on the 2nd instant, has caused a great movement here, the new Administrator being sworn in on the afternoon of his arrival.

* No. 82.

2. Yesterday I attended a grand palaver of all the native Kings, held in the grounds of Government House, at which Sir Garnet Wolseley demanded their loyal assistance in raising men, and stated the terms of payment which would be allowed by Her Majesty's Government.

The palaver was well attended, the principal Kings present being those of Anamaboe, Denkera, Abrah, and Assin. They are to give their answer to-morrow, stating how many men they are prepared to put into the field.

3. I trust that the appeal will be well responded to, but I could not fail to observe an air of despondency which does not seem promising.

4. In compliance with a requisition from the Administrator, I have despatched Her Majesty's ship "Bittern" to Lagos, with fifty 2nd West India Regiment, and she returns with 150 Houssas of the original force, which were still remaining there.

5. There is no reliable intelligence of the Ashantees, but they are apparently massing their forces for retreat, the main body being now said to be at Jouquah. Their natural line of retreat would be through Eastern Wassau, but the Wassaus have stoutly opposed them, capturing, it is said, a convoy of Ashantee sick and wounded.

6. They have accordingly given up the attempt to force their way in that direction, and it is reported that they will return by Dunquah and Prah-su, on the line of their original advance. The Akims are, however, prepared to resist them inland, and Dunquah is within striking distance of Cape Coast Castle.

7. From the windward we again hear of large bodies of Ashantees preparing to attack Dixcove, and it is not improbable that some portion of the Ashantee force will try to push through to Appolonia, and, by this circuitous route, to reach their own country.

8. By our steam pinnace I heard yesterday that the whole of the hostile villages along the coast, Chamah, Tacorady, Adjuah, &c., appeared quite deserted, which confirms the report of the Ashantees and their allies being on the move.

9. Captain Glover has, I am informed, made good progress, and has now 1,000 Houssas with him at Accra. He has also taken possession of Addah, at the mouth of the Volta, with fifty Houssas, sent there in Her Majesty's ship "Merlin."

10. The conduct of one of Messrs. Swanzy's brigs, the "Bryn-y-Mor," shows the determination of British merchants to land munitions of war on this coast, regardless of their destination being in aid of the enemies of the Queen. She was boarded by Her Majesty's ship "Bittern" off Grand Bassam, on the 3rd September, and by Her Majesty's ship "Merlin" on the 5th, when she was warned of our blockade, and requested not to land powder at Grand Bassam or Assinee. The French gun-boat appeared there two or three days subsequently, and absolutely prohibited the trade. Notwithstanding which, on this brig being boarded by Her Majesty's ship "Decoy" off Assinee on the 20th ultimo, it was found that she had landed a considerable portion of her powder, according to her master's statement, at Grand Bassam.

This vessel was last heard of at Accra, and acting with the approval of the Administrator, I have directed the Commander of Her Majesty's ship "Bittern" to seize any munitions of war that may be found on board of her within the waters of the Protected Territories.

12. Owing to the extraordinary expenditure of ammunition along this coast of late, I have forwarded a special demand for the gunners' stores most required.

The health of the ships is excellent, the number on the sick list, out of 1,075 men in "Barracouta," "Druid," "Simoom" (including marines), "Argus," and "Merlin," being only twenty, while ashore the place is decidedly more healthy than it has been.

Much good work is being done in organization by the large staff of officers which have arrived out. An Intelligence Department has been established, and an attempt will be made to ensure a better surf-boat service, which is much required. I would suggest that if a good surf-boat were sent out to each of the larger ships on this station, it would be an efficient and economical measure, as we could work with our own kroomen.

No. 92.

Colonel Harley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received October 28.)

My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, September 26, 1873.*

ADVERTING to my despatch of the 2nd instant,* I have the honour to further report, for your Lordship's information, that the French sloop of war "Le Brégant," Captain Mathieu, arrived here yesterday from Grand Bassam and Assinee.

2. Captain Mathieu was good enough to land and inform me that he had visited King Amantifoo, at Kinjarbo, the trading town on the river, and that he thought he had succeeded in preventing the Ashantees obtaining supplies of munitions of war through Assinee.

3. I understood Captain Mathieu to say that the King Amantifoo was not just now on good terms with the King of Ashantee, and, therefore, was not very willing to assist him; moreover, he had just had a palaver with the traders at Assinee, and had stopped their landing powder; but, as he is a trader himself, it occurred to me that he might wish to have the entire supply in his own hands. This, however, Captain Mathieu thought was not likely. He said he had made the King many valuable presents, and as he was most friendly disposed he thought he would follow the advice he had given him, which was not to allow any trade with the Ashantees in powder or arms.

4. He also informed me that the King had closed the roads, and that he had personally forbidden both Messrs. Verdier and Co., a French house, and Messrs. Swanzy, of London, to trade in munitions of war, which they promised not to do.

5. I thanked Captain Mathieu for his good offices on behalf of the Government, and informed him that I would make known to your Lordship the services which he had rendered.

6. He proceeded to the Gaboon last evening with his ship.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator.

No. 93.

Colonel Harley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received October 28.)

My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, September 26, 1873.*

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that yesterday Mr. Goldsworthy left here with a further detachment of 117 Houssas to join Captain Glover at Accra; this will make 317 which I have sent him. There are 8 men remaining here from various causes which prevented their embarking, but they will be sent on hereafter. The total number will then be 325 Houssas given by this Government, 120 of whom it is but justice to Captain Thompson, Inspector-General of Police, to inform your Lordship have been raised by him since his arrival here in August last.

2. Three hundred of the men sent to Captain Glover are armed with Snider rifles.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator.

No. 94.

Colonel Harley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received October 28.)

My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, September 27, 1873.*

WITH reference to my despatch dated 4th instant,† paragraph 6, I have the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, two copies of a Report by Captain Crease, Royal Marine Artillery, on the positions and state of the forts round Elmina, and to acquaint you that the redoubts "Backenstein" and "De Vere" have been put in order.

* No. 24. † No. 27.

2. I have forwarded this Report in duplicate, in case your Lordship may wish to send a copy to the War Office.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator.

Inclosure 1 in No. 94.

Sir, *Cape Coast Castle, September* 8, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that, in compliance with your Excellency's instructions, I this day proceeded per steam-launch to Elmina. On arriving at that place at 12 noon, I at once placed myself in communication with Doctor O'Reilly, the Civil Commandant, and Mr. Bartels, the Assistant Colonial Surveyor, and, accompanied by them, visited in succession all the outlying forts in the neighbourhood, with a view to ascertaining, 1st, what repairs, &c., it will be necessary to execute on them to make them tenable; 2nd, to ascertain the probable cost of such work; 3rd, and to give to Mr. Bartels the necessary written authority for at once putting it in hand.

All this I have done, and inclosing to you a short report, containing such information as I was enabled in my very hurried visit to obtain.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. FRED. CREASE, *Captain, R.M.A.*

His Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 94.

Fort Scomarus.

THIS is a pentagonal stone fort, placed on the summit of a steeply-sloped and elevated hill, which lies immediately to the northward of Santiago, and commands all the approaches to Elmina over the Salt Plain, and whilst domineering forts De Veer-Bakenstein on the left, and that of Java and Garden House on its left, affords a powerful flank fire across the ground in their respective fronts.

Scomarus is pentagonal, and has a command of about twelve feet, being entered by a moveable ladder from its entrance.

It is furnished with limestone platforms for guns, of which there are two mounted (6-pounders), which fire both through embrasures, which are six (6) in number and *en barbette;* it is likewise provided with a sunken magazine for both powder and provision; although now out of repair, can at a small outlay be rendered serviceable, as its roof is in good condition.

This, in my opinion, is an important fort, and garrisoned by twenty men, for whom there is ample space in its interior under tents, which could be spread for their accommodation. Could be held against an army of natives. An Armstrong gun should be mounted in this fort.

Repairs necessary.—The parapet wall of the eastern corner of the fort, which has fallen down, should be rebuilt, and a ladder should be placed for entry into the fort.

The bush all around the hill should be cut down, and a wider path cleared to Fort Bakenstein.

Fort Java.

This is a small circular stone fort placed on the summit of a hill, which, separating the Garden Town of Elmina from the Salt Plain on its north, lies to the eastward of Scomarus, by the fort on whose summit it is entirely commanded.

The parapet of Fort Java has been entirely removed, leaving simply a platform for guns, of which there are three iron 6-pounder guns and one small brass field piece, in position.

On the southern slope of the hill to its rear lies a small village of mud huts, occupied by Javamen pensioners, and of which a large portion, should the inhabitants not prove friendly and to be depended on, should at once be levelled and removed, as the fort would be untenable were it occupied by the enemy.

The fire from Fort Java commands the approaches to Elmina over the Salt Plain from the north-east and flanks the fronts of Fort Scomarus, and the Garden House post on its

left and right respectively, on the level space on the summit of Java Hill, and to the westward of the fort a small camp of Houssas has been formed.

Repairs necessary.—The parapet wall of the fort should be rebuilt breast-high for half way round its northern circumference, to afford cover to men working the guns.

Should it be necessary, a small entrenchment might also be made on the edge of the hill around the camp itself, to prevent its being taken by the enemy in a rush during a night attack.

Garden House.

This post, occupied by Houssas, lies between Forts Java and Nagtglas; it consists of an extensive square-shaped garden, surrounded by a low wall, with a tolerably large house erected on its eastern side. It was under cover of the northern wall of this inclosure that the seamen of the "Barracouta" were enabled to pour into the Ashantees, who were assailing Java Hill, a staggering flank fire, and so prevented them from entering Elmina Garden Town from the eastward. Garden House should always be occupied, if possible, as an outpost for what offers facilities in the shape of barracks.

Repairs necessary.—The wall around the garden should be built up and patched in a few places where it requires it, and the kitchen, which is at the north-eastern corner of the inclosure, should be put in a state of repair.

Fort Nagtglas.

Placed on a swell of ground about half-a-mile to the eastward of the Garden Town of Elmina, Fort Nagtglas commands all the approaches to it in that direction. It is a square-shaped redoubt with a command of 8 feet, and is surrounded with a wet ditch about 10 feet in depth and 16 feet in width, access over which to the fort is had by a light wooden bridge, still in good condition, and which is closed at the fort end by a thick double-leafed door, still strong and serviceable.

Owing to the effect of rain-water on the backing of the walls of the fort, the entire side facing Cape Coast Castle has fallen into the ditch of the work, taking with it a 6-pounder iron gun and carriage, also a 6-pounder brass field piece and carriage, all of which now lies buried amongst the *débris*. One 6-pounder brass gun still remains mounted in the fort, but it is unserviceable, as the carriage on which it is placed is quite rotten from exposure to sun and damp.

Bearing in mind the distance of this fort from the town, the expense which would have to be undergone to put it in such repair as would render it habitable, necessitates the draining of the wet ditch, as well as the entire rebuilding of one of its faces. I cannot recommend its being occupied.

As an outpost during or immediately preceding a serious attack, an outlying picquet might be placed in it.

Repairs, &c., suggested.—To remove the brass gun now mounted in the fort, also those which have tumbled into the ditch, to pile up the tumbled-down stone *débris* now in the the ditch loosely against the broken face of the work, and to close and lock the doors of the fort, inspecting it occasionally, and keeping in repair the bridge leading to it over the wet ditch.

Fort Bakenstein.

This fort is placed on a small eminence on the left front of Fort Santiago, and whilst it covers all the approaches to Elmina in that direction, it crosses its fire with that of Fort de Vier on the left, and commands entirely the Salt Marsh which lies to the north-west of the town and the Sweet River which winds round the base of the situation on which it stands. Fort Bakenstein is circular, and built of stone and mud, and has a command of about 6 feet over the top of the rise on which it is placed. It is furnished with two good platforms for guns, which fire *en barbette* over a parapet wall of about 3 feet in height, one 6-pounder gun and carriage in tolerable condition is mounted in position.

Fifteen men would defend this fort well, and a tent for their accommodation could, if necessary, be erected in its interior.

Repairs necessary.—The parapet wall which is broken down in some places should be rebuilt, stores for the purpose being on the spot. Sand-bags also should be placed on the top of the parapet wall towards the marsh, to give cover to the garrison, which the present height of the wall does not perfectly afford. The bush should be cleared which grows in its vicinity, and a wide path cleared between it and Forts de Veer and Scomarus. Number of men required to garrison it, fifteen could be accommodated in a cople of tents, for which there is space interior terreplein.

Fort de Veer.

Fort de Veer is a square redoubt built of stone, and having a command of 15 feet, is entered by means of a ladder from its exterior side; its parapet wall affords good cover, and is pierced with loopholes and embrasures both for musketry and artillery fire; three iron 6-pounders are mounted in it on good platforms, but the carriages on which they are placed are unprovided with elevating gear.

Fort de Veer, is placed on the entrance of the peninsula, upon which the Dutch town of Elmina was built, and commands entirely the approaches to it. The ground in front of this fort is tolerably clear, but the space (some 400 yards) between it and the ruins of the Dutch town, is covered thickly with bush and cactus, and being, moreover, full of water, holes, rocks, and half-sunken quarries, is altogether impenetrable to European troops.

Repairs Necessary.—The walls require repointing in some places, and the fort clearing out. The embrasures should be repaired, and a light moveable ladder should be provided for entrance to its interior, through the parapet wall, which should be enclosed when necessary by a door, a space fifty yards wide, between the fort and the sweet river, should be cleared of bush, and a similar lane should be cut in the mangrove swamp on the opposite side of the river between it and Fort Bakenstein, so as to admit of a clear view of the ground between the two forts, and so prevent the possibility of any large bodies of an enemy passing through it into Elmina unseen from the forts. Ten men would garrison Fort de Veer, and a tent could be spread for their accommodation in its interior.

General Remarks.

Elmina, generally, is open to attack by natives coming from the westward, northward, and north-eastward. An attack from the westward along the Castle peninsula would, now the Dutch town is destroyed and unoccupied, be very improbable, seeing that nothing could be gained by it, but if delivered it would be met by such a direct fire from Forts de Vere and Santiago and a flanking one from Bakenstein, as to render its success, even with disciplined troops, almost hopeless.

An enemy descending on Elmina from the north-westward would try most possibly to pass into the native town, now building, under the western slopes of Fort Santiago through the mangrove cover which lies between Fort Bakenstein and the sweet river, but with proper precautions taken as to cutting this bush down and making a clean cut through it fifty yards wide, from the fort to the water side in direction of de Veer, this danger would be averted.

Any attack on Scomarus from the northward, even to European troops would be next to impossible, and even if successful, would lead to no beneficial results to an enemy unprovided with artillery.

The point which would be most open to attack by an enterprising enemy coming from the northward or north-eastward, and which might be attended with most danger to us, would be one delivered over that ground immediately to the northward of Garden House and that which lies between it and Java Hill. But if a garrison be always kept in Garden House, and a field-piece, such attack could easily be met and repulsed. The bush around Garden House should be kept well cut, and wide straight paths from the house itself through the garden to the wall surrounding it should be cut in all directions.

The house itself might, if considered necessary, have a small entrenchment thrown upon front of it.

An artillery fire from Fort Nagtglas would protect the N.E. corner of the garden enclosure from any attack on that side, but the ground in front of the northern wall is screened from observation from fort Nagtglas by small elevations, which lie between it and the fort itself.

Seeing that we hold Cape Coast Castle, I do not think any attack from that direction would be undertaken on Elmina, should it be so, fort Nagtglas could easily be occupied, and a field piece mounted upon it would entirely command the approaches.

All these remarks and suggestions I have made, with a view to preventing any enemy annoying or burning down those portions of Elmina occupied by friendly blacks, as far as regards ourselves, I think that 300 men placed in the forts and plentifully supplied with ammunition, would hold them securely against any native force, however large, which could possibly be brought against them.

Remarks on the Artillery.

The guns found on the out forts are mostly iron six-pounders and are all in tolerably good condition. They would be available for firing case shot with light charges, or a

spherical shell, could they be obtained for the purpose. The wooden carriages upon which the guns are mounted are simple in form, and most of them although not in perfect condition, would be available for use on an emergency. Those too far gone for repair might be replaced by some spare carriages which I observed on the works of fort St. George.

The guns available in fort St. George for service in the forts are as follows, viz.: six five-inch brass mortars; one nine-pounder, sea service armstrong breech-loader; one twenty-pounder, sea service armstrong breech-loader; one Dutch two-and-a-half-inch bronze field piece, 710 fusees for shells; one large three-and-a-half-inch bronze field piece, 710 fusees for shells; one forty-five-inch gatling; two seven-pounder rifled steel mountain guns.

There are also plenty of nine-pounder rockets in store, but no troughs from which to fire them. The vents of the Dutch field pieces fifteen in diameter are too small for our friction tubes and should be bored up to twenty-two diameter of an inch.

(Signed) J. FRED. CREASE,
Captain, R.M.A.

No. 95.

Colonel Harley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received October* 28.)

My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, September* 27, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Lordship's despatch, dated the 29th August, 1873,* and, in reply, to acquaint your Lordship that I have summoned by special messengers the friendly Kings and Chiefs to assemble at Cape Coast to meet Sir Garnet Wolesley on arrival about the 1st October next.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator.

No. 96.

Colonel Harley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received October* 28.)

My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, September* 27, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report that Mr. Paul's departure was so sudden I was unable to forward the regular documents to your Lordship by last mail.

I inclose a copy of a letter from Captain Lanyon, the Acting Colonial Secretary to Mr. Goldsworthy, who was then about to proceed to Accra to join Captain Glover's expedition, by which your Lordship will perceive the circumstances under which Mr. Paul left, and the arrangements I have made for temporarily filling his place.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator.

Inclosure in No. 96.

Sir, *Colonial Secretary's Office, Cape Coast, September* 24, 1873.

YOU are aware that the Administrator has given Mr. Paul leave of absence to proceed to England, on account of his having obtained a sick certificate that his state of health was such that his life would be endangered by a longer stay on this coast.

Mr. Paul had, therefore, to leave so suddenly that there was no time available for his Honour to appoint a successor, even had there been any one here ready to be sent to take his place.

The Administrator, therefore, has desired me to say that, as you are now about to proceed to Accra, he wishes that you will take over charge of Mr. Paul's duties, provisionally, on your arrival at that place, till such time as he can obtain a successor to Mr. Paul.

His Honour does not anticipate that these services will be required of you for more than a few weeks; he therefore hopes that Captain Glover will not object to your being so employed when he is informed of the exigencies of this case.

* No. 79 of Command Paper No. 2 of March 1874.

In conclusion, I am to request that you will be good enough to forward a Report, for the Administrator's information, of the state of the chest, &c., at Accra.

I have &c.

(Signed) W. OWEN LANYON,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

R. T. Goldsworthy, Esq.
&c. &c.

No. 97.

Colonel Harley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received October* 28.)

My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, September* 29, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, copies of the latest Reports which have reached me from the Windward district; they comprise Reports from the Civil Commandant at Dixcove; also those from the Civil Commandant at Axim, as well as an account of the proceedings of Her Majesty's ship "Bittern," at Assinee and Appolonia.

2. The information which I received from Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, a copy of which is forwarded, as to the breaking-up of the Ashantee camp at Mampon, has not been confirmed.

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator.

Inclosure 1 in No. 97.

Sir, *Dixcove Fort, September* 10, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that on the 8th instant a native of Anamaboe, who had been seized at Taccorady and made a slave by the Ashantees, managed to escape and came to Dixcove to warn me that there were 6,000 Ashantees at Taccorady. These Ashantees were divided into three bodies, 3,000 of which were to watch the Prah, 1,000 were watching the Wassow Road, and that 2,000 remained at Taccorady, and were to march upon Dixcove with the Taccorady people; but the people of Taccorady refused to march unless the Ashantee Captain came with 3,000 men.

This information as to the number and situation entirely corroborates the statement of the Ashantee who was brought to Dixcove, and to which I referred in my last letter.

Should the Ashantees be able to pass Dixcove, they would have no difficulty in reaching Axim, as the natives on the road are all friendly, and I have no doubt that once at Axim they would be able to avoid the loyal natives under King Blay, and to communicate with the Ashantees under Atjiempon who are said to be at Half Assinee.

The people of Dixcove are busily engaged in clearing the bush around the town; when this is finished, they wish to make an attack upon the Ahanta camp at Sanker. I am trying to arrange that the Dixcove Wassaws could join in this attack and take Sanker in the rear, which they might easily do.

I have to apologise for the very great haste in which I have written, but I had only half an hour's notice that the steam-launch was about leaving for Cape Coast.

I have, &c.

(Signed) PERCIVAL HUGHES,
Civil Commandant of Dixcove.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary,
Cape Coast.

Inclosure 2 in No. 97.

Sir, *Dixcove, Fort, September* 11, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to state, for the information of his Excellency, that I sent two canoemen from Dixcove to the Chief of Boutry with a letter, a copy of which I inclose.

Although I chose two natives of Elmina (thinking that the Ahantas would be unwilling to do them any harm), three days have elapsed without receiving any answer from the Chief of Boutry, and the canoemen have not returned.

I have therefore most respectfully to beg that I may receive some instructions as to the proper course for me to pursue. The natives of Dixcove are very indignant, and have

requested permission to be allowed to destroy the town; this I have refused until I had communicated with you, for although I have no doubt that the people of Boutry are against us, still, I have no proof that would justify me in allowing their town to be destroyed.

I have received messengers from Eastern and Western Wassaw, begging for guns; I should therefore be in a position to distribute them if his Excellency deems fit to send some to Dixcove.

I have, &c.
(Signed) PERCIVAL HUGHES,
Civil Commandant of Dixcove.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary,
Cape Coast.

Inclosure 3 in No. 97.

Sir, *Dixcove Fort, September* 6, 1873.

AS some time has now elapsed since I have received any communication from you, I consider that it is necessary, on the receipt of this letter that you should come to Dixcove to give me assurance of the loyalty of yourself and your people, the more especially as I have reason to believe that there is a large body of disaffected Ahantas and Ashantees in your neighbourhood.

There can be no difficulty in complying with my request, as I have taken very great pains to impress upon you that I have no evil intentions against your town, yourself, or the inhabitants of Boutry, and that the bad conduct of the people of Bossuah would in no way whatever be visited upon the people of Boutry while they remained loyal in their allegiance to the British flag.

In desiring your presence at Dixcove you may, therefore, understand that my reasons are merely to show the people of Dixcove that I have no cause of complaint against you, and also to receive any information that you may have to impart to me respecting the movements of the Ashantees.

I need hardly point out to you that any refusal on your part to visit me at Dixcove, &c., even any delay in doing so, must necessarily be considered by me as an act of hostility and disloyalty.

I remain, &c.
(Signed) PERCIVAL HUGHES,
Commandant of Dixcove and Boutry.

The Chief of Boutry.

P.S.—I must again warn you, the merchants, and people of Boutry that I will not be answerable for the safety of goods of any kind kept at Boutry; should any stores be brought to Dixcove, to the best of my ability I will protect them from any harm.

Inclosure 4 in No. 97.

Sir, *Dixcove Fort, September* 20, 1873.

IN my letter of the 10th instant I had the honour to inform you that I had sent two Elmina natives from Dixcove to Boutry with a letter to the Chief (a copy of which I inclosed), and although several days had elapsed I had received no communication from the Chief, nor had the messengers returned.

On the 18th instant one of the Elmina messengers returned to Dixcove, and gave me the following account:—

He had taken the letter to Boutry. Upon their arrival the canoe was seized and carried up on to the beach; the messengers were then told that they must not leave the town or they would be shot, and that the letter would be taken to Hotopo to their Chief, who would send an answer. On the evening of the same day fifty Ashantees came; they had a palaver with the people of the town, and then the messengers were called. They were told that they were Elminas by birth, and therefore they had no right to serve the English, and by so doing had forfeited their lives. The messengers were then beaten and put into log; they were carried off to a village near Sankro (the Bossuah camp), and the Ashantees had a palaver with the Bossuah Chiefs. They asked the Ashantees to help them to destroy Dixcove; the Ashantees replied that they had already a body 500 strong near Boutry, and that all the rest were coming from Taccorady and Chamah Bush. (The

messenger here repeated some of the threats uttered by the Ashantees and Ahantas against all the English.)

After the palaver was finished the Ashantees wished to behead the messenger, but the second Bossuah Chief said that it was their Fetish day, and that his life must be spared until the following day. The messenger was again beaten and flogged, but late in the night he effected his escape while the Ashantees were dancing and singing.

The Elmina native also told me that upon his arrival at Boutry with my letter that he had found Mr. Graves, the landing-waiter, in log, and that he (Mr. Graves) and his friends had been forced to pay a sum of ten ounces of gold dust, and to promise a further payment of ten ounces, to ransom Mr. Graves' head.

I have, assisted by Mr. Devereux, the officer commanding the detachment 2nd West India Regiment, taken all available steps for the defence of the town; the bush to a considerable extent has been cleared and burnt down.

I have no doubt that the report brought to me by the Elmina messenger, relative to the intended movement of the Ashantees is correct, as it confirms the account lately given me by an Ashantee prisoner, viz., that the fighting at Cape Coast was too hard against them, and that they wished to make their way back to Coomassie, but the natives of Eastern, Western, and Dixcove Wassaw, with whom I am in constant communication, are determined to oppose their passage. But should the Ashantees suddenly endeavour to force their way along the sea-coast, they would meet with no opposition, except at Dixcove, until they reached Axim, where, by attacking King Blay's people in the rear, they would no doubt be able to unite with the force now in Apollonia.

I respectfully beg that his Excellency the Administrator may be pleased to give me instructions as to the proper course to be taken with the people of Boutry. I think there can be now no doubt as to their disloyalty, but as Mr. Graves is in their hands, I shall allow no attack to be made upon their town by the Dixcove people until his Excellency's pleasure is made known to me.

I have, &c.
(Signed) PERCIVAL HUGHES,
Civil Commandant of Dixcove.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary,
Cape Coast.

Inclosure 5 in No. 97.

Sir, *Axim, September* 1, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report, for his Excellency's information, that at my request Captain Stephens, commanding Her Majesty's ship "Bittern," bombarded this morning a village called "Salt Pond," situated about two miles from Axim, and which was occupied by a considerable number of the enemy.

I proceeded on board the "Bittern" at 6 o'clock A.M., and shortly afterwards fire was opened on Salt Pond from the ship, and subsequently from the boats, but owing to an excessively heavy due which fell during the night the village did not take fire.

Although it may be hardly my province as Civil Commandant to criticise the gun-practice, still I must say that, during an artillery experience of eight years, I seldom, if ever, saw more excellent and accurate firing.

In conclusion, I beg to state that Captain Stephens offered me all the aid at his command, and that he exhibited the utmost zeal and readiness to help and encourage our allies, and to punish and repress the enemy.

I have, &c.
(Signed) V. SKIPTON GOULDSBURY.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary,
Cape Coast Castle.

Inclosure 6 in No. 97.

Sir, *Axim, September* 15, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency, that on the morning of the 13th instant I proceeded to Appolonia in Her Majesty's ship "Druid," and that on the afternoon of the same day I landed at Ampaynie, which is the village where King Blay's camp is situated, being accompanied on shore by Captains Blake and Stephens, the Commanders respectively of Her Majesty's ships "Druid" and "Bittern."

I found that King Blay had erected stockades along that part of the bank of the River Aboumossoo, where, on my last visit, I pointed out to him, and strongly urged, the necessity of having stockades placed; and it so happens that on the other side of the river, and just opposite this spot, the Ashantees have recently made their camp. In fact the situation of the Ashantee camp was visible from where we stood behind the stockades, and, as near as I can guess, was distant about 500 yards from said place.

The stockade extends from the mouth of the River Aboumossoo to a distance of about three quarters of a mile along its southern bank, and is pierced at short distances with loop holes for musketry, and strengthened at intervals by raised platforms and small watch-towers.

While we were examining the position an Ashantee made his appearance for a moment on the opposite bank of the river, and was fired at by a few of King Blay's men, but without further effect than frightening him away from the spot.

King Blay had men stationed along the whole of the interior perimeter of the stockade, one man being placed at each loop-hole, and the latter being about two yards apart.

King Blay assured me that he had implicitly followed, and will continue to follow, the directions which I had given him on my previous visits, as to the mode of relief of guards, spies, reserves, &c., and as to the general conduct of the defence; and I am glad to say that said defence has, up to the present, been a very successful one.

A short time after our return on board the "Druid" King Blay sent off a message to me to the effect that some of his people had just killed three Ashantees, and taken a young boy prisoner. I sent for this boy next morning, and on interrogating him ascertained that he was not an Ashantee, but a native of Creepee, who had been taken prisoner, and made a slave of, by the Ashantees when they invaded Creepee about four years ago.

He stated that Achampon was at the Ashantee camp, which I have already spoken of and that Addoo-Buffoo was at a small camp near Jugalipolly. He also said that Achampon was ill, and that the Ashantees were so badly off for powder that they had recently sent to Assinee for a fresh supply, but that the messengers had not yet returned. I could not obtain any definite information as to the numbers of the Ashantee forces in Appolonia, as the boy's ideas of number were very vague. He stated that the Ashantees were rather perished for food, and that the only powder they had was such quantity as each man had in his pouch, there being none in barrels as a reserve.

I regret to inform his Excellency that this morning one of the natives (an Emna man) who had taken refuge in the fort, was shot by some of the enemy who had concealed themselves during the night in a house situated at the lower extremity of Axim. The poor fellow was passing the house alluded to, and was fired at and killed when within five yards of its walls.

I am having the houses in the town pulled down as quickly as I can, as they are useless now, and, besides, afford cover to our assailants.

I have, &c.

(Signed) V. SKIPTON GOULDSBURY,
Civil Commandant, Axim.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary,
Cape Coast Castle.

Inclosure 7 in No. 97.

Sir, *Axim, September* 22, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency, that some of King Blay's people, who arrived here this morning, reported to me that an Ashantee who was mortally wounded and taken prisoner on the 13th instant by King Blay's men, made a statement to the effect that the King of Ashantee had ordered Addoo Boffoo and Achampon to return with their troops to Ashantee to aid in the defence of Coomassie, which town,

according to information which he, the King, had received, was soon to be attacked by an English force.

King Blay's men also reported that the Ashantee captive stated that the King and Chiefs of Axim have sent messages to Achampon, asking him to come down through the inland bush to Axim to join the Axims in an attack on this fort.

It appears, from information I have received from King Blay, that, in consequence of the fire opened by Her Majesty's ship "Bittern" on the 15th instant on the Ashantee camp situated close to the River Aboumassoo, the Ashantees abandoned said camp, and have retired some distance from King Blay's position, but in a direction as yet unknown to King Blay.

In conclusion I beg to say that, up to the present, I have had no communication of any kind from the King and Chiefs of Axim, although, on the 1st instant, I sent them a message conveying the terms on which they and their people would be permitted to return to Axim.

I have, &c.
(Signed) V. SKIPTON GOULDSBURY,
Civil Commandant, Axim.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
Cape Coast Castle.

Inclosure 8 in No. 97.

Sir, *"Bittern," Dixcove, September 15,* 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report my arrival at this place, having been relieved by the "Decoy" at Ampaynee.

2. I left Axim on the 8th instant, having entered fully into the question of stoppage of arms and ammunition, &c., being landed there with the Commander of the French gun-vessel "Brégent." I heard the morning I left about ten Ashantees had arrived that morning to purchase powder, and were refused. I was not, however, to believe the latter part until I heard it confirmed through a native source at Ampaynee.

3. I arrived at Ampaynee (King Blay's town) on the 13th, when I anchored in preference to going on to Axim, as I was aware of the King's loyalty and the critical position he is in. Long before the anchor was let go, a canoe came alongside with a letter from the King, requesting me earnestly to go and assist him, as the Ashantees were now "face to face" with his people, as he expressed himself.

4. I had arranged to go and see him when the "Druid" arrived, and, as Captain Blake decided to go with Dr. Gouldsbury, whom he had brought up from Axim to see the King, we all went together. As you will see Captain Blake, I need not enter into what we saw on shore, further than to say I was quite delighted and astonished at what they had done for themselves in the way of defence. The old King is a nice old man, and is loyal to the back-bone. A prisoner that was brought on board the "Druid" said that the notorious Achampon and Addo Buffo are the Generals in command. As it is well known what frightfully inhuman brutes these men are, and also what desperate characters they are known to be, I venture to express a hope that the poor old King will receive every attention in our power to give. I believe 200 Houssas, or even 100, with a force of Blay's men, would easily effect the capture of these two men. What pleased me very much about the King was the care he evinced for the women and children.

5. It was my intention to have gone close in this morning and drop a shell every now and then into the whereabouts of the Ashantee camp, and Lieutenant Hext will carry this idea into effect. I entered fully with him into Blay's position, and he will do all he can for the old man.

I have, &c.
(Signed) P. W. STEPHENS, *Commander.*

Senior Officer,
Cape Coast Castle.

Inclosure 9 in No. 97.

His Honour the Administrator,

I FORWARD, for your information, a Report from the officer commanding at Elmina (which please return) relative to the breaking-up of their camp at Mampon by the Ashantees, and the march of their main body in an easterly direction; and acquaint you that, as a precautionary measure, I have given orders for the reinforcement of the picket

at Napoleon by fifty men and a large supply of Snider ammunition and Hales' war rockets.

(Signed) F. W. FESTING, *Lieutenant-Colonel, R.M.A., Commanding Troops.*

Cape Coast Castle, April 26, 1873.

Inclosure 10 in No. 97.

Sir, *Elmina Castle, September* 27, 1873.

THE second King and Chiefs of Elmina came to me last night about 10, and informed me that they have received reliable intelligence that the Ashantees had broken up their camp at Mampon.

One force of 1,000 men had arrived at Sanka, near here, and the remainder of their army with Amonquatsier, had gone eastward towards Napoleon.

Have written to Captain Despard to be on the look-out, and he is to pass this intelligence on to Napoleon quickly.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES LAZENBY, *Major, Commanding at Elmina.*

Lieutenant-Colonel Festing,
Commanding Troops, West Africa,
Cape Coast Castle.

No. 98.

Colonel Harley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received October 28.)

My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, September* 29, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, copy of an Address from the Cape Coast Chiefs and Captains of Companies on my making them acquainted with the intention of Her Majesty's Government to supply them with arms, ammunition, and money, as directed in your Lordship's despatch, Gold Coast, dated 29th July, 1873, if they will again unite in a general effort to drive out the invaders.

I nave, &c.

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel, Administrator.*

Inclosure in No. 98.

May it please your Excellency,

Sir,

WE, the Undersigned Chiefs and Captains of Companies of Cape Coast, with unreserved confidence, implicit obedience, and humble gratitude, humbly and respectfully beg your Excellency to accept our grateful acknowledgement for the kind and esteemed written communication your Excellency has received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, contents of which encouraged us to an inducement to return our humble and sincere thanks to your Excellency, in which you have well pleased to explain to us the determination of the British Government, our protectors, from the time immemorial to protect from time to time poor weak and forlorn Fantee nation and their allies from the repeated invasions and oppressions of our common enemy the Ashantees. We feel our bounden duty to render our humble and sincere thanks to your Excellency, and we beg the same to receive and accept our acknowledgement of thanks and gratitude; we feel happy without bounds, that the British Government is always and already supplying and protecting us with all necessaries of warfare, carrying the war into our enemy's country; may the Divine Providence show His blessing upon your Excellency's Government more abundantly for the good of our welfare, safety, and interest, is the prayer of your most Excellency's humble and obedient servants. Allow us to say that, although we have nothing to give you and your Excellency's Government at present in return of your kindness and Secretary of State for the Colonies, to us, but we will make it our bounden

duty to pray to God for your blessing and prosperity, through life and at last to gain heaven.

We have, &c.

(Signed) QUASSI ATTAH, *Head Chief*, his ⋈ mark.

Cape Coast Chiefs—

J. R. THOMPSON.
ISAAC ROBERTSON.
COFEE AMOAH, his ⋈ mark.
QUACOE GAIPEE, his ⋈ mark.
QUAMINA MAYAH, his ⋈ mark.
COFEE SAIKEE, his ⋈ mark.
COFEE YAMMEE, his ⋈ mark.
KOJO ASELL, his ⋈ mark.
JOSEPH WATTS.

Captains of Companies—

QUOW ACCOON, his ⋈ mark.
QUASSI ETSIN, his ⋈ mark.
QUABINA APPEAH, his ⋈ mark.
QUOW TAYWEAR, his ⋈ mark.
KOJO SAGOO, his ⋈ mark.
QUASSI AMAREHEAR, his ⋈ mark.
JOHN ACQUAY, his ⋈ mark.
COFEE MENSAH, his ⋈ mark.
QUABINA AFFIRCOO, his ⋈ mark.
QUAMINA AMISSAH, his ⋈ mark.
——— MENSAH, his ⋈ mark.

To his Excellency the Hon. Colonel Robert William Harley,
The Administrator-in-chief of Her Majesty's West Africa Settlements.
&c. &c. &c

No. 99.

Colonel Harley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received October* 28.)

My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, September* 30, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to submit, for your Lordship's information, copy of a communication received this day from Captain Glover, Special Commissioner at Accra, reporting his proceedings.

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator.

Inclosure in No. 99.

Sir, *Accra, September* 28, 1873.

I HAVE to inform your Honour that I proceeded to Akropong on the 20th instant for the purpose of meeting the Kings and Chiefs of Akropong, Croboe, and Addah. I notified to the Kings and Chiefs there present the substance of the message from Her Majesty's Government, which was most loyally received. A Creepee Chief, in refuge on this side the River Volta, also visited me and expressed a wish to return to his country, if assistance was afforded him, which I promised. The King of Addah would not come in consequence of the Awoonhas having commenced to seize his people, on account of the landing of provisions at Addah Foah for the Expedition. I have consequently dispatched Lieutenant Cameron, 19th Regiment, with fifty Houssas, to protect Addah Foah and the stores at that place until the arrival of the transport with ammunition, having only rounds of Snider cartridge, which came with the first detachment from Cape Coast Castle. I returned to this place on the 26th instant to meet the Kings of Eastern and Western Akim, and the other Kings and Chiefs of the Eastern District, who will assemble here in a day or two.

It may not be out of place to remark upon the indifference manifested by the Kings Tackie and Solomon of Accra, and the favourable contrast displayed by the Kings, Chiefs, and people of Akropong, Croboe, and Creepee. It was evidently the intention of the

Kings and Chiefs of Accra that all communications, presents, subsidies, &c., should pass through their hands. This I at once showed them it was not my intention to permit, and made them, after some hesitation, accompany me to Akropong. At that place it was notified to me that it would be better that these Kings had nothing to do with the subsidies or supplies of arms and ammunition which may be issued to the several tribes, and my assurance that each King, Chief, or tribe would deal directly with myself or the Commissioners was received with much satisfaction.

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER,
Special Commissioner.

His Honour R. W. Harley, C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 100.

Colonel Harley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received October 28.)

My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, September 27, 1873.*

ADVERTING to my despatch of the 4th instant,* paragraph 4, I have the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, Captain Crease's Report upon the state of the defences at Accra.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator.

Inclosure 1 in No. 100.

Sir, *Cape Coast Castle, September 29, 1873.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose to you a Report and survey of the town and forts in the neighbourhood of Accra; also as to the best method of placing the town in question in a state of defence on the land side. Regretting that a want of the necessary instruments, with which I was totally unprovided, should have prevented me from making a more complete survey of the place, I have, &c.

(Signed) J. F. CREASE, *Captain, R.M.A.*

Colonel Harley, C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 100.

Report on Accra.

ACCRA, a town pleasantly situated on the west point of a small bar, which is found on the coast about seventy-five miles to the eastward of Cape Coast Castle, contains two forts, named Fort Ussher and Fort St. James respectively; these, placed on its sea front, are intended to sweep with their fire the beach, which fringes the town, and to protect it from an attack on the waterside, The elevation on which Accra stands, falling away to the westward, has encouraged the formation on that side of the town of a salt lagoon, which, divided from the sea by a narrow strip of sand, and sweeping to the northward, round the comparatively level plateau on which the town itself stands, affords to it an almost complete protection on its western face. To the northward of Accra the ground, at first slightly hollowed, rises gently to a ridge, which running continuously from the eastern extremity of Accra from the sea, and extending its spur into the salt lagoon on the west, entirely screens the town from the view of the country beyond. From the summit of this ridge, which is covered with bush and cactus, both on its interior and exterior slopes, the ground falls to the northward into a valley which, entirely open, is clothed with a species of short grass.

In rainy seasons the water flows some way up this valley from the western lagoon, leaving it however perfectly dry at all other times of the year.

Beyond this valley again there are other slopes which, entirely free from bush

* No. 27.

sprinkled here and there with solitary trees, and grass-covered, form a gently undulating park-like country, in which the movements of troops could be readily effected, and where also the presence of any considerable bodies of men collected for hostile purposes could be as easily detected. From the eastern extremity of Accra runs the main road (about 40 feet wide, and in excellent condition) leading to Christiansburg, about two miles distant, and whose castle, built on the eastern point of the bend of land which forms Accra Bay, displays an imposing appearance when viewed from the sea.

The water supply of Accra is derived entirely from numerous wells which have been sunk, on its western side, near the lagoon, through the bed of stiff clay, clay-stone, and iron-stone on which the town stands. These wells afford apparently an abundance of water, whose quality, however, I should consider doubtful. In most African towns, and Accra forms no exception to the rule, the women inhabitants, if not hewers of wood, are certainly drawers of water; and should the wells whence the supply is obtained be sufficiently screened by bush, or retired from view, to afford any degree of privacy, the ground around is turned into one huge latrine and lavatory, and as a necessary result, the water which is used for washing purposes not unfrequently flows directly back again into the wells whence it was drawn, and carrying with it any excreta or other impurity which it may meet in its course, contaminates not only the sources of supply, but doubtless also forms a fertile source whence arise these special classes of diseases with which this coast seems peculiarly afflicted.

The climate of Accra has the reputation, and perhaps deservedly so, of being the healthiest spot on the coast. This may be accounted for—

1. By the great natural facilities which the site on which the town is built appears to afford for drainage purposes, together with the fact that the slopes over which the water is so drained are at the same time not steep enough to be much disturbed by its passage, which at Cape Coast is not the case, the ground there during the heavy rains being, in every direction, exposing continually newly-turned soil surfaces, which in this climate and soil is most undeniably, according to the best medical authorities, a fertile source of sickness and disease.

2. The absence of that heavy surf which, breaking elsewhere along the edge of the coast, creates a perpetual salt water mist, which mist, drifted landward by the prevailing sea breezes, tends much to create that dampness in waterside residences which has by experience been found on the score of health to be so particularly undesirable.

Defence on the land side Accra has none, save that which might be obtained by garrisoning where available the residences of the merchants, &c., living in the place.

These houses are constructed something like Indian and Chinese compounds, being surrounded on every side by high strong walls, built of stone, fixed together with swish (which is a mixture of disintegrated granite and clay), and faced with plaster. The entrances to them are seldom more than two in number, and generally are protected by strong wooden doors; against the interior of the walls of the square so formed are placed store-houses, &c., with flat roofs, so forming perfect ramps protected by stone parapets. In the centres are built the dwelling-houses with walls and roofs similarly constructed to those surrounding them, but which, made higher, command the whole of the interiors.

These compounds, therefore, form most defensible posts, which could be rendered most useful in cases of emergency, and are most of them marked by flagstaffs in the accompanying plan.

Should it be considered necessary at any time to build for its protection forts or entrenchments on the land side of Accra, the line most certainly to be taken up is the northern ridge (marked in the plan) which has a good road running along the whole of its rear, to which there is direct and easy access from every quarter of the town. This ridge (at present covered with short bush and cactus, which should at once be cut down) commands the whole of the country to the northward of Accra, and is protected on either flank by the salt lagoon and the sea respectively. Three forts, placed at or near the points which I have selected, and marked on map, mounted with a field-piece or two, would protect effectively the whole of this front.

These forts should, in view of the scarcity of wood in the neighbourhood, and the annual heavy rains, be constructed of stone, large mounds of earth with flat tops, of sufficient height to give the necessary command, and propped up by stone walls of such thickness as would stand the outward pressure against them of the earth inside, and height as would give cover, would seem to afford the best mode of construction.

At the gradients the ramps might be faced with stone to afford platforms for field guns to fire *en barbette*. Ditches should be avoided, not only on account of the expense which would be entailed in rivetting them with stone, which, in view of the heavy rainfall, would be a necessary precaution, but also on account of their likelihood of degenerating

on the dry season into mere receptacles for stagnant water. The contour to be given to these works would be a matter of small importance. All should, however, be able to direct their fire landwards, and be capable of flanking each other.

The one built on the western spur should, in addition, have one face so placed as to sweep that part of the eastern shore of the salt lagoon which lies between it and the sea. I may mention that here near to this point some years ago a fort was ordered to be built by Sir C. Macarthy; the foundations, indeed, were partly dug, but with this commencement the work terminated, nor have any further steps been since taken to complete its construction.

On the eastern extremity of the narrow isthmus which divides the salt lagoon from the sea, a small redoubt might also be placed; this would seal effectively the entrance to Accra from that direction, and would cross its fire with that fort placed on the western spur of the north ridge.

Without being in any way impressed with the necessity of land fortifications at Accra, seeing the natural aptitude for war and pluck which its inhabitants invariably display, I would urge on an immediate order being given for the clearing away of the bush, &c., which is found immediately lining the native town to the northward between it and the ridge, also that which lines the eastern shore of the salt lagoon around the fresh-water wells.

This clearance would not only render the ground about Accra quite open, and so enable any troops moving against an enemy to act with effect, but it would also cause a great sanitary improvement, and prevent the natives from making it one vast storehouse for human excreta and filth of every description.

Fort St. James.

The position, size, and shape of this fort can most readily be seen on consulting the accompanying plan, so I will not further pause to describe them.

The walls of the fort proper or bastioned redoubt are in good condition, but the guns mounted on its ramparts are quite unserviceable, nor are its walls calculated to resist in any way the effects producible by modern artillery. On its south-western bastion has been erected a small lighthouse, furnished with prismatic reflectors, affording a light which, though one of the least costly as regards the consumption of oil, is by far the most effective to be found on the coast.

The casemates which from under the ramp of this work open on a small square court-yard in the centre of the fort, have been converted into cells (one even having been so appropriated); the balance, of which there are four, contain stores, &c., for the use of prisoners, also a small quantity of coal, to be used if required in case of emergencies. Outside the fort proper, inclosing the north-east bastion, and extending from the north-west flank to the south-east circular bastion, has been built on an irregularly shaped excrescence, inclosed by a wall 10 feet high, and loopholed throughout for musketry fire. In this inclosure are built, as marked on plan, quarters for the accommodation of forty men.

In conclusion, I can only note that this fort, though incapable like most others on the coast of resisting an attack from the sea, and, moreover, though so placed as to be unable to inflict any damage on any enemy attacking Accra from the land side, would nevertheless be useful as a place of refuge in case of reverse, and is also available at all times for a storehouse for such Government goods as it would be unsafe or inexpedient to bestow elsewhere.

Armament.—On sea-wall, outside fort, two iron 12-pounders and nine 9-pounders, unserviceable. Outside front gate, five bronze 6-pounders, two $4\frac{2}{5}$ howitzers (bronze) and four bronze 3-pounders; vents require bushing, with exception of two howitzers. Inside fort, two iron 6-pounders and seven 12-pounders, unserviceable. Opposite Control Department, two bronze 6-pounders; vents require bushing. Iron guns mounted on iron carriages, which are all unserviceable. Brass guns in good condition, carriages not so.

Fort Ussher.

The same remarks as to the position and shape, &c., which I noted in the case of James Fort apply also to this; they can best be understood by reference to the plan. This fort, it will be seen, is of irregular shape, and is placed on the edge of the cliff which lines the beach, about the middle of the town. The guns on the seaward face, like that of James Fort, are intended to fire *en barbette*; on the landside they are trained through contrasures pierced in walls 3 feet thick, and of sufficient height above the terreplein of the

work to afford complete cover from an enemy's fire to those sheltering behind them. There are neither in this fort nor in James Fort any proper platforms provided for the ordnance, the whole terreplein of the work being covered with large irregular slabs of stone, over which the movement of guns would be difficult. This fort has more command landwards than Fort James, and, at a pinch, guns might be fired from it up the main road towards Christiansburg, over the houses between it and the eastern extremity of the town.

In the rectangular square which is tailed on, as it were, to the eastern extremity of the fort, and which is formed and fenced in by a loopholed wall from 10 feet to 12 feet high, is a large well between 30 feet and 40 feet in diameter and 20 feet in depth; from this well is drawn by the inhabitants quantities of water of good quality: indeed, on inquiry, I found this well to afford the main source of supply to that portion of Accra which lies in the neighbourhood of the fort. Along the wall facing the sea has been built the Court-house, with its accompanying offices. There is also in the yard a square iron and wooden composite detached house, at present occupied by one of the civil officials of the town and his family.

In this fort the loopholes in the wall towards the town are placed at such a height as that in case of an attack they would be equally serviceable to an enemy outside firing inwards as to the defenders themselves. The windows also of the Court-house and offices are pierced through the wall of the inclosure itself, and so placed that an enemy passing around the work to its sea face, which is not scarped, would find a ready entrance.

The flight of stone steps leading also from the yard to the battery proper are undefended. I would, in conclusion, note that a small loopholed square protection has been added to the north-west corner of the wall inclosing the yard, so as to afford a flanking fire to its two land faces.

This fort could accommodate fifty men, but there is space in its courtyard for a couple of wooden huts to be erected, should it be deemed necessary to quarter more men within the precincts of the fort walls. There appear to be neither casemates nor storerooms under the Western Battery proper. Its walls are in good condition.

Armament.—On battery, two iron 24-pounders and three 6-pounders, unserviceable.

Christiansburg.

Beautifully situated as is this, to all appearance, imposing fortress, on a salient point of land, one cannot help experiencing, on a near approach to its commanding walls, a pang of regret that by one fell stroke of an earthquake so grand a pile of buildings should have been reduced to such a ruinous condition, a feeling in no way lessened after a careful inspection of its spacious interior.

Fort Christiansburg is of a quadrangular shape on a regularly bastioned trace, is of Danish origin, and was built by them A.D. 1790. The walls, which are lofty, in some parts about 20 feet in height, appear originally to have been most solidly built, and capable of mounting with ease the heaviest ordnance of those days. In addition to the inner enceinte, there are, on the three land faces, outer works, also capable of being mounted with artillery; those on its western front, which must have been very strong, inclosing a large space in the shape of a parade ground, which contains, besides out-buildings, a fresh-water well of the largest dimensions.

In the interior of the central fort are three large ranges of buildings, one over the entrance gate (which is on the north side), which contained officers' quarters and a large school; the second on the westward front, which also afforded accommodation for officers, together with numerous offices; the third and largest on the south side, which held not only a Court-house and officers' mess-hall, but also two or three suites of rooms, which were appropriated solely for the use of the Governors. In the interior of the fort are four good fresh-water wells of apparently great depth, and which must have afforded at all times, to judge by appearances, a bountiful supply of that so necessary an element. In the outer wall of the north front are what were originally intended for quarters for men. In these rooms, which appear to have been too solidly constructed (being, in fact, casemates in the thickness of the walls) to have suffered in equal proportion to the rest of the buildings from the effect of the earth-blow which ruined so great a portion of the remainder of the castle, accommodated some time since some few small-pox patients from Accra and the country which lies around it.

The walls of the castle proper appear to have been much shaken by the earthquake which some time since visited this neighbourhood; there are large cracks and flaws in them, to be detected everywhere, but they are not unrepairable. The outer walls of the enceinte seem to have suffered less, and still present good fronts to the country. The houses have most suffered—not a roof is in position, their walls, it is true, still stand in

many places, but they show flaws, and serious ones, in all directions. Doubtless the castle could be repaired, and, once made habitable, would, in view of the health of the spot, be an enormous acquisition to the coast, did we intend to hold it; but the cost of the work would be very large—I estimate at least from 12,000*l.* to 15,000*l.* sterling—and it is a matter of serious consideration whether, if a grant of such a sum of money were made, it could not be expended with greater advantage to the Settlements in other directions.

Christiansburg has, at present, no means of quartering troops, nor could any be made available without spending comparatively a large amount of money. The castle was attacked by the natives once whilst still in possession of the Danes; indeed, marks of bullets then discharged at it are still to be found on the front gates and on the walls surrounding it.

Christiansburg, in addition to its other defences on the western or Accra side, has a small martello tower placed on its left front, at about a distance of 400 yards. All the guns in Christiansburg have been removed.

General Remarks.

Accra, occupied as a military post, would on sanitary grounds present many advantages. The air of the place seems more bracing and clear there than at any other point which I have visited on the coast; and if necessary precautions, too, of a hygienic character, at present much wanted in the town, were also carried out, which could easily be done, it would render this place even a still more eligible spot for military occupation. But although one of the present centres of the palm oil and kernel trade, Accra must, I think, on account of its open beach, always be at a disadvantage, compared with other and more favoured towns in this point along the coast. Should well-organized and protected free trade be ever carried on between the coast and the interior of the country, doubtless a town at the mouth of the Volta, where there appears by the maps to be a magnificent site, would be found a natural and necessary institution.

More to the westward along the coast, Elmina will probably become a town of consequence, both on account of its great natural strength of position, which has been taken advantage of both by the Portuguese and the Dutch, and also its proximity to the Ashantee frontier and the Gold districts, about which much, very much, has yet to be learnt. Its castle now will also be much more healthy and valuable as a military post, the native town which stood on the side immediately to windward of it having been entirely destroyed.

Whatever may have led to this catastrophe—and no one on the coast at all acquainted with the matter but must own that the punishment so inflicted was most thoroughly well deserved—the results to us cannot in all time, whilst in occupation of Elmina, be but most beneficial.

No native town should be permitted on the coast to be built to windward of any fort or settlement in possession of Europeans. Using the beach, as these natives invariably do, as a lavatory and latrine alike, unprovided with drains of any sort, with filth and dirt of every description scattered and indiscriminately deposited in every direction, the effluvia and gases generated by their decomposition, under the combined influence of heat and moisture, and drifted on a European quarter by the prevailing winds, must produce, as regards the health of its inhabitants, results of a fatal character; and at Elmina most of the sickness inflicted on its former possessors could, if inquired into, doubtless be traced to this cause.

Accra owes perhaps much of the immunity from fever and dysentery, which its inhabitants appear to enjoy over those of the remainder of the towns on the coast, to the fact that, on the edge of the beach to windward of the Settlement, the building of a native village is, on account of the narrowness of the strip of land which separates the salt lagoon from the sea, a matter of impossibility.

Looking at Accra from a hygienic point of view, one cannot but feel that this place, above all others, would, on account of the healthiness of the spot, and the plentifulness and cheapness of provisions, &c., be eminently suitable for military occupation; but regarding it in the mercantile interest, one must be convinced that, with the natural advantages which other ports possess over it—such as Elmina with its mole of the future, and the Volta town with its mile of wharves, in the shape of being able to land and embark stores and produce from ship to wharf, instead of dragging it through the surf in open canoes—it is elsewhere that our military protection will be called for and support.

(Signed) J. FRED. CREASE,
Captain, Royal Marine Artillery.

Cape Coast Castle, September 29, 1873.

No. 101.

Colonel Harley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received October* 28.)

My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, October* 1, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to forward further Reports from the Windward District, which arrived to-day.

I beg also to transmit a Report from Lieutenant Gordon at Dunquah, where he has advanced in making a road to the Prah, by which your Lordship will perceive, from the statement of a prisoner who has been taken, that the Ashantees having lost courage are about to retreat viâ Abacrampa, Akroful, and Dunquah, where the battles of the 8th and 14th April last were fought.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator.

Inclosure 1 in No. 101.

Sir, *Axim, September* 24, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency, that it was Her Majesty's ship "Decoy," Lieutenant-Commander Hext, that bombarded the Ashantee camp which was situated near the River Aboumossoo, and not Her Majesty's ship "Bittern," as stated in my despatch of the 22nd instant.

I have further the honour to report that, from intelligence which I have since received from King Blay, it appears that the practice from Her Majesty's ship "Decoy" was most excellent, several shells having fallen into the Ashantee camp, and one having struck and burst in the council or camp house. From the appearance of the Ashantee camp, when examined by King Blay's men, it was apparent that the bombardment did considerable execution, as in addition to the destruction of the camp itself, there was such evidence as the presence of blood in several places, and also of portions of the body, such as arms, fingers, &c.

King Blay has not yet ascertained the ultimate direction taken by the Ashantees in their hurried retreat from the camp in question.

I have, &c.

(Signed) V. SKIPTON GOULDSBURY,
Civil Commandant, Axim.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary,
Cape Coast Castle.

Inclosure 2 in No. 101.

Sir, *Secondee, September* 27, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the town appears to be still invested by the Dutch people, but the rice sent by his Excellency has relieved the inhabitants from present want. I have already issued eight sacks.

On the 21st instant some armed natives were seen concealed near the beach, about one mile from the fort, but these were dispersed by two 20-pounder shells (accurately fired by Captain Day, of Her Majesty's ship "Merlin," who happened to be in the fort at the time).

On the 23rd instant some scouts were observed in the bush, just outside the empty quarter of the town, but were driven away by a couple of rockets.

An open space has now been cleared round the part of the town occupied by the English, so that an enemy cannot attack without exposing himself to the fire of the fort.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. W. PATERSON, *Captain,*
Acting Civil Commandant.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary,
Cape Coast Castle.

Inclosure 3 in No. 101.

Sir, *Elmina Castle, September* 30, 1873.

IN reply to your letter of this day's date, respecting any movements of the Ashantees, I beg to state, for the information of his Excellency, that the Ashantees are still in camp at Mampon; and further, that they have been reinforced by some of their troops who were lately at Chamah.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. T. HELDEN,
Civil Commandant.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary,
Cape Coast Castle.

Inclosure 4 in No. 101.

Memorandum and Report for his Excellency the Administrator.

Dunquah, September 30, 1873.

MY scouts sent from Abacrampa have just brought me an Ashantee prisoner, who makes a statement which I annex. I am inclined to believe it, and it appears to me so important that, though I start this evening with the prisoner for Cape Coast and shall arrive to-morow, I deem it necessary to send another copy to Colonel Festing.

I believe at least a column of the Ashantees will, in four or five days, or perhaps in a week, retire by Abacrampa, Akroful, and Dunquah to the Prah. If the hollow way northward of Kowdanga has been made passable, any number of guns could be sent here, and the retreat of the enemy cut off. Should it, however, be decided not to interfere with them, I shall have to move eastward on the news of their approach. From Abacrampa there are three roads, all of which they would probably use, viz., to Balle-Yaw to Akroful and Dunquah.

(Signed) A. GORDON, *Lieutenant, 98th Regiment,*
Commanding Working Party.

Inclosure 5 in No. 101.

Statement of Ashantee Prisoner.

YAMOR states he was under Owoosoo Bennipah, an Ashantee Captain, and was captured while foraging at Cocodayo, on the right bank of Sweet River, by men from Abacrampa. The Ashantees have lost courage; they are afraid to attack Cape Coast, and want to get home; they are short of food; they get a little corn and caukie from Elmina, but not much; they get ammunition from Chamah.

The Chiefs have told the people that they will go home; they cannot advance, on account of the white men; they cannot retire the best way, on account of the Wassaw people; the Ashantees sent their sick men home by way of Wassaw, but the Wassaw people made them prisoners; they could, therefore, only return by way of Abacrampa and Dunquah, and the Chiefs said that as soon as Agyapon should return from Wassaw they would commence their march by Abacrampa and Dunquah to Ashantee. Agyapon is one day's march from Mampon; some of his people have already returned.

(Signed) A. GORDON, *Lieutenant, 98th Regiment,*
Commanding Working Party.

No. 102.

Captain Glover to Colonial Office.—(Received October 28.)

Sir, *Accra, October 1, 1873.*

I REGRET to observe that, in the bills of lading for stores to be sent out for the service of the Expedition under my command, no mention is made of the 4,500 percussion S. B. muskets demanded by me to complete the equipment of 10,000 men.* They are in store at the Tower.

2. The flint muskets which are to be brought out by the "Warree" and "Adela" were intended solely for the native tribes to the northward of Ashantee.

3. May I therefore request that the attention of the War Office authorities may be drawn to this most important omission, and that the supply may be made without delay.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER,
Special Commissioner.

No. 103.

Captain Glover to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received October 28.)

My Lord, *Accra, October 4, 1873.*

I HAVE the honour to bring to your Lordship's notice the great inconvenience caused by the non-arrival of medical officers to join this Expedition, insomuch that I have been obliged to defer the departure of Captain Sartorius with Lieutenant Barnard and the master gunners for Akim, being unwilling to send them so far away without the means of obtaining medical aid.

Dr. Rowe, whom from his knowledge of the Houssas and the natives generally I had dispatched to Lagos to secure the services of carriers and others, I have been obliged at once to recall, as the naval authorities at Cape Coast have been unable to comply with my request to detail a medical officer for duty with this force.

I am in hourly expectation of the arrival of the "Gertrude" with stores and ammunition, when I trust to be in a position to make a move forward.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER,
Special Commissioner.

No. 104.

Captain Glover to Colonial Office.—(Received October 28.)

Sir, *Accra, October 4, 1873.*

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith, for the information of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, copy of intelligence which I gained on the 2nd and 3rd instant, regarding the route to Coomassie by Sara, or Salgha.

2. I am induced to give credence to the statements of the people whom I have examined on the subject, as they all agree closely; and more particularly the Fetish woman who was the Councillor of the late Chief Domprey during the many years he held the Ashantees in check in the Volta districts.

3. I also inclose a statement showing the relative values of the various articles of barter which would have to be used in obtaining provisions at Accra and Sara, together with the copy of an estimate made by Mr. Blissett, of the probable cost of rationing an army of 2,000 men in the Sara districts; this would amount to about 13,000*l.* for ninety days. Taking into consideration, however, the relative value of the articles here and at Sara, the estimate would be reduced by half; and if that amount were again modified by about 50 per cent., less than which I feel assured is not added by merchants at Accra, after

* 4,500 Muskets; 12,000 rounds of ammunition per musket; and 4,500 sets of belts and pouches—black.

all expenses are paid and the articles landed in the Colony, to reduce the articles to the prices at which they could be landed for me in Accra, I believe the provisions, &c., of the Expedition for three months would not cost more than 3,500*l.*, including the various presents of cloths, &c., it would be necessary to give to the Chiefs of surrounding tribes to insure their co-operation and assistance.

4. Under these circumstances I trust that his Lordship will direct an immediate supply of the articles named in the statement (No. 2) of which I forwarded a card of specimens for the beads to the extent of at least 3,000*l.*, as by these means I believe a large saving could be effected in the expenditure of the Expedition under my command.

5. The articles should be sent out in the following proportions, viz.:—1,000*l.* worth of beads of the various kinds shown on the card of samples, 1,000*l.* worth of cotton goods, 500*l.* brass rods, 400*l.* rock salt (not more than 200 tons of salt), and the rest of the amount in copper rods.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER,
Special Commissioner.

Inclosure 1 in No. 104.

Memorandum of Intelligence as to Route to Coomassie.

[See Inclosure 6 in No. 156.]

Inclosure 2 in No. 104.

Sir, *Accra, October* 3, 1873.

WITH reference to the intelligence to which you directed my attention yesterday concerning the district of Sara, or Salgha, and your request that I should estimate the cost of maintaining 20,000 men at the rates which are said to be charged for provisions in that district, I have the honour to report that, if the information be reliable, the following would be about the daily expenditure for rations, viz:—

	£
200 bullocks (of 100 lbs. weight each), at 6*s.* each	60
20,000 lbs. rice, yams, Indian corn, &c., at 1*d.* per lb., about	84
	144

Or about 1¼*d.* per man per diem.

It would appear, however, from the statements of the persons I heard examined, that these articles must be obtained by barter with beads, cloth, &c., money not being current to any extent.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. F. BLISSETT,
Acting Commissary.

Captain Glover, R.N.,
Her Majesty's Special Commissioner, Accra.

No. 105.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received October 28.)

My Lord, *Cape Coast Castle, October* 2, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report my arrival at this station. I have this day been sworn in as Administrator of the Gold Coast. I find, from what Colonel Harley and Colonel Festing inform me, that the Houssas, who were the only dependable force at this station who have not suffered severely from the climate, have, at Captain Glover's urgent demand, been sent to him. The Houssas thus dispatched include a force of 100 men, recently raised at Cape Coast Castle and Elmina, of whose enlistment your Lordship cannot have been aware at the time your letter to Colonel Harley was written. Colonel Harley, however, considered himself compelled by the terms of your Lordship's letter to forward these men on Captain Glover's asking for them. Under these circumstances, I have dispatched an officer and 50 men of the 2nd West India Regiment to Lagos, and

have written to request Captain Lees, on the arrival of this detachment, at once to s
me 150 of the Houssas at present at Lagos. As soon as the Houssas arrive at Ca
Coast, I shall send a further detachment of 25 men to Lagos. It was agreed betwe
Mr. Berkeley and myself that, in the event of my wishing to withdraw 150 of the Hous
from Lagos, it would be indispensable to replace them by 75 men of the 2nd West Ind
Regiment. As, I presume, Colonel Harley has communicated with your Lordship b
this mail, I will not add anything to the information he has conveyed to you. T
mail steamer is expected hourly, and usually remains for so short a time that it is necessa
to close the mails almost immediately. I have, moreover, at present, scarcely had time
verify for myself such rumours as are current.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY, *Major-General,*
Administrator, Gold Coas

No. 106.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received October* 28.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, October* 5, 1872

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that I, yesterd
had an interview with the Chiefs of Cape Coast and the neighbourhood. Eight princi
Kings attended, together with a considerable number of minor Chiefs and their follower

In accordance with your Lordship's instructions, I endeavoured to impress u
them that great exertions must be expected from them, and that I could promise then
assistance which was not conditional upon their straining every nerve in their own be
I told them that, as a personal present to each Chief, I would give to each wh
ready to place 1,000 men in the field, 10*l.* per month on their being actually mu
under arms, and at that rate for any number of men whom they might place in th
I undertook to supply them with ammunition, but warned them that it must
expended with the recklessness which characterized its use during the last ca
I promised to supply subsistence delivered at Cape Coast at the rate of 1 lb. o
and a ¼ lb. of salt meat daily per man, and till the supplies arrived, to pay in
thereof 4½*d.* per day. I promised further a daily payment of 3*d.* per man. I told
that these promises applied solely to the actual fighting-men, and that they must c
to provide transport for all supplies for their own men, whether of ammunition or
from Cape Coast to our actual position in the field, without diminishing their q
fighting-men.

I told them further, that if they, for their past loyalty, put forth their utmost e
in a cause which was in truth theirs and not Her Majesty's, Her Majesty was
assist them to whatever extent might be necessary, in order to relieve them both
momentary presence of the Ashantees upon their territory, and by the effe
crushing blow which I, in that case, undertook to deliver against their foe from
aggressions.

I required them, therefore, to furnish me with exact particulars of the f
they were ready to supply, in order that I might judge what arrangements it
necessary for me to make. I told each Chief that I should support him in h
over such men as he brought into the field, and should exact from him absolut
bility for them to me. I further informed them that I should place with each
Chief an officer as my representative, and should expect implicit obedience t
which I issued through him.

I have not, as yet, received their answer, but expect it, probably, to-mor
I have received it I shall be better able to judge of future plans, which
therefore, to be able to communicate more fully to your Lordship by next ma

I may mention that the terms I proposed to them were determined up
consultation with Colonel Harley and other officers who appeared likely
suggest what would be sufficient and not excessive.

The Ashantee force in our immediate front is known to have been till
at Mampon, but a report reached me last night from Lieutenant Gordon that
that they had fallen back a short distance to Jouquah. The road has n
far as Yancoomassie. Large clearances are being effected at Akrofu
Yancoomassie. A detachment of an officer and fifty men now occup
soon as Dunquah can be prepared for them I shall push this detachment
and shall replace them by a fresh detachment from the rear, repeating t

regard to Yancoomassie as soon as it is prepared. The road is fit for wheel carriages or tillery, and Yancoomassie is about twenty-eight miles towards the Prah. Considerable rces of the Ashantees are known to have been recently to the west, on the coast near ppolonia, and in the Ahanta country. If the report be true that they have as yet failed n forcing their way to the north through the Wassaw country, it is probable that they ay be forced to attempt to recross the Lower Prah; and it is, therefore, possible that we ay anticipate them on the Upper. Should, however, last night's rumour prove true, they ould have no difficulty in reaching the Upper Prah more rapidly than we could, if they eriously intend to fall back.

As soon as I have received the answer of the Fantee Kings I shall address a summons the King of Ashantee, and will forward to your Lordship by next mail a copy of that cument.

This letter has been written very hurriedly, and, as the mail is now closing, there is ime to have it rewritten, I have to request your Lordship's indulgence for its defects.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY.

P.S.—I find that there are supplies here for four days only, even for the detachments ually now here. There are only 400 Enfield rifles, 90 Dutch rifles (without munition), and 19 Snider rifles.

G. J. W.

Inclosure in No. 106.

Accra, October 4, 1873.

HAVE the honour to request that your Excellency will forward this application to ight Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in order that the expedition my command may be furnished with blasting material sufficient to make a road rds wide through sixty miles of forest.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER.

Excellency Major-General Sir G. Wolseley, C.B., K.C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 107.

War Office to Colonial Office.

War Office, October 29, 1873.

H reference to the letter from this Department dated 28th instant,* respecting of an additional quantity of smooth-bore arms required for Captain Glover's n, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to acquaint you that it would appear 3,200 arms are required, as, at the time Captain Glover's letter of the t was written, the bills of lading of the "Blum," which took out 1,260 flint ad not been received.

urther to suggest that, as the smooth-bore percussion arms are not in store, and ined in the market, the supply should be obtained by the Agents-General for nies, the ammunition and accoutrements only being furnished by this

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. K. STORKS.

No. 108.

Colonial Office to Treasury.

Downing Street, October 29, 1873.

d by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of † and I am to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commis-

* No. 90. † No. 85.

sioners of the Treasury, that his Lordship is inclined to think that the supply of silver on the West Coast of Africa may be sufficient for present purposes, and he has instructed Sir G. Wolseley to comply with Captain Glover's requisition for 2,000*l.* in silver coins of the denominations mentioned, as far as he thinks it right, and is able to do so, this 2,000*l.* being considered as a portion of the 5,000*l.* for which Captain Glover was authorized to draw at Cape Coast Castle.

Lord Kimberley would, however, suggest to their Lordships the expediency of sending out as quickly as possible a further supply of the smallest silver coins, as it seems clear that great waste may be avoided by doing so.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 109.

Colonial Office to War Office.

Sir, *Downing Street, October* 29, 1873.

YOUR letter of yesterday,* containing a copy of a despatch which, with the concurrence of the Earl of Kimberley, the Secretary of State for War proposes to address to Sir Garnet Wolseley, approving of Colonel Festing's decision not to move against Mampon, has been laid before his Lordship, who has instructed me (by telegraph) to request that you will inform Mr. Secretary Cardwell that he concurs in the terms of the proposed despatch.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 110.

Colonial Office to Mr. Chown.

Sir, *Downing Street, October* 29, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant,† and I am to acquaint you that a copy of it will be communicated to Sir G. Wolseley and to the officers who are recruiting at the Gambia for service on the Gold Coast.

Lord Kimberley accepts with thanks your offer to instruct your agents at Bathurst to assist the officers in their objects.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 111.

Colonial Office to Colonel Foster.

Sir, *Downing Street, October* 29, 1873.

IN reply to your letter of the 8th instant,‡ I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acquaint you that his Lordship cannot regard the alleged failure of the printing press at Cape Coast as a satisfactory reason for your having omitted to notify the passing of the Tariff Ordinance No. 1 of 1873 to the sub-collectors at Accra and the outports of entry by the earliest possible opportunity.

I am to add that Lord Kimberley is fully aware of the increased amount of work which was thrown upon you by the Ashantee invasion, and is ready to make every allowance for you on that account.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

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* No. 88. † No. 81. ‡ No. 63.

No. 112.

Colonial Office to War Office.

Sir, *Downing Street, October* 29, 1873.

THE Earl of Kimberley understands that the Secretary of State for War has under his consideration the expediency of establishing, at some distance from the West African Coast, a Sanatorium, to which officers and men invalided or wounded on the Gold Coast may be removed for treatment, and that Madeira and Teneriffe have been suggested as suitable places for this purpose. His Lordship is not aware whether the Governments of Portugal or Spain would be likely to consent to such an arrangement, but I am desired to point out that even in the event of one of those islands being available, their advantages in respect of situation and accommodation do not appear to be equal to those afforded by the Colony of St. Helena.

2. The distance of St. Helena from Cape Coast is very much less than that of the Canary Islands, and as the course lies to the westward of south, vessels proceeding to St. Helena would not, it is apprehended, meet the full force of the south-easterly trade wind, which has not sufficient strength to prevent the mail-steamers to the Cape from making rapid passages directly against it. The climate of the island is, as Mr. Cardwell is aware, most salubrious and temperate, and it produces abundance of fresh fish and vegetables, while supplies of fresh meat can be readily procured. But one of the principal recommendations of St. Helena for the purpose of a Sanatorium for West Africa is the fact that there are at this moment excellent and commodious public buildings unoccupied, and in perfect condition for immediate occupation. Not only are the Civil and Military hospitals (through the reduction of the troops and of the Civil population, coupled with the salubrity of the climate) very far from full, but the Government House, containing upwards of sixty rooms, many of good proportions, is vacant and closed, the present Governor residing at the Castle in James Town.

3. This building, known as Plantation House, is less than three miles from the port, from which it is approached by an excellent road, along which the sick or wounded could be conveyed with the least possible inconvenience by carriages or ambulances. It is situated in a domain of more than 200 acres, in which convalescents could find occupation and recreation without being exposed to the temptations of a town.

4. Lord Kimberley has contemplated the letting of Plantation House on lease, if a suitable tenant can be found, and will be prepared to place it at once at the disposal of the Secretary of State for War, at a moderate rent, on condition that, when no longer required for hospital purposes, it is returned to the Colony in good condition and repair. His Lordship believes that another commodious building (Longwood) is similarly available, but has no exact information respecting this place.

5. If a Government steamer were provided to ply between St. Helena and the Gold Coast, it might be of great service to members of the Civil Service and the civil population requiring a change from the climate of the Gold Coast, and might bring useful supplies of fresh provisions to that Settlement.

6. Looking to the comparatively small expense of forming and maintaining a Sanatorium at St. Helena, and the fact that the buildings are actually ready for occupation, Lord Kimberley has thought it desirable to direct Mr. Secretary Cardwell's attention to the advantages which, in his Lordship's opinion, the island affords.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 113.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, October* 29, 1873.

WITH reference to the requisition from Captain Glover for 2,000*l.* in small silver coin, which accompanied Colonel Harley's despatch of the 23rd ultimo,* I transmit to you copies of a correspondence with the Treasury, from which it would appear that there is at present a considerable supply of silver on the West Coast of Africa.

I have to request that you will comply with Captain Glover's requisition, giving him the denominations of coin which he requires, as far as you think it right and are able to do so. This 2,000*l.* will, of course, be accounted for as a portion of the 5,000*l.* for which Captain Glover has been authorized to draw on Cape Coast.

You will no doubt report from time to time how far the supplies of coin have been expended, and I shall suggest to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury the expediency of sending out, as quickly as possible, a further supply of the smallest silver coin.

I have, &c.

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 114.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, October* 29, 1873.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of Colonel Harley's despatch of the 13th ultimo,† reporting the steps which had been taken for clearing the Bush round the town and forts.

I have, &c.

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 115.

Governor Hennessy to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received October 29.)

My Lord, *Government House, Nassau, September* 18, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to make some observations on the statements of Colonel Harley, to which your Lordship has drawn my attention.

2. Colonel Harley's statements are (*a*) that previous to the 6th of April, 1872 (the date of the transfer of Elmina), Cobbena Edgin had been deposed by the Dutch Governor and the Elmina majority; (*b*) that though he was present in the Palaver Hall of the Castle of St. George at the ceremony of the transfer, he was not king at the time; (*c*) that I did not recognize him as king until the 9th of May, 1872.

3. How far these statements are correct, your Lordship will see by the following facts:—

4. When I entered the Palaver Hall on the 6th of April to accept the transfer, the first remark the Dutch Governor made was "This is the King of Elmina," pointing to Cobbena Edgin, who was seated on the Royal stool in that part of the Hall which was always set apart for the native Sovereign of the district.

5. From that hour I never failed to recognize him as King of Elmina.

6. In the Administrator's office at Elmina and Cape Coast, Colonel Harley might have seen, if he had looked for them, copies of letters of mine written before the 9th of May, in all of which I recognized Cobbena Edgin as King of Elmina.

7. In the Parliamentary Papers of last Session, Gold Coast, Part I, page 72, Colonel Harley might have read the following letter addressed by me to the Dutch Commissioner.

"My dear Commodore, "*The Castle of Elmina, May* 6, 1872.

"The King and the Chiefs are coming to the Castle to-day at 10 o'clock.

"Would you like to see them?—If so, I shall have the pleasure of meeting your Excellency, with a guard of honour, at a quarter to 10.

* No. 76. † No. 68.

"With reference to what I said about your evidence being given at the Magisterial investigation, it can be taken by Mr. Gerard whenever you please."

"Believe me, &c.

"His Excellency Commodore de Haes, (Signed) "J. POPE HENNESSY.
"His Netherlands Majesty's Commissioner."

"Sir, "*Castle of Elmina, Gold Coast, May* 7, 1872.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Excellency that on yesterday I sent for the King and Chiefs of Elmina.

"I told them that my attention was devoted to one subject solely, that of finding out and punishing the murderers of His Netherlands Majesty's officer, Mr. Joost; that Colonel Foster Foster and Mr. Gerard had been for some days employed on this business, and that it was the duty of the King and Chiefs and people of Elmina to give every information in their power to my magistrates respecting the persons who killed Mr. Joost.

"There were many subjects, such as the deepening of the river, a bridge over the Sweet River, and other matters of material interest to them, that I should have liked to speak about, but I contented myself with saying that, until the murderers of the Dutch officer were captured, I would talk of no other business whatever."

* * * * *

"I am, &c.

"His Excellency Commodore de Haes, (Signed) "J. POPE HENNESSY.
"His Netherlands Majesty's Commissioner, Gold Coast."

WITH such letters in his office, and some of them before him in print, it is strange that Colonel Harley should assert I did not recognize the King of Elmina until the 9th of May.

8. As to what "the Elmina majority" may have done before my arrival, I cannot speak with any authority. Having, however, resided for some months at Elmina after the transfer, frequently conferring with the King and the Chiefs, and walking every day through the town, I could not fail to see that the great majority of the people were entirely devoted to their King. I can only speak of the period subsequent to the 6th of April, 1872.

9. Possibly Colonel Harley, who was in Europe at the time, and who does not profess to have any personal knowledge on the subject, is mistaken in supposing that a majority of the King's subjects were opposed to him. The events that have occurred at Elmina since the arrest of the King, certainly show that in the town of 10,000 inhabitants, with which he was more immediately connected, the population was universally loyal to him. Nor is the influence of the King of Elmina confined to the thousands of people who were driven into the Bush after the burning of the town. It is felt at Chuma, Secondee, Adjuah, and (with the exception of the former English settlement at Dixcove) amongst the people as far as Axim and Appolonia.

10. I should not like to speak positively as to the acts of the Dutch Governor before my arrival on the Coast. However, from the copies of the Foreign Office despatches, which your Lordship was good enough to send me, for my information, when I was at the Hague, in January, 1872, I gathered that the Dutch Governor was not on good terms with the King of Elmina.

11. One of these despatches referred to "the violent language" addressed by the King of Elmina to the Governor; the precautions the Governor had taken by encamping some Dutch marines close to the Castle, and the necessity he felt of disarming certain negroes he had recruited and drilled.

12. Another of the Foreign Office despatches expressed the opinion that "great conciliatory tact and firmness, with a force at hand in reserve, will be required to carry out the transfer practically.

13. Your Lordship is also aware that I had a conference at the Hague with Mr. Mills Graves, the Envoy of the King of Elmina. I subsequently mentioned to your Lordship that I thought Mr. Graves (who was correctly described by Baron Geriche as a quiet, intelligent, and well-educated man) was favourably impressed by the explanations I gave him. He said the Dutch Governor had endeavoured to bribe the King, and then threatened to depose him (which Mr. Graves thought he was quite powerless to do), because the King refused to allow himself and his people to be sold to the English and made British subjects of against their will. As to the purchase of the Elmina people, he quoted a proclamation of Mr. Ussher (then Administrator), which I was able to tell him Lord Granville had entirely disapproved. I assured him that the King was mistaken as to the intentions of Her Majesty's Government. I said that the sovereign authority to be transferred would

be strictly confined to the forts; that the King and his people would not be required, or even invited, to give their allegiance to Queen Victoria; and that it was only a question of their receiving the same sort of protection that the Fantees and other tribes received.

14. Whilst I was still at the Hague, the King of Elmina's Envoy left for the Coast of Guinea, where he arrived a short time before me.

15. I reached Cape Coast Castle early in April, 1872. Mr. Vandermeer de Walcheren, Governor Ferguson's private Secretary, came to see me immediately, to arrange for my interview with his Chief. I asked him about the rumoured threat of deposing the King, but he was not empowered to speak to me officially on the subject. I told him frankly the nature of the instructions I had received, much to the same effect as I had explained them to Mr. Mills Graves.

16. A day or two after this I went to Elmina by myself to confer with Governor Fergusson on the whole subject of the transfer. In our conversation, he said there was no necessity for him to give me any official information about his quarrels with the King. They were past and gone at that moment. He said the conciliatory policy of Her Majesty's Government to the King and people of Elmina had become known, and that after the views I had expressed he believed that the King's Envoy, Mr. Mills Graves, would assist in receiving me at the water's edge the day I came to make the transfer, and that the King himself would come to the Castle to sanction the ceremony by his presence.

17. All this was done, and from the first day I saw the King, the 6th of April, 1872, up to my departure from the Coast, I had the satisfaction of maintaining the most friendly relations with him.

18. No doubt a small minority, who had sided with Governor Fergusson in his threatened deposition of the King, remained for some time without receiving the King's favour; but in a few weeks symptoms of good-will appeared, and the public reconciliation, that took place on the 9th of May, was effected without much difficulty. Some time before that the King told me it was usual to have a flag handed to him, with certain ceremonies, in the Palaver Hall of the Castle; and this was also done on the 9th of May.

19. The Memorandum by Quansah, inclosed in Colonel Harley's despatch, is full of mistakes. It professes to describe what took place in the Palaver Hall on the 9th of May, though the alleged writer admits that he was in my private office—a considerable distance away—during the ceremony. I do not, however, blame Quansah, for, though he writes a good hand, and is, so far, useful as a copying clerk, he could not compose a single sentence of the carefully drawn Memorandum, and probably did not quite understand what he was invited to sign.

20. In the course of the observations which your Lordship invited me to make on Colonel Harley's despatch, I have had necessarily to refer to my negotiations with the King of Elmina, and having considered the whole subject, I cannot conceal from Her Majesty's Government the fact that the promises I made in the name of the Queen to the King of Elmina, and on which the transfer took place, have been broken by the British authorities since I left the Gold Coast.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY.

No. 116.

Colonel Harley to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Junior United Service Club, October* 29, 1873.

I HAVE the honour very respectfully to submit, for the information of Lord Kimberley, a scheme for the organisation of an armed police force for the Settlements on the West Coast of Africa, which, after the present difficulties are ended, might take the place of the regular troops (West India Regiment), to very considerable extent, if not altogether.

His scheme has been prepared in connection with, and in obedience to, his Lordship's instructions for raising an armed police force for the defence of the Gold Coast, and may be increased or diminished in number as circumstances require.

I have left a copy with Sir G. Wolseley, at Cape Coast, and his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, at Sierra Leone.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 116.

Minute by Colonel Harley, C.B., Administrator.

THE scheme submitted by Captain Thompson for the organization of a local force, which will render the Colony independent of the services of the Imperial troops is worthy of consideration, and appears to me to meet not only the requirements necessary for the protection of the Gold Coast in ordinary times, but to provide a sufficient force for Sierra Leone and Lagos, assuming that the present establishment of police at Sierra Leone and Lagos, which is about 200 at each place, would not require any permanent addition, as for some time to come, I am of opinion, that an establishment of 400 effective men must be maintained on the Gold Coast.

Much would depend upon the organization of the force which Captain Thompson recommended, and I am disposed to think that the scheme is not only practicable but workable, provided suitable European officers can be obtained; but unless this be done, and they are prepared to identify themselves with the force, regarding its interests and efficiency as their own, I could not be disposed to recommend that the safety of the Settlements, if officered otherwise, would be secured, *i.e.*, by making any provisional and temporary appointments of officers who might be otherwise employed here, and who would take but little interest in the force beyond the mere routine work.

The estimate for such a force as now proposed would be found, I think, higher than that stated, as I consider the clothing of the force would be considerably more than 1,200*l.* per annum, as an allowance of 3*l.* per man would not be unreasonable, and this would amount to 2,400*l.*, or just double that sum; then there would be the first cost of arms and equipment, as well as ammunition. But, on the other hand, if this force can be made so effective as to relieve the Coast of the regular troops, by providing for the security of the Settlements, the saving upon the present establishment for police and the Imperial Government for troops, would be considerable.

An expenditure of 20,000*l.* per annum, distributed over Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast, and Lagos, could very well be borne, in proportion to the numbers employed at each place, but such an expenditure falling entirely upon the Gold Coast, would be out of all proportion to its revenue, and could not be maintained, although, this year, on account of the Ashantee invasion, and having obtained the services of a second company of Houssas from Lagos, as well as raising a third company here, the cost of the armed police establishment will not be less than 10,000*l.* at least.

Upon the whole, I am in favour of a force being raised which, while giving protection to the Settlements, will relieve the Imperial Government from the costly expenditure of maintaining regular troops on the West Coast of Africa, and providing transport for their relief every third year.

I have arrived at this conclusion after a most careful consideration of the whole subject, and a knowledge of the valuable material there is for such a force as proposed in the Houssas; and further, that the armed police force now proposed should be raised as at present, for general service on the Coast.

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel, Administrator.*

Cape Coast Castle, September 30, 1873.

Inclosure 2 in No. 116.

Sir, *Cape Coast Castle, September* 30, 1873.

IN accordance with your request I have the honour to forward, for your consideration, a scheme for the organization of a Local Protective Force, which will render the Colony independent of the services of Imperial troops.

2. I assume that 800 men will be required, but I trust that my scheme will be found capable of indefinite expansion or contraction.

3. I do not think, however, than a less number of European officers will in any case be found convenient.

4. Since the Field Force must be kept entirely distinct from the Coast and Civil Forces there can be no possibility of their commands clashing.

5. The Civil Commandants are clearly the only persons who could command the Coast detachments and Civil section: as there must always be Civil commandants these forces can never be without responsible commanders.

6. I have no doubt that I can procure efficient native officers.

7. The necessity for separating the Houssas entirely from the rest, and forming them into a field force, arises from their unfitness to perform Civil duties which require exceptional intelligence and patience. These men are not fit to go on detachment or to garrison forts, as they come of a blood-thirsty strong-tempered race and will not obey everybody; they must be always under their own officers.

8. I further append a Pay Estimate, which I trust will be found to provide accurately for all contingencies, and two States. No. 1, showing the present distribution and strength of the Armed Police. No. 2, showing the force placed at the disposal of Captain Glover.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HERBERT THOMPSON, *Captain, Queen's Bays, Inspector-General of Armed Police.*

His Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 3 in No. 116.

SCHEME for the Organization of a Protective Force to render the Territory of the Gold Coast secure from the invasion of Native Tribes and to obviate the necessity for the employment of Imperial Troops.

Composition.

1. THE force to be composed of 400 Houssas; 300 Fanti; 100 intelligent natives (men who can read and write English).

2. The 400 Houssas to be formed into 4 companies of 100 rank and file each, under command of 4 European officers; the establishment of each company to be—

European officer	1
Native officer	1
Native sergeant-major	1
Sergeants	5
Corporals	5
Privates	88
Total	101

3. The 4 companies so formed would compose a local field force, suitable for offensive warfare, to be invariably quartered in huts or moveable huts.

4. Each company of the field force should be complete in itself as is a battery of British artillery; the European commander should have the full powers and duties of a commander, paymaster, and quarter-master combined.

5. The 4 companies could be distributed through the territory as follows (in time of peace):—

No. 1, or West Company, near Axim.
No. 2, or West Centre, near Elmina.
No. 3, or East Centre, near Cape Coast.
No. 4, or East, near Accra.

Thus no part of the territory would be without adequate defence, and all the companies could be concentrated under the orders of the commandant of the whole force at any one place in two days by two gunboats.

6. This force was absolutely formed, but has now been withdrawn and placed at the disposal of Captain Glover at Accra; it can, however, be again raised in various parts of the Coast, 120 Houssas having been enlisted at Cape Coast alone within thirty days.

7. The 300 Fanti to be formed into such detachments as shall be found to suit the requirements of the various forts along the coast; they will serve to garrison the forts, work the guns, and furnish sentries.

8. The detachments so formed would compose a local Coast force, suitable for defensive operations, and should be invariably quartered in forts along the coast.

9. Each detachment should be complete in itself, though nominally forming part of a company, and be under the command of the Civil commandant of the fort in which it is stationed; he will arrange for the payment, clothing, discipline, and recruiting of the detachment, subject, of course, to the general instructions of the commandant of the whole force.

10. The establishment and distribution of the detachments to be as follows:—

	Native Officers.	Sergeant-Majors.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Privates.	Total.
Windward Company—						
Axim detachment to be composed of	..	..	1	2	25	28
Dixcove „ „ ..	..	..	1	2	25	28
Secondee „ „ ..	..	..	1	2	25	28
Elmina „ „ ..	1	1	2	2	60	66
Leeward Company—						
Cape Coast detachment „ ..	1	1	2	2	60	66
Anamaboe „ „ ..	..	..	1	2	25	28
Mumford and Saltpond „ „ ..	..	..	1	2	25	28
Accra „ „ ..	..	..	1	2	25	28
	2	2	10	16	270	300

11. This force has already been raised and can easily be kept up.

12. If on emergency it be found necessary to bring the Coast force into the field, it could easily be formed into two companies under the two native officers, and be attached to the field force.

13. This force could also be employed to keep up daily communication between the Settlements, and also be used on occasion in aid of the Civil power.

14. The 100 intelligent natives to be formed into such sections as shall suit the magisterial requirements of each Settlement.

15. The sections so formed would compose a Local Civil Force suitable for carrying out the ends of justice and enforcing sanitary regulations.

16. Each section could be made complete in itself, though nominally forming part of a division, and be placed at the disposal of the Civil Commandant or Magistrate of each Settlement.

17. The establishment and distribution of the sections to be as follows:—

	Native Sub-Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Total.
Windward Division—					
Axim section	..	..	1	5	6
Dixcove „	..	..	1	5	6
Secondee „	..	..	1	5	6
Elmina „	1	3	..	28	32
Leeward Division—					
Cape Coast section	1	3	..	28	32
Anamaboe „	..	..	1	5	6
Mumford and Saltpond „	..	..	1	5	6
Accra „	..	..	1	5	6
Total	2	6	6	86	100

Armament.

1. The field force to be armed with breech-loading carbines and short swords with saw-backs.

Each company to have 1 seven-pounder steel muzzle-loading field gun; 1 nine-pounder Hale rocket trough.

2. The Coast force to be armed with breech-loading carbines and ordinary sword-bayonets.

Each fort to have 1 20-pounder Armstrong gun; 1 40-pounder Hale rocket tube; 1 7-pounder field piece; 1 9-pounder Hale rocket trough; in lieu of all the old iron guns which might be shipped home and sold to advantage as old iron.

3. The Civil force to have breech-loading carbines with bayonets, in store, and to be drilled to their use, but to wear truncheons only when on Civil duty.

Accoutrements.

1. For the whole force, black leather waistbelt with two pouches to contain twenty rounds each, buckle and strap fastening.

Dress.—1. *Field Force.*

Yearly Issue.—2 blue baft shirts (to be made upon the spot); 2 blue baft pair breeches; 1 pair of sandals; 1 Zouave jacket, to be sent out from England (made of blue serge trimmed with red braid).

Biennial Issue.—1 fez cap without tassel; 1 red woollen sash.

Triennial Issue.—1 thick woollen Bournouse great coat with red lined hood.

2. *Coast Force.*

Annual Issue.—2 blue baft shirts, to be made up here; 2 blue baft pairs of breeches; 1 pair of sandals.

Biennial Issue.—1 fez cap without tassel, from England.

Triennial Issue.—1 watch coat for 5 men.

3. *Civil Force.*

Annual Issue.—1 loose serge jacket, to be made up here; 1 loose serge pair of trowsers; 1 pair of Madeira shoes, from Madeira.

The total expense to be incurred yearly for the supply of the above clothing for 800 men would be about 1200*l.*

Staff Establishment.

1. *For the whole Force.*—1 European commandant; 1 European staff sergeant-major and storekeeper; 1 native staff officer to act as interpreter, accountant, and secretary to commandant; 1 native copying-clerk and store-issuer.

Discipline.

1. The commandant to command the whole of the protective forces under the orders of the Administrator of the Government; the punishments to be fixed by ordinance and carried out by the commandant and the officers serving under him.

2. All communications from or to the members of the force to be made solely through the commandant.

(Signed) HERBERT THOMPSON, *Captain, Queen's Bays, Inspector-General of Armed Police.*

Cape Coast Castle, September 30, 1873.

PAY ESTIMATE.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
800 privates at 1*s.* per diem each, per annum	14,600	0	0
Extra pay for—			
40 sergeants, at 6*d.* per diem each, per annum	365	0	0
40 corporals, at 3*d.* „ „ „	182	10	0
6 sergeants-major, at 1*s.* per diem each, per annum	109	10	0
*2 sub-inspectors, at 1*s.* „ „	36	10	0
6 native officers, at 3*s.* „ „	328	10	0
4 European field force officers, salary 300*l.* per annum	1,200	0	0
STAFF.			
1 commandant, salary	600	0	0
Ditto, allowance for hammock	100	0	0
1 European staff sergeant-major and storekeeper, per annum	150	0	0
1 native staff officer, as interpreter and accountant, per annum	100	0	0
1 copying clerk and store issuer (native), per annum	70	0	0
Total	17,824	0	0

Notes.

Medical attendance will be supplied free of extra charge by Colonial surgeons.

Simple clothing can be supplied for 1,200*l.* per annum, all officers providing their own.

* The pay of the sub-inspectors may appear small, but it will be found sufficient, as their duties will be light.

(Signed) HERBERT THOMPSON, *Captain, Queen's Bays, Inspector-General of Armed Police.*

Cape Coast Castle, September 30, 1873.

P.S.—Total Expenditure (Annual)—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Pay	17,842	0	0
Clothing	1,200	0	0
Total	19,042	0	0

H. T.

Inclosure 4 in No. 116.

GENERAL Distribution State of the Armed Police Force.

Stations.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Privates.	Total all Ranks.	Remarks.
Cape Coast	1	4	85*	90	European officers— 1 Inspector-General, 1 Adjutant. 1 Paymaster.
Elmina	1	2	33	36	
Accra	1	1	27	29	
Secondee	..	1	19	20	
Anamboe and Saltpond	..	3	22	25	Mumford is furnished from this detachment.
Axim	..	1	9	10	There are very few native inhabitants here.
Acroful	..	1	14	15	Acroful is a village sixteen miles from Cape Coast, on the Kumassie road. Guard for road-makers under Adjutant.
Abbaye	..	1	2	3	Abbaye is ten miles from Cape Coast. This party communicates with Quapra.
Dixcove	..	1	19	20	
Quapra	..	1	2	3	
Abatichua, market-place	1	..	10	11	A place seven miles from Cape Coast, on the Kumassie road. This party keeps up communication with Acroful and Cape Coast.
Total	4	16	242	262	150 men in addition can be raised with certainty at Dixcove.

* Fifty of these are recruits.

(Signed) HERBERT THOMPSON, *Captain, Queen's Bays, Inspector-General of Armed Police.*

Police Office, Cape Coast, September 30, 1873.

Inclosure 5 in No. 116.

STATE of the Houssa Force, lately forming part of the Gold Coast Armed Force, but now placed under the command of Captain Glover, R.N., Her Majesty's Special Commissioner at Accra.

Particulars.	Staff Interpreter.	Sergeant-Major.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Priest.	Privates.	Total.	Remarks.
Strength of the party originally received from Lagos, and received by Captain Glover, R.N.	1	2	14	14	7	1	170	209	Embarked Her Majesty's ship "Merlin," Sept. 20th
Recruits enlisted between the 20th of August and 20th of September, 1873, by the Inspector-General of Police	..	..	..	..	..	..	116	116	Embarked Her Majesty's ship "Merlin," Sept. 25th
Total	1	2	14	14	7	1	286	325	Nine of these are unavoidably detained here, but will eventually proceed to Accra.

(Signed) HERBERT THOMPSON, *Captain, Queen's Bays, Inspector-General of Armed Police.*

Cape Coast Castle, September 30, 1873.

No. 117.

Colonial Office to War Office.

Sir, *Downing Street, October* 30, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of Sir Henry Storks' letters of the 28th and 29th instant,* explaining the steps that had been taken with reference to Captain Glover's original requisition for smooth-bore arms, and to state that his Lordship thinks it on the whole sufficient to sanction the supply at present of 3,200 smooth-bore percussion muskets, which, in accordance with the suggestion contained in the letter of the 29th instant, the Crown Agents will be instructed to procure; the ammunition and accoutrements being furnished by the War Department.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 118.

Colonial Office to War Office.

Sir, *Downing Street, October* 30, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, Cape Coast, of the 28th instant,† and to acquaint you that his Lordship has instructed the Crown agents to procure the cloth and double-barrelled guns asked for by Captain Glover, and will be obliged by Mr. Secretary Cardwell directing the other arms, accoutrements and ammunition to be forwarded as proposed.

His Lordship understands that the 80,000 rounds of cartridge for the double-barrelled guns should be procured, with them, by the Crown agents.

I am, &c,

(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 119.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.

Sir, *Downing Street, October* 30, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you, to be laid before Earl Granville, a copy of a despatch from Colonel Harley,‡ reporting the arrival at Cape Coast of the French sloop of war "La Bregant," from Grand Bassam and Assinee, and the steps taken by her Commander to prevent the importation of munitions of war for the Ashantees.

I am to request that the French Government may be informed of the sense entertained by Her Majesty's Government of the ready assistance afforded by Captain Mathien.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 120.

Colonial Office to Treasury.

Sir, *Downing Street, October* 30, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you, to be laid before the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, an extract from a despatch received from Captain Glover, making requisition for various articles for the purposes of barter in procuring supplies for his expedition to the value of 3000*l.*§

Lord Kimberley is of opinion that Captain Glover's request should be complied with;

* Nos. 90 and 107. † No. 90. ‡ No. 92. § No. 104.

and he proposes, with the concurrence of their Lordships, to instruct the Crown Agents to procure and send out the articles named at once.

As the matter is one of urgent importance, I am to press for the earliest possible notification of their Lordships' decision.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 121.

Colonial Office to War Office.

Sir, *Downing Street, October* 30, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to request you to draw the attention of Mr. Secretary Cardwell to the despatch from Captain Glover of the 4th of October,* a copy of which was forwarded to you on the 28th instant, in which he complains of the inconvenience caused by the non-arrival of medical officers to join his expedition.

Lord Kimberley is not aware that instructions had been given for any medical officer besides Dr. Rowe, to be attached to Captain Glover's expedition, but his Lordship would suggest to Mr. Secretary Cardwell that it might be desirable that another medical officer should be detached for this service, if Captain Glover should apply for one. In the event of Dr. Rowe being incapacitated by sickness or any other casualty, it would become a matter of the utmost importance that there should be some one at hand available to replace him.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 122.

Mr. Gwyer to the Earl of Kimberley.

My Lord, *Bristol, October* 30, 1873

HAVING noticed a statement in the newspapers that the blockade on the Coast of Africa had been raised, I should like to be informed if such is the truth.

If you could give me some instruction how to proceed with a claim that I shall have for the destruction of my property by Her Majesty's navy, &c., I should be much obliged. Mr. J. W. Parnall, master of the "Susan," belonging to me, informs me the amount is somewhere about 4,000*l.*, and that he will wait at Cape Coast for instructions from me, which I wish to send by the steamer of the 6th. The goods were landed and duties paid on them to the authorities in April last at various places in the British Protectorate to the westward of Cape Coast. His letter is dated 24th September, and he was then on his passage down to collect his cargo.

It is not for me to make any remarks as to Coast affairs, but if you wish any information that I am able to give I shall be happy to do so, as I was thirteen years trading between the longitude of Cape Palmas and Cape Coast, and was at Assinee when the Dutch and French defined the division of territory, and also the last European that travelled from Elmina to Axim by land the whole distance at the exchange of territory with the Dutch, but having left the coast in 1870, was not there at the sale to the English.

As it is a serious affair to a private individual to have his property destroyed, and the detention to the ship in consequence of it, I should feel obliged by an answer in time for me to write on the 5th of November.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDMUND GWYER.

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* No. 103.

No. 123.

The Earl of Kimberley to the Administrator of the Gambia.

Sir, *Downing Street, October* 31, 1873.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith copy of a letter which I have received from Mr. T. C. Chown,* and I request that you will at once communicate it to the officers who are now at the Gambia with the view of obtaining recruits for service on the Gold Coast.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No 124.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, October* 31, 1873.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith, for your information, a copy of a letter which I have received from Mr. T. C. Chown* offering suggestions for obtaining a supply of native labourers for service on the Gold Coast.

I have transmitted a copy of Mr. Chown's letter to the Administrator of the Gambia with instructions to communicate it to the officers who are in that Settlement, with a view of obtaining recruits for the Gold Coast.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 125

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, October* 31, 1873.

I HAVE received Colonel Harley's despatch of the 15th September,† on the subject of the Ordinance respecting the armed police force on the Gold Coast.

I am unable to agree in the opinion expressed by Colonel Harley and Mr. Marshall, that the Ordinance No. 7 of 1873, makes it obligatory on the police to serve out of the Settlement. But, as the Lagos Houssas have raised no objection to serving out of the Settlement in which they were enlisted, it appears probable that no difficulty will be experienced in the case of those who have enlisted under the Gold Coast Ordinance, and as the 3rd section of the law would apply to such as are in actual service against the enemy, and as some difficulty might be anticipated in re-enlisting the men or explaining to them and obtaining their consent to the change in the character of the service, I am willing to leave it to your judgment to decide whether or not the Ordinance should be amended in the manner pointed out by my despatch of the 10th September.‡

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 126.

The Earl of Kimberley to Governor Berkeley.

Sir, *Downing Street, October* 31, 1873.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 29th ultimo,§ reporting the arrival at Sierra Leone of Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley and staff on board the steam-ship "Ambriz," and the steps taken for raising recruits at Sierra Leone and the Gambia for service at Cape Coast.

I approve of your having detained Captain Strahan until the departure of the next mail for the purpose of conferring personally with him on subjects connected with the Administration at Lagos.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

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* No. 81. † No. 73. ‡ No. 118 of Command Paper No. 2 of March 1874.
§ No. 77.

No. 127.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, October* 31, 1873.

MY attention has been called to the inadequacy of the present Civil Staff at the Gold Coast, and the consequent necessity which exists for filling various appointments with military officers.

With the view of increasing the number of Civil officers at your disposal, I have requested Governor Berkeley to instruct the Administrator of Lagos to request Captain Lees to proceed to Cape Coast as soon as he can dispense with his services for the purpose of performing the duties of Collector of Customs at the Gold Coast during the absence of Mr. Goldsworthy with Captain Glover.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 128.

The Earl of Kimberley to Governor Berkeley.

Sir, *Downing Street, October* 31, 1873.

IN a despatch which has been communicated to me by the Secretary of State for War, Sir G. Wolseley refers to the want of Civil officers at the Gold Coast, and the consequent necessity he will be under of filling various appointments with military officers.

In these circumstances, and with the view of strengthening the staff at Sir G. Wolseley's disposal, I am desirous that Captain Lees should proceed to Cape Coast as soon as Captain Strahan can dispense with his services at Lagos, and I shall instruct Sir G. Wolseley to give him the appointment of Acting Collector of Customs during the absence of Mr. Goldsworthy with Captain Glover. I regret to be obliged to withdraw Captain Lees from Lagos for a time, but I feel confident that he will readily undertake to supply the place of Mr. Goldsworthy in the present emergency on the Gold Coast.

I request that you will at once communicate to Captain Strahan my wishes respecting Captain Lees.

I shall endeavour as soon as possible to make a satisfactory arrangement for the performance of Captain Lees's duties at Lagos during his absence on the Gold Coast.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 129.

War Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *War Office, November* 1, 1873.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to transmit, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, a printed copy of a report, dated September 12, made by Deputy Surgeon-General Home, principal medical officer on the West Coast of Africa, as to the probable state of health of the troops and the precautions necessary in case an expedition with European troops were sent from Cape Coast Castle to Coomassie.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. C. VIVIAN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 129.

Sir, *Cape Coast Castle, September* 12, 1873.

THOUGH I believe no official notification on the subject has been received by the military authorities here, yet it being a matter of notoriety that an expedition mainly of European soldiers, is to march from this place on Coomassie very soon, I think it may not be without use to place before you information acquired on the spot by observation, and in conversation with specially-informed persons.

Coomassie is best reached from Cape Coast Castle; I cannot assume that any other road will be thought of; the distance between the two is given so variously by different authorities that one is inclined to ask if they refer to the same places. Bowditch gives the position of Coomassie, from observation, latitude 6° 34′ 50″, longitude 2° 11′; according to this the distance from Cape Coast Castle should be about 100 miles in a straight line, but persons whom I have spoken with, who have made the journey, some of them often, all make it much more—173 miles, 180, and nearly 190. Some coolies who know the road well, and have been at Coomassie within the last year, say it is eight or nine days' journey (of 20 to 25 miles a-day); Ghartey's Itinerary, 173 miles; whilst the computation I place most reliance on, that of Mr. Freeman, who has been five times to Coomassie, is nearly 190 miles. Sketch of route to Coomassie. Distance to Coomassie.

It is evident that, in a conflict of opinion on this vital point, the longest distance must be assumed.

The country between Cape Coast Castle and Coomassie, speaking broadly, is one continuous forest, traversed by a footpath averaging 3 to 4 feet wide, but which, by easy labour, could be (roughly) cleared so as to give a width of 10 feet. The road is said to be "serpentine rather than circuitous," and to go through an undulating country, with smooth hills rising from 200 to 400 feet. There are many streams in the intervening valleys, but, considered as impediments to a force, few of any account in the dry season. There are patches of marsh, and occasionally the roadway is soft or waterlogged, but on this side of the Prah River no extensive marsh has to be crossed. Near Cape Coast Castle the road here, well made, runs through bush some 15 feet high, and sparingly interspersed with trees; but a few miles out these are more plentiful, and the forest is composed of gigantic trees, closed in with bush matted with creepers, and impenetrable from its closeness. Occasionally the bush is thin and open, like the brushwood of an English copse. Before the war there were many villages (called krooms) at intervals along the road, and they may still exist; mud cabins crowded together on a very small area and with no environs whatever, the forest coming close up to the huts, so that no cleared camping-ground would be found near them. Description of country along the route.

The inhabitants are of Fantee tribes up to the Prah River, the boundary here of the Protectorate; they can be relied on for aid in transport and as scouts.

The Prah is usually said to be half-way between Cape Coast Castle and Coomassie; at Prah Suh, the crossing-place, it is a stream 50 to 80 yards broad, running between deep banks, perhaps 30 feet high; its current flows about 3 miles an hour over a gravel bottom. The river is subject to great and sudden rises (even in the dry season, it is said); at these times it floods the level ground above its banks; and, as will be adverted to further on, this has an important relation to the cause of the disastrous sickness in the force encamped at Prah Suh in 1864. Prah River.

Beyond the Prah the Ashantee territory begins; the first 40 miles is an unbroken forest, uninhabited except by a few hunters, not, however, on account of its unhealthiness, but because its former possessors, the Assin tribe, emigrated from it to our territory years ago to escape from Ashantee rule. The path here is said to be bad, narrow, and much encumbered by fallen trees; but, on the other hand, the forest is more open. Just beyond this tract the Adansie (or Hansi) Hill or range, rising 1,500 feet, and over it the path runs, difficult from its steepness, but said not to be particularly rugged or cut up by gullies. There is another road to the left, running through a gorge at the base of the hill, by which it is avoided. This is jealously guarded; only persons of very great importance, with special permission, are allowed to traverse it, but we have persons acquainted with it. At the southern base of the Adansie Hill is a marsh, said to be a mile or more long; this cannot be avoided, the path runs through it; if I speculated on military matters I should say that our great struggle must come off here: a forest path opening on a marsh, with high ground in rear. Ashantee country.

After surmounting the Adansie Hill, half way down the northern slope, the important village of Quisah is reached.

The next 40 miles is described to me as being forest, but not so dense as that nearer the Prah, and occasionally it is interspersed with open ground, bearing long, reed-like grass. Important villages are met with on this part of the road; 5 miles from the capital there is said to be some open plain, like that just described, but the immediate environs of Coomassie consist of gardens (or cultivations of plantains and yams), perhaps extending the radius of a mile.

A stream (the Soupinè) of no importance in the dry season, nearly surrounds Coomassie.

The city is said by Mr. Wharton, the missionary (who resided there two years), to be three-quarters of an hour's walk in length, and perhaps a quarter's in breadth. Half Coomassie.

way up the principal street (or mall, as I should call it from the description given of it is the King's house; at the top of the street the royal mauseleum. A filthy marsh is close to one side of the city, and running beside the mall is a deep dell, the receptacle of the refuse of the place, including the bodies of decapitated slaves.

Camps.

It is not probable that the field force will meet with any serious resistance until the Prah is crossed. I assume, therefore, that up to there the men may march into stationary camps, a daily distance regulated by the occurrence of good camping sites. Between Cape Coast Castle and Dunquah there are native villages where, perhaps, 1,200 men might lodge in houses, but this is objectionable; small-pox is very rife, and I should prefer anything to an infected mud cabin. Wooden huts from England, sent out in pieces, with persons competent to put them together, might arrive in time if sent out at once—it would be possible to transport them. My information leads me to believe that, with one doubtful exception, after leaving the place named, there is no clear ground on this side of the Prah large enough to pitch fifty tents on. I will advise that ground should be at once cleared at all probable halting-places (not now occupied by the Ashantees), so as to allow the soil to be well exposed to the sun.

Hospitals on the line of communication.

It will be necessary to select certain of the halting-places as hospital stations, to be determined, I apprehend, principally with reference to the journey which a sick or wounded men can make in a hammock daily—20 miles perhaps; but whilst some places would have real hospitals, others would have only halting places for the night (or day) as it would be so essential to get all seriously ill men rapidly to the port of embarkation.

Hospital marquees cannot be transported (one man's load is 45 lbs., about). Bell tents are very undesirable for sick men. I strongly recommend, that if there are the Indian "Sepoy's pauls" in store, these should at once be dispatched for hospital use; they are just suited for the service, being cool, roomy, and taking up little ground when pitched.

Patrol tents.

Beyond the Prah in the enemies' country, as the ground must be cleared of heavy bush after arrival at the camp, I feel that there is some chance of the man's having shelter, if patrol tents are taken, but very little if bell tents are only thought of in either case; as the men must lie on a soil of decomposed vegetable matter, the difference is one of more or less comfort simply.

Probable distance the force might march daily.

I should judge, from having myself walked 7 miles through forest without fatigue that picked men just landed, well fed, and otherwise cared for, could do a steady 10 miles a day, with strength in them for an occasional severe effort.

I assume that the force will be on the bank of the Prah not later than the first week in December. The "Harmattan," a very dry and cold north-east wind, will then blow regularly from 10 P.M. to 7 A.M. The days will be suffocatingly hot, quite still, with a dull, copper red sun. We have thus to provide in one 24 hours for extreme heat, and (relative) great cold. I recommend that the men wear serge and under flannels, and cholera belts, carrying blanket and waterproof ground sheet. On the march, when the sun is just beginning to be felt, they should take off serge coats, and carry them rolled; on reaching camp, take off their wringing wet shirts and flannels at once, dry them in the sun, wearing for the time the serge coats.

Supplies.

The country along the line of march on this side of the Prah has been more or less devastated by the enemy; but from what I have seen of the astonishing amount of produce left in districts still occasionally occupied by them, there should be little difficulty in providing the men with vegetables, yams, and plantains, oranges and limes, perhaps also fowls and eggs for hospital use. Beyond these nothing material is likely to be got out of the resources of the country. In the Ashantee territory our native allies should be able to bring in a few supplies from an unexhausted district; near Coomassie oxen are found.

Field ration.

On the subject of a ration for troops on field service here, I can add nothing to the special letter of the 30th ultimo, inclosing a scale of diet, which I recommended for all regular troops in the field. I believe that variety is as essential as quantity in the composition of a ration which shall sustain men with hard and continuous work before them.

Water.

Inquiry from many persons who had made the journey to Coomassie, and not one of whom suggested the contrary, has quite satisfied me that, except perhaps on the first 20 miles from Cape Coast Castle. good drinking water will be found at every halting-place

Water on the line to Coomassie.

on the road, procured from streams too considerable in volume to be injuriously affected by decayed leaves and other vegetable decay. This fact, and I believe it to be an undoubted fact, removes one great fear; the force, however, should have the small Abyssinian charcoal filter provided for the men, as the streams when turbid might supply a bad water.

Canteens for water.

I hope that the old wooden water canteens will not be issued, but those of block tin, cloth covered, and slightly bent to fit close to the hip.

Diseases peculiar to country.

I have made many inquiries as to the special diseases from which men on service in the Ashantee country are likely to suffer, but have learnt nothing conclusive; it is said that as the coast is left behind the air gets less depressing, but I do not think there is much rise; no one can say what the height of Coomassie above the sea is. Prince Ansah (an Ashantee, grand uncle of the King) told me that dysentery and guinea-worm were common in his country, the former not so common as at Cape Coast Castle; he could not give any information, however, worth listening to on this subject. The Wesleyan Mission resided at Coomassie for eight years continuously; of five persons, one died of what could not be learnt, none left for ill health. If this is contrasted with the vital statistics of Cape Coast Castle (where at present only one European has been two years in the country) it tells favourably.

Expedition to the Prah in 1864.

But we have experience of campaigning here; in 1864 a force of nearly 400 West Indian soldiers, with white officers, marched to the Prah, and encamped there from February to June, they never saw a foe, the survivors, after destroying their stores, and burying their guns, got back to the Coast. I have examined the "Admission and Discharge Books" of the three detatchments composing the force, and read the "Case Books," but as the strength of each is nowhere given, as the detachments remained unequal at times, and as many bad cases were sent off, and the men died on the road, at Cape Coast Castle, or at sea, no exact information can be found. I see, however, that in two months the detachment 2nd West India Regiment had 249 admissions into hospital amongst the men, of which 141 of fever and 67 of dysentery, with 7 deaths of the last disease. The detachment 2nd West India Regiment had 12 admissions from guinea-worm in a total of 43.

These disastrous results are explained when it is known that the camp was pitched at first on ground liable to occasional flooding by the rising river, that the food was unsuitable, that the Force was kept encamped in the rains—errors not possible of repetition.

Estimated amount and kind of sickness in Expeditionary Force.

With experience of three months in this country, and observation of the diseases (and their causes) from which the Royal Marines recently serving on shore, suffered, with knowledge of the results of encamping men in redoubts here, and after obtaining information from residents of intelligence, I may be allowed to hazard an opinion as to the probable amount and kind of sickness in a picked European force, not landed until the day it is wanted to march, and for which every known sanitary precaution has been taken; such a force operating in this country for six weeks or two months will probably have 30 or 40 per cent. of ineffectives from sickness at the end of the time (exclusive of those from wounds). I do not think the mortality will be high (always assuming the non-occurrence of epidemic disease) will be anything in proportion to the amount of sickness—people die here chiefly from dysentery and bilious remittent fever.* I hope to see a small mortality from the former, because it is probable the means of sending away bad cases will be available, many may be attacked with dysentery from exposure to the alterations of intense heat, and of great cold, fatigue and malaria (the Ashantee army now here has suffered very heavily from it), but if quickly sent away, it may be expected most of them will recover.

What is called here the "Eight-day fever," or the "Seasoning fever," is not to be distinguished from bilious remittent fever, except by its being milder, and ending in recovery; it is from this that most of the ineffectiveness will arise: few escape attack—but the whole force will not be attacked at once. The first fortnight there ought to be very little sickness. The force will not, I trust, be here long enough for repeated attacks of "seasoning fever" to occur in individuals, each attack worse borne, until at length comes one, not much severer than the others, in which however collapse follows the bilious vomiting in the weakened man, and death from "bilious remittent fever."

Ague is extremely common here, and it is likely that the men will carry away with them agues which may last long after they have left the coast; but the ineffectiveness at first in healthy, picked men, should not be large from this cause.

Transport for sic

The kind of transport for sick is settled for us; it can only be that in use in the country, and adapted to the conditions of travel in it, namely, hammocks, fitted with covers and curtains, slung on bamboo poles, and carried on men's heads. If the coolies are trained, and matched in size and strength, the motion is easy. I very strongly recommend that one quarter of the whole sick transport be that of ordinary ship's cots (slung and furnished like the hammocks); their wooden frames will prevent wounded men carried in them suffering so much from "doubling up," which discomfort cannot be obviated in an ordinary travelling hammock†.

The amount of transport for sick required by a European force, acting under the con-

* The asthenic form attacking new comers, and always at first giving anxiety, fatal in three to four days.

† The asthenic form in older residents fatal from protracted vomiting.

ditions already assumed, is not easy of determination. The amount is, in a great measure, conjectural. If we could tell the number of sick requiring carriage, we cannot even guess at the number of wounded; therefore it is essential that the means of rapidly increasing the transport should be held ready at the base, to move, should unexpected casualties occur. A constant stream of sick (though for the first fortnight a small one) will be moving from the Force to the base; and once a hammock leaves, its return cannot be certainly calculated. Like all other things, also, in a campaign hammocks will get torn or lost, and coolies will desert occasionally.

Having regard to the necessity of limiting transport of all kinds as much as possible, with a column moving along a forest pathway, and to the favourable season to the condition of the men, I think that the transport for sick and wounded may be taken at 12 per cent. of the officers and men of the Force; part to be attached to the stations on the line, part to move with the columns, as the greater part would be required for the first-named purpose, and as it would be unavailable half the time (on return journeys) the real transport for sick would not be much more than 6 per cent. of the strength. Each station hammock having 20 to 25-mile journeys to make, should have six coolies, but those with the column might be efficient with four.

Experience has shown that if the transport for the sick is casual, and not specially appropriated, the sick are certain to be neglected; ammunition and food will take precedence when a pinch comes. Whilst fully alive to the duty of keeping my own special charge in the highest efficiency, I yet doubt the reasonableness of asking for the allotment of a distinct corps of coolies for the service of the entire sick transport; in the place of the Commanding Officer, I should not grant it. The track along which the column must move—its sole line of communication—will be crowded with followers, whose very number will jeopardise the safety of the Force. To diminish followers by every possible man will be a paramount object, and I am prepared to see casual coolies found for the station sick transport—men who will take down sick and bring back stores; but for the transport with the column it will be hopelessly inefficient, unless irremovable coolies are allotted for the hammocks.

For the service of the sick transport, it will be necessary to place it under one or two officers, and some non-commissioned officers, besides the native head men,

Hospital Staff.

Writing in ignorance of the arrangements you may have already sanctioned as those suitable for the hospitals of the Expeditionary Force, I trust to be excused if, on this subject, I urge that great liberality in the *personnel* of the hospitals be allowed. The number of the hospital staff having been determined, with reference to the offices to be filled, I would say that one-third should be added for ineffectiveness from sickness. No special hospital servants are to be found here, nor can we get non-commissioned officers of the West India Regiment who are able to read and write.

Hospitals.

Assuming that a hospital ship is provided, it will still be necessary to have a considerable hospital at Cape Coast Castle (or perhaps better at Elmina, where it is so much easier to embark). Hospitals of some size will be wanted at least at four stations on the line up to Coomassie, of which it may be assumed the one at Prah Suh—which from its position will really be the second base of operations—will be the most considerable. The sick of its garrison, as well as the less seriously sick of the field column, must be treated there. As stated before, some kind of hospital shelter should be provided at every 20 or 25 miles. Dividing 200 miles by 20 daily stages, we arrive at the number of hospitals (of both kinds) on the line up to Coomassie—10. For these I would ask that hospital staff be provided, or held in readiness, should the contemplated expedition be of the size I have assumed throughout.

Hospital ship.

Special surf-boats for embarking sick and wounded.

Assuming that a hospital ship will be anchored off the shore for use of the expedition, I very strongly recommend that proper surf-boats be provided in connection with it, in which sick or wounded men can be embarked with the least attainable risk. Even on a fine day, embarkation from this dangerous surf-lashed shore is formidable to weakened men. In the ordinary surf-boat persons are lifted—almost rolled—on board; it is an exertion to keep one's seat on their high thwarts; when the boat meets a roller, every degree of shaking is to be apprehended, from a slight jerk-up to a toss in the air—even into the sea. The special hospital surf-boat should have a platform in the centre; and low down, on which one or two men might lie at length, and out of the way of the paddle-men, there should be side-fittings (like those of a railway carriage) for the sick to hold on by, and a ledge to rest their feet against. A waterproof cover, to preserve from drenching by spray, is necessary. The centre thwarts of the boat would require to be cut away, or interrupted in some way, not affecting the strength of the boat. This is the rough idea, which a professional man might elaborate.

Purveyor's staff.

I beg to submit for consideration, that officers belonging to the old Purveyors' Depart-

ment should be sent out with the Expeditionary Force; if they are not, I look with the greatest apprehension to the matter of hospital supply. Even with experienced men, who are specially versed in details, there will be much difficulty in providing for hospital wants in a country like this. If the work is thrown on officers either of the Control or the Medical Departments, they are likely to feel so perplexed by its novelty, as to be hopeless of conducting the duty.

Medical stores.

The supply of medical stores and medicines now here is very large, enough I think for the wants of even an expeditionary force. From time to time small supplies of special medicines or instruments may be required, but to no great extent.

As 45 lb. is the weight one coolie should carry, it is necessary to have medicines for use on the march in small parcels. It occurs to me that if there are in store any old condemned field companion cases they would be very useful out here to carry supplies of spare medicines in.

Medical officers for the Expeditionary Force.

I have considered what number of officers will be necessary for the efficient conduct of the medical duties, and estimate, that exclusive altogether of the ordinary peace establishment of the command, 36 executive Medical officers are required for service in connection with the expedition. In this country it has been the rule to supply a medical officer to every detachment commanded by an European officer; in the time of war, with the chance of having wounded men to look after, less cannot be done; so that the question is not to be viewed in connection with the strength of the European part of the expedition so much as in relation to the number of posts occupied, and to their importance as hospital stations. Again, it is not possible to leave out of account that our Native auxiliary forces must be large, and that we must find medical assistance for them, as we do in fact even now, largely.

In my estimate I add on one-third of the whole, as a provision for ineffectiveness from sickness, the same I believe allowed for in wars in healthy countries: this perhaps is too small an estimate for service, in war, in this notorious climate.

It may be well, that as a justification of my demand, and to enable you to form an opinion of its reasonableness or otherwise, that I should place before you a roughly blocked out sketch of the probable needs of the service, and the way in which medical officers would be allocated.

Cape Coast Castle (or Elmina).—General Hospital ..	.. { 1 Surgeon-Major. 1 Medical Storekeeper. 2 Surgeons.
Dunquay.—Intermediate resting place	.. 1 Surgeon.
Mansuh.—Depôt, with Station Hospital	.. 2 Surgeons.
Fusuwhye.—Intermediate resting place	.. 1 Surgeon.
Prahsuh.—2nd Base, large hospital	.. { 1 Surgeon-Major. 2 Surgeons
Ansah.—Intermediate resting place	.. 1 Surgeon.
Quisah.—Depôt, with Station Hospital	.. { 1 Surgeon-Major. 1 Surgeon.
Amorful.—Intermediate resting place	.. 1 Surgeon.
Edinabin. „ „	.. 1 Surgeon.
Karsi. „ „	.. 1 Surgeon.
Total	.. 17
With the Column (2 Surgeon-Majors, 8 Surgeons)..	.. 10
Add one-third for ineffectives	.. 9
Grand total	.. 36

I should propose (if possible) to keep the supernumeraries on board the hospital ship, to keep them effective, until required to replace casualties with the field force. I hesitate to go into the question of a special staff for the hospital ship (assumed), as probably you have settled that matter.

Invaliding.

I have already incidentally touched on the subject of invaliding when recording my belief, that the mortality might be small, though the sickness must be considerable. I cannot urge too strongly that special steamers should be provided to take away the officers and men who require to be sent away, and preferentially it would be well to have a sanatorium at Teneriffe or Madeira rather than in the dead of winter to transfer men to England.

There are seemingly good reasons for using the steamers trading between the coast of Africa and Liverpool to send invalids off by, that they touch here frequently, and that the means would be (comparatively) inexpensive: against the trading steamers are these reasons:—

1. They touch here irregularly, if frequently; they are trading steamers, and their

business is to get a cargo, for which they will be anchored off a pestilential shore; days—an invalid should be in a ship standing out to sea as soon as possible—not crawling up the coast, anchoring where raw miasma-laden night-winds chill even healthy men, and in which the already nausea-tormented invalid is sickened to despair by the smell of palm oil.

2. For sick officers, their accommodation is indifferent; but for sick soldiers, they have none.

In conclusion I would say that the matter of this letter has been carefully considered for months, and it is written under a full sense of the responsibility incurred, if superficial misleading information were placed before those in authority. I believe that whilst a margin for error must be allowed, the conjectures made, as to the sickness and mortality our expeditionary force must face, are likely to be near the mark, and I hope that the recommendations made will approve themselves to your judgments as reasonable and practicable ones.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. D. HOME, *Deputy Surgeon-General, Principal Medical Officer.*

Sir Galbraith Logan, K.C.B.,
Director-General.

P.S.—The Administration of this Settlement sent home in July a recommendation that ten huts should be sent out (in pieces) to Cape Coast Castle. Should the Secretary of State for the Colonies have approved of it (and a reference would easily ascertain this), the huts should be here in the course of October; they would answer our needs in the way of hospital accommodation here (at Cape Coast Castle), as three of the huts were designed for hospitals (design copied exactly from that given in Memorandum by Local Government Board, which can be referred to). The huts (10) would accommodate nearly 150 patients, and allow one to be set apart as an officers' hospital—a most imperative requirement here.

These huts should be erected on Connor's Hill, if at Cape Coast Castle; or St. Iago Hill, if at Elmina.

WATER SUPPLY.

The rains are not over; we may reckon on another month of occasional rain at least, so that the tank supply will not be seriously diminished until then. I beg to forward a statement of the number of tanks available at Cape Coast Castle for storage; later on I will forward a statement of the exact amount of water in store at date.

Royal Engineer Office, September 18, 1873.

Capacity of Tanks in Cape Coast Castle.

No. 1* Under Battery	.. ..	3,750	gallons per foot in depth.
„ 2 „	.. ..	2,625	„ „
„ 3 „	.. ..	2,668	„ „
„ 1 Lower Courtyard	.. ..	812	„ „
„ 2 „	.. ..	969	„ „
Guard Room ..	.. ..	3,900	„ „

(Signed) WM. J. Mc RAE, *Acting Engineer.*

For Dr. Home, V.C., C.B.,
Deputy Surgeon-General.

NOTE.—The actual quantity can always be ascertained by gauging the depth in each tank, and multiplying the depth of water by the number of gallons per foot in each tank.

Inclosure 2 in No. 129.

Rough Sketch to illustrate the (assumed) Route to Coomassie.

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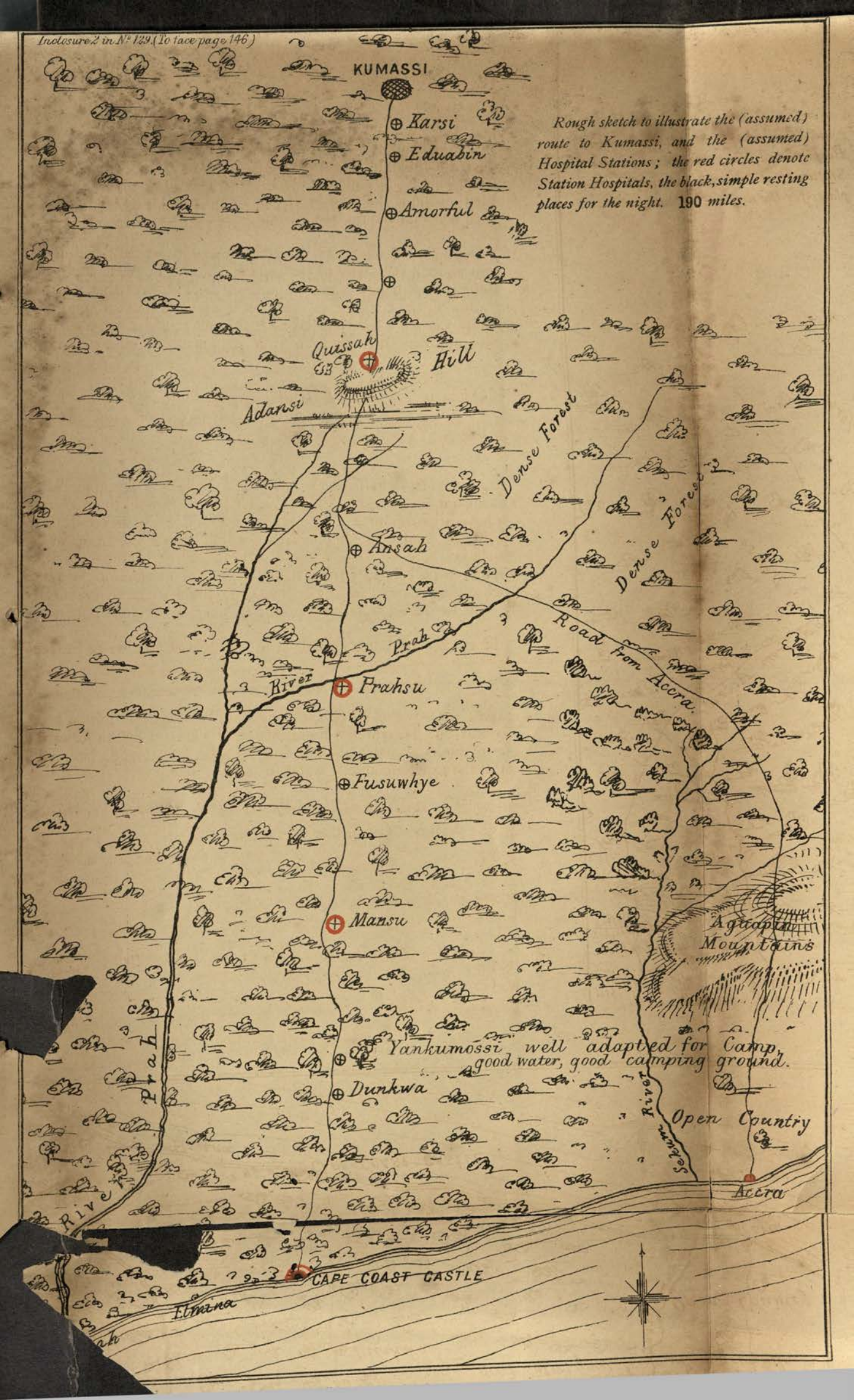
* After the first 2 feet



Rough sketch to illustrate the (assumed) route to Kumassi, and the (assumed) Hospital Stations; the red circles denote Station Hospitals, the black, simple resting places for the night. **190** *miles.*

No. 130.

Colonial Office to Messrs. Swanzy.

Gentlemen, *Downing Street, November* 1, 1873.

WITH reference to previous correspondence I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you an extract from a despatch from the Senior Naval Officer on the Gold Coast, respecting the proceedings of your vessel the "Bryn-y-Mor." *

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. H. MEADE.

No. 131.

Treasury to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Treasury Chambers, November* 1, 1873.

I HAVE laid before the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury Mr. Herbert's letter of the 30th ultimo,† and the extract inclosed therein of a despatch from Captain Glover, making requisition for various articles for the purposes of barter in procuring supplies to the value of 3,000*l.*

Their Lordships have directed me to state, for the information of Lord Kimberley, that they concur in the proposal that the Crown Agents should be instructed to procure and send out the articles referred to, and that the Paymaster-General has been instructed to advance the sum of 3,000*l.* for the purpose out of the Treasury Chest, to be charged to the account of Captain Glover's expedition, and to be accounted for by the Colonial Office.

I am, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM LAW.

No. 132.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received November 3.)

My Lord *Government House, Cape Coast, October* 10, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to forward the inclosed application from Captain Glover for approval. Your Lordship will remember that I informed you by last mail that I had considered it necessary to remove from the "Gertrude" 300 Sniders, to replace the 300 Snider rifles which were taken from here by Captain Glover. I should be glad to have the complement replaced from England, although I cannot entirely concur in Captain Glover's remark that it was contemplated by your Lordship that 300 Sniders would be taken from here at a time when the effect was to leave only 19 Snider rifles for the defence of this post, and when, as Captain Glover is himself most anxious to impress upon me, Cape Coast is the most likely point for any attack that may be be made by the Ashantees. I certainly understood, from the conversations which I had with your Lordship, that though Captain Glover was to obtain a certain number of men from here, he was to be provided with all munitions of war from home, and was to be entirely independent of this Settlement for stores of all kinds.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY, *Administrator.*

Inclosure 1 in No. 132.

Sir, *Accra, October* 9, 1873.

IN regard to the requisition sent by me to Lord Kimberley for 700 Snider rifles to arm 700 Houssas to be raised in order to complete the force to 1,000 men, it is evident that the 300 Snider rifles in the hands of the Houssas then at Cape Coast Castle had been considered by Lord Kimberley and myself as intended to form part of the equipment of the 1,000 men of this force.

It will therefore be necessary that the number of Sniders (300) landed at Cape Coast

* Inclosure in No. 91. † No. 120.

Castle, together with belts, pouches, &c., be supplied to me from England, and I inclose a requisition which I have to request your Excellency to forward.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER,
Special Commissioner.

J. C. McNeill, Colonel on the Staff,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 132.

REQUIRED for the use of the Expedition in the Eastern Districts of the Gold Coast to replace others taken from the "Gertrude" by order of Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, K.C.M.G.

Bags, leather ball infantry, black rifle regiments	300
Belts, leather pouches, black rifle regiments, &c.	300
Belts, leather waist, black rifle regiments	300
Haversacks, black, with duck pockets, rifle regiments, &c., ordinary patterns ..	300
Locket union, brass, R. and F. universal	300
Slings, leather musket and rifle, black rifle regiments, &c.	300
Rifles, breech-loading Snider, with cleaning rods, short	300
Caps, snaps complete, breech-loading arms	300
Bayonets, complete, with locking rings, rifle pattern 1853	300

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER,
Special Commissioner.

No. 133.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received November 3.)

My Lord, *Government House, Gold Coast, October 9, 1873.*

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that I have appointed Colonel John Carstairs McNeill, V.C., C.M.G., provisionally to be a Member of Council until the will and pleasure of Her Majesty be known.

Colonel McNeill is Colonel of the Staff, and being in seniority next to myself, would, in the event of my absence, assume the administration of the Government.

I have therefore appointed him to the Council in order that I may have the benefit of his advice and assistance at that Board.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY, *Administrator.*

No. 134.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received November 3.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, October 10, 1873.*

YOUR Lordship will be able to judge of the erratic nature of the Mail Service from this station by the fact that though the steamers are supposed to arrive here successively four times in the month, the mail-steamer by which I wrote yesterday morning had not left four hours when another was signalled. That one had no sooner arrived than it was announced that another and more rapid boat would come in this morning. Under these circumstances, I have a choice between two things, both, I fear, inconvenient to your Lordship, either I cannot supply you with the very latest information which comes to hand, or I must do as I have already twice done, send off a despatch containing the very latest information with which I am able to supply you, but which has to be prepared for the mail under circumstances of the greatest pressure.

Therefore I must ask your Lordship to excuse any absence of regularity about the form of these despatches. I have received fresh reports by the present steamer from Captain Glover. All the news he continues to send me corroborates his former statement, that the whole force of the Ashantee Kingdom is to be thrown into an attack upon Cape Coast Castle, and that nothing but certain fetish objections as to the exact moment of his starting has hitherto prevented the King himself from crossing the Prah. In the present

letter he speaks of two separate armies, one of 20,000 and the other of 12,000 having crossed the Prah within the last few weeks.

On the other hand, all the reports which reach me from Lieutenant Gordon, continue to assert that the Ashantees have fallen back from Mampon, and that they have cut a road from Mampon to join the main road to the Prah, at some point nearer to that river than our station at Yancoomassie.

Of course it is quite possible that these reports are not inconsistent with the others. The force at Mampon reputed to be 40,000 strong may be only falling back in order to join with the main army. In any case the cutting of the road may be as much to facilitate advance from Ashantee on Mampon as retreat from Mampon on the Prah.

I can, however, as yet hardly bring myself to believe that such good fortune is in store for me. I am not at present strong enough to take the field. I am quite strong enough, with such assistance as I should in that case obtain from the fleet, to hold my own here. Nothing, therefore, would please me more than to hear that the Ashantees seriously meditate attack on Cape Coast. It would, I hope, enable me to deal with them to some effect here, instead of after a long and troublesome march.

If they were thoroughly defeated here their subsequent opposition would, probably, be comparatively feeble.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY, *Administrator.*

No. 135.

War Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *War Office, November* 3, 1873.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to transmit, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, the accompanying copies of despatches, dated 5th and 10th ultimo, from Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley.

With reference to the statement that 15,000 rounds of the Snider ammunition, drawn by Captain Glover from the Colonial Stores, were unserviceable, I am to remark that the ammunition in question has probably been in store for some months, and has deteriorated from the effects of the climate, and that Captain Glover has since received a supply of new ammunition.

Mr. Cardwell has given directions that the 15,000 rounds of unserviceable ammunition shall be at once replaced.

I am, &c.
(Signed) LANSDOWNE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 135.

Sir, *Cape Coast Castle, October* 5, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to iuform you that since my arrival here on the 2nd instant I have been so constantly engaged in ascertaining the exact position of affairs here, and in endeavouring to make arrangements for the levy of a native force, that I have had no time to report to you. A mail steamer for England has just arrived, and is about to start immediately. I can, therefore, now only furnish a short report.

I have sent Captain Furze, 42nd Highlanders, and Lieutenant Saunders, Royal Artillery, to Gambia to endeavour to raise a body of fighting men there. I left Lieutenant Gordon 93rd Highlanders at Sierra Leone with similar orders, and I have sent Lieutenant Bolton of the 1st West India Regiment to Accra and Winnebah on a like mission. I am most anxious to obtain men from places other than those in the immediate neighbourhood of Cape Coast Castle, as being removed from their homes they will be more dependent on me and more likely to remain at their posts, and I shall be thus more independent of the tribes here, and less at their mercy as regards the supply of men. I have detached Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, V.C., and a few officers to Elmina to endeavour to recruit troops in the neighbourhood of that station, and Major Baker Russell, 13th Hussars, and Captain Rait, R.A., with the officers under their command, will command and train such native troops as may be obtainable here.

I held yesterday a reception of the principal Kings and Chiefs of the surrounding tribes, and I made them offers of terms which I have not time now to detail to you, but which will probably be reported in the English newspapers immediately after the arrival of the

mail which carries this letter. My chief difficulty is likely to lie in obtaining men, for the Chiefs about this station, less savage than the rest, are likely to make it more or less of a mercantile transaction, and to hold out, and induce others to hold out, for more money.

Already I hear it said that the terms of one shilling a-day given by the Commissariat outbid those offered by me to the chiefs; but I shall be prepared to give equally good terms to those natives who will, like the Commissariat carriers, enlist and place themselves under the immediate control of my own officers.

There is now a fair road practicable for artillery as far as Yancoomassee, rather more than twenty-five miles distant from this. Lieutenant Gordon, of the 98th Regiment, has been unceasing in his exertions in making this road and clearing the bush. He is now at Dunquah, about twenty-two miles from this, where a large clearance is being made, and a fortified post will be established, to which I shall then transfer a detachment of fifty men of the 2nd West India Regiment, now at Accroful, about six or seven miles short of Dunquah. My intention is next to establish a post at Mansue, when I shall be able to see what steps it is possible to take to clear the Ashantees out of Mampon, where their main camp is reported to have been for a considerable time.

I regret very much to be obliged to state that the condition of the supplies and arms here would effectually prevent any active operations being undertaken before the arms arrive which I demanded before leaving England. There were yesterday only provisions for the regular troops on the Coast for four days, and only 19 Snider rifles in the Imperial store and 400 Enfield rifles in the Colonial store, together with a few Dutch rifles, for which there is no ammunition.

I have communicated with Captain Glover, who is now at Accra, pointing out to him the vital importance of all his operations being undertaken in concert with mine, and desiring him to keep me constantly informed of all his movements and plans, and not to undertake any extensive operations without my previous approval.

As regards the feasibility of operations in the Interior, I am informed by Dr. Home, V.C., the principal medical officer, that he has reported fully to his own Department on the possibility of using European troops for such a purpose, and that after the most careful and deep study of the question he considers such an expedition might be undertaken without risk.

As the mail is on the point of leaving I reserve further report on this and all other matters for the next mail. I have only to add that all the officers with me are in excellent health.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. WOLSELEY, *Major-General.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 135.

Sir. *Cape Coast Castle, October* 10, 1873.

THE despatch which I addressed to you by the mail steamer that started yesterday morning was, as you will have observed, hurriedly completed and closed to meet the immediate departure of the ship, which had scarcely left the roads when another steamer arrived, also homeward bound. She started last night, and a third steamer, the "Elmina," arrived during the night and will start for England in a few hours.

I have little further to report, as my despatch, written this morning, gave you the latest information.

I have abolished the appointment of Adjutant of Police, held by Lieutenant Gordon, 98th Regiment, and taken that valuable officer on the list of those employed on special service.

I am withdrawing the detachment of Police from Accra for service here, and Captain Thompson has proceeded to Dixcove with a detachment who were promised their release from service at this time, with free passage back; and I trust their report of the faithful keeping of this engagement will induce many of the loyal inhabitants of that place to enlist for six months. Without interfering with the ordinary civil postage arrangements, I have planned for the carriage to outposts from head-quarters of despatches to be in the hands of the military authorities, and the letters will be carried by police-runners.

The Ashantee deserter, whose report Captain Glover sent to me the night before last, has arrived, Captain Glover having given the commander of the steamship "Soudan" an order for 250*l.* to induce him to leave Accra without loading cargo, and came on immediately to this station. I have deducted this amount from the 5,000*l.* confided to my charge for Captain Glover's use.

This morning the "Elmina" brings further reports from Captain Glover. He has

had time to organise an Intelligence Department, and the general bearing of the information he sends is that the whole available force of the Ashantee nation is on the march to attack Cape Coast Castle; the Commander of the army having received orders that neither he nor a man of his force is to return home until he has recovered the bones of the late King of Ashantee, Quaku Duah, which are said to be at Cape Coast; and that the King himself would have taken command of the expedition had not the Fetish priests pronounced the present an unfavourable moment for his departure.

Lieutenant Gordon, whose sources of information are good, reports that he hears the camp at Mampon is deserted, and that the Ashantee force there has fallen back upon Jouquah, where they are cutting, or have cut, a new road to the Prahsu road above Mansue.

Although this movement, if it be true, appears, at first, to indicate retreat, it may be perfectly consistent with Captain Glover's information; and it may be that the force from Mampon and Jouquah is moving to join the Ashantees lately dispatched from the interior.

The report from Secondee may reasonably be interpreted in the same manner.

If the whole Ashantee army attacks Cape Coast Castle I have but a very small force for its defence. In consequence of the removal of the Houssas by Captain Glover, the 2nd West India Regiment is compelled to be employed on so many detached duties that I can scarcely count on its supplying a hundred effective bayonets for the defence of this station, and it would be necessary for me to call on the Senior Naval Officer to land every man who can possibly be put on shore from the fleet. Yet, small as the force at my command would be, I feel confident in the issue of the event, should the attack be made, and I believe that not only may Her Majesty's forts and subjects at Cape Coast Castle be protected but that I can repulse the enemy with such loss as shall produce a valuable moral effect in our favour.

I regret very much that Captain Glover reports the Snider ammunition, of which he drew 15,000 rounds from the Colonial stores here, to be in very bad condition and quite unserviceable. This report is made after trial of the ammunition.

I have sent native messengers to the following Kings, viz.:—Tandor of Goomoah, Yadudoo of Insabbah, Abbacan of Essicoma, Moynah of Edjumacoo, Inkie of Ankesoo, and to Queen Amoquah and King Quabina Fooh of Akim Swaidroo, informing them of the mission Her Majesty has intrusted to me, and urging them to assemble all their forces as soon as possible at Dunquah, to aid me in inflicting a signal defeat on the Ashantees.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. T. WOLSELEY, *Major-General*,

The Right Honourable Secretary of State for War,
War Office.

No. 136.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, November* 3, 1873.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit to you herewith, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, a copy of a letter from the Senior Naval Officer at Cape Coast Castle, dated 10th October, 1873, reporting the state of affairs on the Gold Coast.

2. I am further desired by their Lordships to observe that the despatch alluded to as having been sent by the "Soudan," on the 8th ultimo, has not yet been received.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT HALL

Inclosure in No. 136.

Sir, *"Barracouta," Cape Coast, October* 10, 1873.

HAVING written by the "Volta" on the 5th instant, and by the "Soudan" on the 8th, I have nothing further to report than that organization is progressing rapidly, and that I am rendering every assistance, which the resources of the squadron afford, to both Sir Garnet Wolseley and Commander Glover, in preparation for active operations.

2. At Quittah, Messrs. Swanzy's store and two others have been destroyed by fire, supposed to be in some instances the work of incendiaries, though one factory was blown up by the accidental firing of a keg of gunpowder.

3. Commander Glover has asked for the presence of a man-of-war off that coast, and I had already ordered Her Majesty's ship "Bittern" to call there on her return from Lagos with the Houssas. She will probably return here to-day, when I propose, if necessary, to send her back to the Volta.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. R. FREMANTLE,
Captain and Senior Officer.

No. 137.

Colonial Office to War Office.

Sir, *Downing Street, November* 3, 1873.

WITH reference to Sir Garnet Wolseley's despatch of the 5th of October,* a copy of which was transmitted to you from this Department on the 28th ultimo, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to request that you will inform the Secretary of State for War that, with his concurrence, his Lordship proposes to approve of the action taken by Sir G. Wolseley, as therein recorded.

His Lordship observes, however, that Sir G. Wolseley does not place any limit on the number of fighting men whom he desires to have enlisted, and whom he expresses his readiness to maintain at the cost of the Government, and although his Lordship concludes that as soon as Sir G. Wolseley has had time to mature his measures, he will furnish some approximate statement of the number of men to be maintained, he would propose to call Sir G. Wolseley's attention to this point, as without such a statement it is impossible to judge what supplies are needed and what expense will be incurred.

Lord Kimberley will be glad to be informed what steps have been taken to supply the deficiency of arms and provisions which, on his arrival, Sir G. Wolseley found to exist, and whether Mr. Cardwell has received any explanation of the large expenditure of provisions, of which Lord Kimberley had understood the supplies to be ample. In the absence of any information on the subject, his Lordship is inclined to think that the meat must have been expended in issuing rations to natives employed in clearing the bush, road making, and other similar services.

If this is the case, it is to be regretted that the Administrator and the Control Officers did not give early intimation that this course had been or would be followed; because, as far as Lord Kimberley is aware, all the arrangements with Captain Glover, Colonel Harley, and Sir G. Wolseley have been made on the understanding that the Fantees and other natives would receive supplies of rice, Indian corn, and money, to purchase vegetable food when practicable, but that a meat ration would not be issued to them.

Lord Kimberley does not think that any steps should be taken for supplying Captain Glover with the blasting materials for which he asks, and the use of which had never been contemplated until some proper explanation has been received.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. H. MEADE.

No. 138.

Messrs. Swanzy to Colonial Office.

My Lord, 122, *Cannon Street, November* 3, 1873.

WE have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 1st instant,† with extract of letter from Captain Fremantle, respecting the proceedings of one of our vessels, the "Bryn-y-Mor."

In our agent's last advices from the coast, no mention has been made to us of any gunpowder landed at Grand Bassam, but we will assume that the Report of the Commander of the "Decoy." was correct as to that fact; but, my Lord, we cannot conceive that our Agent at Grand Bassam would venture to land gunpowder at that place against the orders of the French officers; we are inclined, at present, to believe that their prohibition extended only to Assinee, whence we know gunpowder might reach the Queen's enemies; and we further believe that the French officers know very well that gunpowder landed at Grand Bassam could not reach the Ashantees, and hence allowed our Agent there to land anything.

* No. 106. † No. 130.

We are not surprised, my Lord, to find that Colonel Harley and Captain Stephens are of opinion that the Ashantees are largely supplied with munitions of war from Grand Bassam, inasmuch as neither of those gentlemen know anything of that district or even the extent of British Protectorate. We say, moreover, that, as far as we know, no English officer and only one English trader, besides ourselves, know anything of the trade on the Grand Bassam Lagoon. Our principal stations are at Youpa and Dabou, where we trade with people ignorant even of the name of the Ashantees; if your Lordship will consult the map of the Lagoon, which we left at the Admiralty, you will see the places mentioned. We are, beyond all others, interested in the termination of this war, but we think it somewhat hard that our endeavoures to open up an entirely new district to British trade should be misconstrued into a desire to supply the Queen's enemies with gunpowder.

But, my Lord, as there was even a doubt on the subject, we wrote, on the 15th October, a letter to our Agent at Grand Bassam, of which inclosed is an extract, and trust this will satisfy your Lordship of our desire to put a stop to even the possibility of any of our shipments reaching the enemy; we will send your Lordship copy of our Agent's reply.

We are, of course, to some extent liable for the acts of our agents, but speaking for ourselves, we protest against the remark of Captain Fremantle that we are regardless of the destination of munitions of war being in aid of the enemies of the Queen. If that officer would take the trouble to consider our position in this war, he could only arrive at one conclusion, viz., that our interest, nay, our very existence as traders, depends on a speedy restoration of peace. It is not probable, therefore, that we would knowingly supply the Ashantees with arms and ammunition, and thus enable them to continue hostilities.

Our late agent at Grand Bassam is now in England, and we should be grateful to your Lordship if you will examine him as to our trading operations at that place, Will your Lordship kindly grant us an interview in the presence of Colonel Harley?

In conclusion, we are happy to say that Captain Glover has purchased all arms and ammunition on board the "Bryn-y-Mor" for the use of Her Majesty's Government.

We have, &c.

(Signed) F. & A. SWANZY.

Inclosure in No. 138.

Extract of a Letter addressed to Charles Courtenay, Esq., Grand Bassam, West Africa.

IT has been reported here that the Ashantees obtain supplies of arms and ammunition from Grand Bassam, and a Report appeared in the "Pall Mall Gazette," calculated to make the public believe that we supply the Ashantees indirectly with ammunition. The quantity landed to you at Grand Bassam from the "Alligator," and the quantity left on board on her arrival at Cape Coast appeared in the article on the subject, and although we feel sure we have satisfied our friends there is no foundation for the imputation we have been extremely vexed at such a scandalous affair. We know well enough that the Ashantees have no relations whatever with the Grand Bassam people, and that none of our goods could reach them from there; but to prevent even a doubt on the subject in the minds of the people unacquainted with the country, we now desire you to stop the trade entirely in guns, gunpowder, and other warlike stores, as long as the Ashantee war lasts. It is not sufficient to make much difference in our Returns, and the people of Grand Bassam and other places where we trade on the lagoons and rivers must do without supplies or get them from some other source.

No. 139.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir *Admiralty, November* 4, 1873.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit to you, for the information and consideration of the Earl of Kimberley, a copy of a letter received from Messrs. Swanzy and Co., dated 28th ultimo, with inclosures, complaining of the conduct of Captain Fremantle and other officers in enforcing the blockade upon the Gold

Coast; I am also to transmit a copy of the reply which my Lords propose to send to Messrs. Swanzy, if Lord Kimberley concurs.

I am, &c.
(Signed ROBERT HALL.

Inclosure 1 in No. 139.

My Lords, 122, *Cannon Street, October* 28, 1873.

WE have the honour to inclose copy of a letter received from our principal Agent on the Gold Coast, and extract of a letter received from another of our Agents there.

We have, my Lords, been surprised and dismayed at the harsh manner in which the blockade on the Gold Coast has been carried on by Captain Fremantle, and some of the officers under his command, and have hitherto been unable to account for the severe and even illegal treatment we have received at their hands; but if the report of the master of the "Cromwell" is correct, there can be no longer any doubt that Captain Fremantle is actuated by motives other than those of duty, in detaining our vessels for days together, without any reasonable cause. As ordinary traders we could not suppose that we should ever become the objects of Captain Fremantle's threats; but he appears to consider us in some way deserving of his special reprobation; probably he has made known to your Lordship his reasons for acting thus, and if so, we shall be glad to know what they are.

The extracts from Mr. Leighton's letter are general, but they bear out what we have heard from all our Agents.

We have before us copy of the Report of Captain Stephens, of Her Majesty's ship "Bittern," as to his proceedings at Grand Bassam and Assinee; and have also a Report from our Agent at the former place on the same subject. We would submit, willingly, even to illegal acts done by Captain Stephens, or any other officer of Her Majesty's service; but we think it somewhat hard that we should be threatened by him with pains and penalties if we did not attend to his orders; his expressed wishes would have proved amply sufficient.

In conclusion, we respectfully ask your Lordships to inquire into the manner in which the blockade on the Gold Coast has been conducted by Captain Fremantle; and we seek at the hands of your Lordships compensation for the losses we have sustained through illegal acts committed by him, and those under his command.

We have, &c.
(Signed) F. AND A. SWANZY.

To the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Inclosure 2 in No. 139.

Extract from a Letter dated Cape Coast, October 5, 1873.

AT Dixcove, owing to a breach of blockade committed by the Captain (in landing half a-dozen shirts), I was ordered to proceed thence direct to Cape Coast, the special permits under which I was working being cancelled on my arrival here. Mr. Lyall went on board the "Cromwell" to proceed down the coast, but when nearly as far as Anamaboe the vessel was chased and fired at, and obliged to return to Cape Coast, where she has been lying until this morning. Mr. Lyall has just gone on board, and I hope will succeed in getting away without further trouble. The manner in which the so-called blockade is carried on by Captain Fremantle and his officers is most vexatious, and I can assure you that it has been with the utmost difficulty I have been able on several occasions to restrain my temper. With the exception of the Captain of the "Decoy," they have treated me more like a pickpocket than anything else.

The "Cromwell," after being seized and detained for two days, was released last night by Sir Garnet Wolseley without any reason being assigned for her detention. Mr. Lyall has gone on board, and I hope has left for Saltpond, &c.

(Signed) R. G. LEIGHTON.

Inclosure 3 in No. 139.

Gentlemen, *Cape Coast, October 5, 1873.*

I LEFT here last Friday morning in the "Cromwell," and had got nearly to Anamaboe when we were fired at by the steam launch of the "Barracouta," which had followed us. We stopped the engine, and the second Lieutenant of the "Barracouta" came on board, and said he was instructed by Captain Fremantle to bring us back to the anchorage. I asked why. He could give me no reason. On returning I sent the Captain on board to know what was to be done next; after some little time he came back, and reported that Captain Fremantle said we must have a special permit from him before we left, as he was about to put the Leeward coast under blockade. He further said that Mr. Swanzy no doubt was a very great man, and so were his agents, but he would show us that we were not to do just as we liked, and that he would seize every ship belonging to us. I came on shore and reported the whole affair to Sir Garnet, and last night I received notice from the master of the "Cromwell" that the vessel was released. No cause given why we were seized or any attempt at explanation. In consequence of this nonsense we have lost three days, besides the expense of canoemen, &c. It is most shameful conduct.

I have seen Sir Garnet twice and like him much; he has gone to work with a will, and I think will be just the man for us. He calls a meeting of the merchants at an early day to discus the tariff; but, as I and Mr. Selby leave for leeward to-day, he defers the meeting until our return.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) G. T. H. LYALL.

Messrs. F. and A. Swanzy, London.

Inclosure 4 in No. 139.

Gentlemen, *Admiralty, November* , 1873.

I HAVE laid before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty your letter of the 28th ultimo, in which you complain of the conduct of Captain Fremantle and his officers with reference to your vessels on the Gold Coast, and especially with reference to the "Cromwell."

2. In reply, I am directed by my Lords to inform you that they have sent your letter, with its inclosures, to the Senior Officer on the Gold Coast for inquiry. My Lords, however, are not at all disposed to accept as correct the assumption contained in your letter and in those of your agents that Captain Fremantle and his officers have exceeded their duty.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

To Messrs. Swanzy and Co.

No. 140.

Colonial Office to Mr. Gwyer.

Sir, *Downing Street, November 4, 1873.*

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo,* and to inform you that his Lordship has received no official intimation that the blockade has been raised, nor has he any reason to suppose that such is the case.

With reference to your request for instructions how to proceed with a claim for destruction of property by Her Majesty's navy, I am to point out that it forms no part of the duties of a Secretary of State to advise how a claim should be prosecuted for losses in respect of which Her Majesty's Government cannot admit any liability.

I am to thank you for your offer to furnish any further information which may be desired.

I om, &c.
(Signed) H. T. HOLLAND.

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* No. 122.

No. 141.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, November* 5, 1873.

I HAVE received Colonel Harley's despatch of the 25th September,* forwarding two copies of a Report by Captain Crease, R.M.A., on the positions and state of the forts round Elmina, and informing me that the redoubts Backenstein and De Vere, have been put in order; and I have to request that you will inform Captain Crease that I have read these Reports with much interest.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 142.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, November* 5, 1873.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, dated 2nd October,† reporting your arrival at Cape Coast and assumption of the Government, and I approve of your having requested Captain Lees to send you 150 Houssas from Lagos, to be replaced by seventy-five men of the 2nd West Indian Regiment.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 143.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, November* 5, 1873.

I HAVE received Colonel Harley's despatch of the 26th September,‡ reporting that he had dispatched Mr. Goldsworthy with a further detachment of 117 Houssas to join Captain Glover at Accra, making 317 in all; and I have to express my approval of the course taken by Colonel Harley, and of the energy displayed by Captain Thomson in recruiting.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 144.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, November* 5, 1873.

I HAVE received Colonel Harley's despatch of the 27th September,§ and I have read with interest Captain Crease's Report on the state of the defences at Accra.

I wish to call your attention to the paragraph in which Captain Crease urges the clearing away of "the bush, &c., which is found immediately lining the native town to the northward between it and the ridge, also that which lines the eastern shore of the salt Lagoon round the fresh water wells," and explains the advantages to be derived therefrom. It appears to me that it is very desirable that this clearance should be effected as soon as possible.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

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* No. 100. † No. 105. ‡ No. 93. § No. 94.

No. 145.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, November* 5, 1873.

UPON the receipt of Colonel Harley's despatch of the 29th August,* I referred the question of the validity of the blockade, which he reported as having been established upon the Gold Coast, to the Law Officers of the Crown; and I am advised that the blockade as proclaimed or notified or established *de facto* by the military and naval authorities on the Gold Coast is invalid.

But I am further advised that a blockade limited to those parts of the coast which are in possession of the enemy would be valid, as distinguished from a blockade of the whole coast by whomsever occupied; and that no objection could be made to a declaration of blockade applicable to the coast line so defined as to exclude the forts and friendly territory on the coast.

It appears, however, that a blockade of the coast, excepting the forts or places in British or friendly possession, would, unless those forts or places are expressly named and defined, be open to objection as vague and uncertain; and it will therefore be necessary for you, in conjunction with the Senior Naval Officer on the Station, to define with precision the particular portions of the coast which you may deem it right to blockade as held by the hostile tribes, and to see that such blockade is effectively kept by a sufficient force present on the parts of the coast blockaded.

I have accordingly to instruct you to communicate with the Senior Naval Officer on the Station, and to decide with him what particular parts of the coast, if any, should be blockaded, and what form of notice should be issued defining such parts of the coast in lieu of the existing notice, which should be withdrawn.

I have also to request you to report, at the earliest opportunity, what steps have been taken, so that a proper notification may be made in the "London Gazette."

I have, &c.

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No 146.

Colonial Office to War Office.

Sir, *Downing Street, November* 5, 1873.

WITH reference to the despatch from Sir G. Wolseley of the 10th ultimo,† a copy of which accompanied my letter of the 3rd instant, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to request you to move Mr. Secretary Cardwell to give instructions for the early shipment of 300 Snider rifles for Captain Glover, to replace those removed from the "Gertrude" by order of Sir G. Wolseley.

I am, &c.

(Signed) R. H. MEADE.

No. 147.

War Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *War Office, November* 5, 1873.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 3rd instant respecting the condition of affairs on the Gold Coast.‡

In reply, I am to state that Mr. Cardwell is of opinion that, under the circumstances, the proper course is to give the approval which Lord Kimberley proposes.

On his own part Mr. Cardwell has taken immediate measures on receipt of the several requisitions by telegraph or by despatch to comply with them forthwith.

Mr. Cardwell also considers that it is desirable that Sir Garnet Wolseley should state as accurately as possible from time to time the number of natives for whom any provision of food is expected to be made, and his attention will be directed to this point by the next mail.

In his despatch of the 5th ultimo,§ addressed to Lord Kimberley, Sir Garnet Wolseley speaks of rationing natives with a quarter of a pound of meat and a pound of rice daily;

* No. 19. † No. 132. ‡ No. 137. § No. 106.

and Mr. Cardwell gathers from a report from the Controller, forwarded by Sir Garnet Wolseley, that the number of natives for whom rations will have to be provided is estimated at 20,000 at least.

Mr. Cardwell had understood, as Lord Kimberley had, that supplies of food to the natives were not to include salt or preserved meat.

But, on the 1st October, an intimation was received by Mr. Cardwell to the effect that the Control Officer then in charge, Mr. Blissett, had been called upon by the Administrator to furnish a large supply of biscuit and salt meat to the Houssas and Volunteers, with reference to which he made to Colonel Festing the following representation:—

"With reference to his Excellency the Administrator's letter of this day, I would beg to point out that, as the Armed Police are a purely Colonial force, the supply to them of provisions or stores has never been contemplated by this department when making demands for supplies from England. At no time are the Colonial authorities supplied with stores by the Control Department until due regard is had to the probable requirements of the British Service (*vide* paragraphs 2, 4, 5 of Clause 145, Army Circulars, 1869).

"There are now in my charge at this station but 1,800 pounds of salt beef, which alone, I am informed, the Houssas will eat, and 7,091 pounds salt pork as reserve for the supply of the different out-stations in this command, and I should only feel justified in issuing a limited supply of the latter until further supplies arrive from England.

"I would, at the same time, point out that the Houssas and Volunteers have already been largely supplied with provisions by this Department."

This information was received on 1st October, after the despatch of large supplies by the "Adda" and the "Bonny."

On the 21st October the following telegraphic despatch was received by Mr. Cardwell from Sir Garnet Wolseley by way of Madeira:—

"Must have immediately 500,000 pounds of salt beef in small packages, in addition to all demands already sent in. All supplies demanded required without delay. At present there are only four days' supply of salt provisions for the force on the coast in Cape Coast Castle." To which the following reply was telegraphed on 21st October:—"Yours from Madeira, 20th, received. Your requisition will be complied with forthwith."

On the receipt of the above telegram, a requisition was at once made by this Department upon the Admiralty for shipment of supplies in conformity with it.

Mr. Cardwell entirely agrees with Lord Kimberley, that it is to be regretted that the expenditure of meat in issuing rations to the natives, should not have been from the first reported to this Department; but it must be borne in mind, that much consideration is due to officers employed in these circumstances, especially as the service was being performed at the most unhealthy season of the year, and that two Control Officers in charge successively came home altogether disabled by sickness.

I am to add, that the supplies required have been put in course of shipment; and that in the meantime the requisitions of Sir Garnet Wolseley have been met in the usual way from the Admiralty stores at Sierra Leone.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LANSDOWNE.

No. 148.

War Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *War Office, Pall Mall, November* 6, 1873

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo* on the subject of the inconvenience caused to Captain Glover, R.N., by the non-arrival of medical officers to join his Expedition; and to acquaint you, in reply, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, that, on the arrival of the four additional medical officers now under orders for the Gold Coast, the Principal Medical Officer will be in a position to meet Captain Glover's demand, should he apply for the services of one of them.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. C. VIVIAN.

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* No. 121.

No. 149.

Colonial Office to Admiralty.

Sir, *Downing Street, November* 7, 1873.

IN reply to your letter of the 4th instant* I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acquaint you that he concurs in the reply which the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty propose to return to Messrs. Swanzy's letter, complaining of the conduct of Captain Fremantle and other officers in enforcing the blockade on the Gold Coast.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT W. G. HERBERT.

No. 150.

Sir Garnet Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received November 8.)

(Extract)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, October* 7, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your Lordship's information, the inclosed copies of extracts from the Instructions left by Commodore Commerell with the Senior Naval Officer present on this station.

These orders tie the hands of the Senior Naval Officer in a manner that I consider to be most prejudicial to the interests of the public service, and, in fact, render the presence of the marines on this coast of very little practical value.

I have to point out that unless the Senior Naval Officer actually present here is left free and untrammelled by orders from his superior officer, who is ill, and far distant at the Cape of Good Hope, he cannot be in a position to render effective assistance in accomplishing the objects for which I have been sent here.

In the present state of affairs here, what is really required to give heart to the Fantee people is to show them that we are prepared to use all the force at my disposal in co-operation with theirs; this can only be effectually accomplished by having with me in any minor operations I may undertake in the neighbouring districts, a body of Europeans, and the only English soldiers available, are the 140 marines now on board Her Majesty's ship "Simoom."

Such a long period has been passed in inaction since the Fantee defeats in April and June last, that the people have lost all confidence in us, and I can only convince them of the sincerity of my determination to prosecute the war with vigour by at once striking some small but successful blow at the enemy, who are still in the vicinity of Elmina.

* * * * * *

No one can be more anxious than I am to avoid exposing Europeans in dangerous expeditions, but war cannot be made without incurring risks, although your Lordship may rest assured that, in all operations undertaken by me, every military precaution will be adopted with a view to reducing those risks to a minimum.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. T. WOLSELEY, *Administrator.*

Inclosure in 150.

Extracts from Instructions left by Commodore Commerell on leaving Captain Fremantle in Charge of this Station.

By John Edward Commerell, Esq., V.C., C.B., A. D. C.

You will distinctly understand that unless you receive special orders from their Lordships, no officers or men are to land for service on this coast, nor are they to proceed up any rivers, &c., unless absolutely necessary for the protection of British life and property; and I have urgently to point out to you that the loss of one human life from our forces but very inadequately compensates for any amount of injury we may do to the savage natives.

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* No. 139.

I inclose, for your information, copy of the orders in force to the ships under my orders, as well as a return of their distribution; but you are to remember there are to be no boat or other expeditions up rivers, &c., unless their Lordships approve. And I again call your attention to my positive orders against landing officers or men except for the protection of British (*sic*) and property.

No. 151

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received November 8.)

My Lord, *Government House, Gold Coast, October* [*sic*], 1873.

IN reply to your Lordship's despatch of the 21st June, 1873,* I have the honour to state that Mr. Bonnat is still a prisoner at Coomassie, and no communication has been received thence since August last.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. T. WOLSELEY,
Administrator of the Gold Coast.

No. 152.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, November 8*, 1873.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, extracts from a general letter of the Senior Naval Officer on the West Coast of Africa, dated the 9th October, reporting the proceedings of the squadron off the Gold Coast; also stating the circumstances under which he had detached three naval officers to assist the Fantee Kings in raising men, and referring to the supposed intentions of the King of Ashantee.

2. Captain Fremantle also alludes to the steps taken with regard to the vessel "Bryn-y-Mor," alleged to have munitions of war on board, and belonging to Messrs. Swanzy.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

Inclosure in No. 152.

Extract of a Letter of Captain Fremantle, of October 9, 1873.

THE answer of the principal Kings of the Fantees and others in the Protectorate who were themselves, or by their representatives assembled at Cape Coast, were given last Monday, the 6th instant, to Sir Garnet Wolseley, and they promised to do their best to raise their men if accompanied by a British officer.

2. This being agreed to by the Administrator, and all the Staff he brought out with him being engaged on this service, acting on his requisition, I have agreed to allow three naval officers to volunteer to assist temporarily in accompanying the Kings.

The officers so detailed being Lieutenant George N. A. Pollard, of Her Majesty's ship "Simoom," and Sub-Lieutenants Charles H. Cochran and Conyers Lang, of this ship.

3. Her Majesty's ship "Merlin" has again sailed for the Windward, taking up some drilled native police for Dixcove. She will relieve the "Decoy" at Axim, which vessel will return with some more natives from Dixcove, to be similarly equipped and made efficient. In this manner it is hoped to drill a considerable number of natives, so as to make them useful auxiliaries.

4. The "Bryn-y-Mor" has been boarded by the "Merlin" off Assinee, and directed to proceed to Accra, landing all her powder there under penalty of seizure. As this vessel persists in hanging about the coast with powder and munitions of war on board, having actually landed quantities of lead at Assinee, under the misapprehension, as alleged by her master, that it was not included in the term "munitions of war," a lenient course has been taken with her in insisting on all her cargo of this nature being cleared out immediately.

* No. 82 of Command Paper No. 1 of March 1874.

5. There is no further news of the Ashantees.

6. The auxiliary forces are ordered to assemble at Dunquah as soon as they can be got together.

7. The weather has been much clearer and more healthy of late; in fact, for the last few days, the atmosphere has been quite changed, and we have been enabled with ease to exchange signals with the "Argus" at Elmina, which has been always a difficulty, and generally an impossibility, since I arrived on this station four months ago.

8. The "Druid" will proceed to-morrow to Assinee to render assistance in stores and munitions of war to King Blay, with orders from Sir Garnet Wolseley to announce his arrival, and to take decided measures to force King Amakei of Appollonia to declare himself, and either to withdraw from opposing King Blay's people or be treated as hostile to the British authority.

* * * * * *

10. Since writing the above I hear that Commander Glover has sent intelligence, which he believes to be reliable, to the effect that the King of Ashantee left Coomassie fifteen days ago to join his army, having taken the most sacred oath not to return until he had captured the body of his uncle the late King, which is now in the possession of the King of Denkera, and said to be at Cape Coast.

11. The story is that this body was brought with the army to the war, in order that the late King should be buried as became a warrior, and that it was lost by the Ashantees in the action of Elmina. I have heard something of this before, but I have hitherto treated it as an idle rumour, which I should not now think worthy of mention, but for the importance attached to it by an officer of Commander Glover's experience.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. R. FREMANTLE,
Captain and Senior Officer.

No. 153.

Colonial Office to Messrs. Swanzy.

Gentlemen, *Downing Street, November* 8, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley, in reply to your letter of the 3rd instant,* to acquaint you that his Lordship is glad to learn that you have given instructions to your agent to stop the trade in arms, &c., at Grand Bassam.

I am to add that Lord Kimberley is unable to grant you an interview in the presence of Colonel Harley, but it is of course open to you to communicate, in any way you think proper, with that officer, who will be made acquainted with the contents of your letter, copies of which will be sent to the Admiralty and War Office, and to Sir G. Wolseley.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 154.

Colonial Office to Colonel Harley.

Sir, *Downing Street, November* 8, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you, for your information, copies of a correspondence with Messrs. Swanzy respecting the sale of arms and munitions of war by their agents on the West Coast of Africa.†

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

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* No. 138.

† Nos. 138 and 153.

No. 155.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received November 8.)

My Lord, *Government House, October 7, 1873.*

I HAVE the honour to forward the inclosed letter from Captain Glover, Her Majesty's Special Commissioner to the Volta. I presume that the 1,000 cases of gin demanded will be charged against the special fund devoted to Captain Glover's expedition.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,

Administrator of the Gold Coast.

Inclosure 1 in No. 155.

Sir, *Accra, October 4, 1873.*

I HAVE the honour to forward a letter of the 1st instant from Mr. Blissett, Control Officer, on the subject of the price of gin in this Protectorate, and to request that you will forward it to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and I have to recommend that 1,000 boxes be sent to Accra for the service of this expedition with as little delay as possible.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER,

Special Commissioner.

His Honour Colonel Harley, C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 155.

Sir, *Accra, October 1, 1873.*

IN making the payments for last month, I observed that small cases of trade gin are charged for at the rate of 18*s.* per case, and this appears to be the usual charge at this place.

I believe I am not wrong in saying that these cases of gin are supplied to the trade at about 4*s.* per case in England, and even on some parts of this coast they can be purchased at about 7*s.* 6*d.* per case.

As it is probable that some quantity of this article may be required for presents to Kings, Chiefs, and native forces, might I suggest that a supply be sent out from England, as by this course a considerable saving might be effected?

Messrs. McCoskry and Kidd, of 14, Cook-street, Liverpool, would be able to give more information on the subject of the cost of this article.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. F. BLISSETT,

Assistant Commissioner.

Captain Glover R.N.,
Her Majesty's Special Commissioner.

No. 156.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received November 8.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, October 9, 1873.*

MY despatch by last mail was, from the irregular arrivals of the steamers, and the exceedingly short time during which they remain here, necessarily hurried and incomplete, I propose, therefore, having now landed about five days since, and had time to arrange somewhat more completely than was possible at first for the future conduct of operations, to give your Lordship a complete account of all that I have hitherto done.

It will, I think, be convenient that I should first forcibly summarize all that has been done. I shall then give details in succession under each head, in order that your Lordship may more easily refer to any point to which you may wish more particularly to direct your attention.

My first care has necessarily been directed to the question of the supply of men, both as soldiers and as labourers.

I shall deal first with the supply of soldiers or fighting men, under several distinct heads.

I propose to obtain on this immediate Coast, 1st, a supply furnished by the native chiefs, and acting under their immediate orders, of men who will continue to fight by their tribes, under their captains and kings, and with whose rude and habitual manner of fighting I propose to interfere so far only as may be indispensably necessary for the conduct of operation. My chief hold over the forces thus raised will be obtained by placing with each considerable king an European officer, through whom alone I shall issue all supplies of money, ammunition, or provisions, and who will be to the kings and tribes to whom he is accredited my representative in all respects. The tribal jealousy (of which your Lordship will have no difficulty in forming a conception) against any too immediate and sudden interference with authority to which they are accustomed, leads me to think that it will be indispensable to some extent to rely upon a system to which I, nevertheless, see that there may be serious practical objections in the future, were I forced to trust to this source alone for all fighting power.

My desire to obtain even from among the natives of this Colony a body of men more directly and completely under the authority of the officers under my orders has induced me to offer somewhat better terms to such natives as choose to enlist definitely as native troops of Her Majesty. Especially, I have endeavoured to encourage this to some extent, even where an officer is attached to native tribes, by arranging that, in every instance, an officer so attached shall have a picked personal body-guard who may, I hope, by the contrast between the better terms under which they and other members of the same tribe serve, both as regards the pay and the more equal justice to be expected in a force under Europeans, gradually attract over to their conditions of service many who would not be disposed at first directly to enlist. All, however, that I have learnt of the Fantee tribes, both before and since I landed, leads me to infer that it would be most dangerous under any conditions whatever to trust to them alone. The experience of the Houssas on this coast and all that those best informed on the subject convey to me, leads to the belief that, for fighting purposes, the tribes of Western Africa who are most to be relied upon are those of Mahommedan creed. I by no means ignore the danger which was pointed out in a letter of your Lordship as to the present highly excitable condition of Mahommedans throughout the world. But I believe that, as I purpose only to rely in part on their assistance, and shall have numerically very much stronger force from other sources at my disposal, that danger will not, with these provisions against it, be a very serious one. Moreover, it is of immense importance to me to have at my disposal a force which, even if it were not less liable than those tribes on whom for mere numbers I must chiefly rely, to mere panic, would at least not be liable to the same panics as they are. I am much more independent of all conditions of fetish and superstitious observance if I am thus provided with a body of men who do not care for them. I need not recall to your Lordship how important this would have proved at many past epochs on this coast, All these advantages are greatly enhanced by the fact that most of the Mahommedan tribes from whom I hope to draw are not natives of this actual settlement. I gain, of course, by this, at the same time, that ordinary superiority of position which a Commander possesses who has a force under his orders without local ties, dependent on the service to which they belong for the only connection they have with the country in which they are fighting.

Lastly, however, in relation to this question of fighting force I cannot disguise from your Lordship the importance which I attach to one other element in the constitution of the body which is to take the field under my orders. I have addressed, by this mail, a special despatch to your Lordship on the subject of the very serious extent to which I find myself hampered in my present operations, owing, according to my belief, as I have therein stated, to a misconception on the part of Commodore Commerell of the intentions of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty as to the use to be made of the force which they at present keep upon this coast. I will not further allude to the subject here except with the view of impressing on your Lordship that whether, in order to enable me to undertake the minor operations which I at present have in view, or in the prospect of a future advance on a larger scale into the enemy's territory, a certain force of European soldiers seems to me indispensably necessary. For the first the Europeans are, perhaps, even more essential than for the latter. Your Lordship will find under the more elaborate statement which I shall furnish below, of what has been done under the first head. (A. *a*.) Of the present subject that there are many indications of a nascent revival of courage and spirit among the tribes here. Your Lordship is too well acquainted with a tale oft told in the history of armies for me to find it necessary to assure you that I regard this as a very critical period. I believe that I may cite all [authorities in support of the view] that there is only one way in which such spirit slowly reviving among those who have sustained crushing defeat can be sustained and invigorated. Small operations conducted by the care of the Commander under such circumstances as well nigh to assure victory; the gradual extension

of these as men grow in confidence: these, my Lord, are the well-hackneyed means. But to those means, to that care of the General, one thing is wholly indispensable—a small but very picked body of men on whom he can rely when the first moments of inevitably-to-be-expected panic recur among those who are habituated to the epidemic, and who can only be cured by patient provision against the recurrence of the attacks of the disease.

I cannot, however, pretend that, much as I wish for a small body of Europeans for these preliminary operations, I think a somewhat larger force less necessary for the final movement. I cannot hope for more than a sort of galvanic life among the tribes of this coast. It may, I must not blink the fact, fail me at any moment, unless I have at hand a body on whom I can entirely rely, I cannot hope to carry out successfully, or without most serious risk of grave disaster, the objects for which I have been sent here. I propose by next mail, in accordance with the instructions which I received from the Secretary of State for War, sending him under these circumstances a full statement of the objects which are, as I believe, to be gained by the employment of a European force, and of my grounds for hoping that a body of, say 1,500, English soldiers might, under the conditions under which I propose to use them be sent here without serious risk. I can only now once more impress upon your Lordship my earnest belief that there would be very great risk, indeed, lest a sudden panic, seizing unsupported native forces during these earlier movements, should undo all the good effect which has already been produced by the belief now widely spread here that the power of England will indeed be used to secure a lasting peace in this distracted country, and my equally strong conviction that no preliminary successes will insure, though they will of course increase the probability, that the native levies will unsupported maintained a bold front throughout a campaign long enough to humble the power of a nation so habituated to victory as the Ashantees. In the one case we should be left without that resource in effective native aid which is our best hope as a means for dispensing with any considerable employment of European forces.

In the second case, that of native panic during the course of a campaign in the enemy's country, we should, without any European force to rely upon, be exposed to disaster such as I do not care to allude to further in writing to your Lordship. If any European force is sent, I am convinced that preparations cannot too rapidly be made for being ready to despatch it with all speed. The sooner the present spirit of the native tribes is taken advantage of, the less likely it will be to prove evanescent. By the time that any troops arrive on this coast, in answer to this letter or that to the Secretary of State for War to which I have alluded, I shall in all probability be ready to employ them without delaying them on the coast. If it were not so, the ships at sea are perfectly healthy here for troops, and there would be no necessity for their being disembarked till they were actually wanted.

As to the supply of labourers, including skilled artificers, I will content myself in this recapitulation of the general arrangements, with saying, that I have found no difficulty in completing a scheme which I hope will be adequate for the supply of both from native sources. Your Lordship is aware that, as no transport animals exist in this country, the whole carriage is done either by natives on their heads, or by natives harnessed into carts, and drawing them. I am obtaining, under conditions to be noted hereafter, kroomen from the Gambia, from Sierra Leone, and from Cape Palmas; a corps of carriers has also been already organized here, of whom 630 are already raised, and I hope to increase their numbers to about 2,000. They are placed under the orders of captains of twenty-five, and these under two native superintendents. I found the military supplies here exceedingly short, only four days' supply being availabl e for the forces throughout the settlement. Arrangements have, however, been made with the Colonial authorities to compensate temporally for the deficiency; and I have applied for a months' provisions from Sierra Leone.

The navy have undertaken to furnish about sixty hammocks. There were only thirty-two available between this place and Elmina.

I am anxious to obtain, as soon as possible, from home, either cots (400), if they are ready, or hammocks, to replace them. Ordinary ship hammocks are very unsuitable for the transport of sick. The Deputy-Controller reports that, considering the large increase which has suddenly been made upon the place, he finds the arrangements generally in very fair order.

As regards barrack accommodation. It has been necessary to crowd up the officers considerably, in some cases as many as four in a room. It was indispensable to hire a house for fourteen days for Major Russell and his party. The 2nd West India Regiment are now placed under canvas on Connor's Hill, in order to make room at the Castle for the officers and men expected from England by the mail, now overdue.

Six double huts have already been constructed, and handed over by Major Home, R.E.,

to the Barrack Department. As I informed your Lordship in my last letter, only nineteen Snider rifles were in store here when I landed. Under these circumstances, I considered it unavoidably necessary to remove from the "Gertrude" 300 Sniders to replace those which were taken from here with Captain Glover's Houssas. As regards the storage of money, there has been considerable difficulty. A vault has, however, now been supplied, with double doors, and the money which was in charge of the navy has been landed and stored.

On my arrival here I found that no organized intelligence department was in existence. Reports innumerable came in from all direction, but no one officer having it under his charge, to collate these, to organize a system of obtaining information, or to arrange for providing interpreters, &c., as they were required; the practical effect was that no one could give me the slightest ground for knowing whether the enemy in our immediate front numbered 40,000 or 4,000,—both figures being, at different times, given me with absolute confidence.

A regular Intelligence Department was, immediately on my landing, organized under Captain Buller, and its establishment has already furnished me both with some tolerably reliable information, and with a system from which I hope to derive constantly more and more valuable results. Captain Buller has written to Dr. Rowe, Lieutenant Gordon, and in every direction.

Some difficulty exists in providing a body of spies, from the fact that the Assins are the only people who speak Ashantee without an accent. Of this tribe, however, a considerable number has been secured, and go to Dunquah at once. Captain Buller is constantly on the look out to take advantage of the service of native traders, and is in communication with the principal merchants on that subject.

About twenty interpreters have already been engaged, and eight have been dispatched with the officers sent to various native Chiefs.

Rumours are so frequent, that I will not trouble your Lordship with those that have successively arrived, but here simply state that it is reported that at the recent "Yam Custom," the King of Ashantee took the "great oath," as it is called, that he would move down to attack Cape Coast, and would remove from it the body of his late uncle, or perish in the attempt, with the whole of his army.

Many circumstances tend to give colour to this story. It has been reported from many very distant quarters. Captain Glover is inclined to give credit to it. All the reports that have recently come in from spies or prisoners tend to confirm it. Your Lordship will see from a despatch from Captain Glover, of which I annex a copy, that the latest news from him tends to confirm this. In this report, which only arrived last night by the present mail, Captain Glover appears firmly to believe. It states that the Ashantee kingdom is now denuded of all force, except a small body-guard, and that all the remainder of their army has crossed the Prah. It is reported, moreover, that about 40,000 are, or were till last night, at present at Mampon and Jonquah and at a place about fifteen miles thence in a north-westerly direction. They are said to be short of food, and dysentery is prevailing. A report this morning from Lieutenant Gordon, however, announces that they are falling back to the northward of Dunquah.

I have placed in the hands of Captain Huyshe (Rifle Brigade), the organisation of a system of reconnaissance and road reports. Elmina and Cape Coast themselves have both been already sketched. The road to Dunquah and the greater portion of the road from Cape Coast to Fort Napoleon has been finished.

Lieutenant Hart has been temporarily placed under Captain Huyshe's orders for these purposes, and directions have been given to all officers to furnish sketches on every possible opportunity and to the officers in command at Elmina, Cape Coast, and the out-stations, to encourage the collection of information and the making of sketches whenever it can be done without too great risk: provision has been made for the local defence of Cape Coast Castle and Elmina.

I found on my arrival that the Sanitary Committee appointed by Colonel Harley had ceased to exist, all its members having either gone with Captain Glover or left this station from various causes. I immediately re-appointed a new one. Steps have been taken to remove nuisances, and I hope to be able to put a stop to certain practices which involve very serious risk to the health of the town.

On the recommendation and urgent instance of the principal medical officer here, and with the concurrence of the Legislative Council, I have passed an ordinance for the quarantine regulation of the port, of which I will send full details by next mail.

The Inspector-General of Police has been directed to communicate with the military authorities on all questions of the employment of police at out-stations. The position of Adjutant of Police has been practically for a long time in abeyance, Lieutenant Gordon

having been actively employed in the front on the road to Mansue. I have accordingly abolished the office, and have appointed Lieutenant Gordon to be one of the Special Service officers.

Major Lazenby has similarly been transferred to this list.

I have arranged that the postal communication with the outposts shall be in military hands, and placed this Department in the hands of the Quartermaster-General.

The local postal arrangements will not be interfered with, but there are a few details in which I hope to improve them.

Finally, I have prepared, and am now ready to dispatch immediately, a summons to the King of Ashantee, of which I, by this letter, furnish your Lordship with a copy; this is marked A.

I annex the following papers explanatory of details the objects of which have been discussed above:—

I reported to your Lordship by last mail that I had, on the Saturday following my arrival, seen the native Chiefs and offered them 3*d.* a day per man for pay, rations of 1 lb. of rice and ¼ lb. of salt meat, or 4½*d.* in lieu of rations. A present of 10*l.* to each Chief per month for every 1000 men whom he raised. I send by this mail the Report of a second meeting with the Chiefs (marked A) which I held on Monday last. I have no means of knowing what number of men I may expect to get from this source, but I hear on all hands that at present the Kings intend to keep their promises. I have addressed despatches, a copy of one of which (with which the others are identical) is annexed (marked B) to the Kings of Swaidroo, Gomooah, Insabbah, Adjumaco, Ankesso, and Essiecoomah.

I hope, from these sources, to have, ere long, a native force at Dunquah.

I add a list of officers whom I have sent with the several tribes (marked D) and also a copy of the series of instructions which I have issued to each of them (marked E). I further add a Report, with map, from Captain Glover, on the Crepee tribes (F); a Memorandum (G) sent off on the 4th, and another which Captain Glover thought so important that he paid 250*l.* for the steamer to bring it here without shipping cargo. I have directed this money to be paid out of the 5000*l.* I have in charge for Captain Glover's Expedition. I add two Reports (marked F and K) from Lieutenant Gordon. I send also a copy of a letter (marked L) addressed, by my orders, to Captain Glover by the Colonel on the staff.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY, *Administrator.*

Inclosure 1 in No. 156.

(A.)

Your Majesty, *Cape Coast Castle, October* 1873.

THE Queen of England has heard, with profound concern, of your recent doings, by which you have directly violated the Treaty concluded in 1831 between Governor Maclean and the late King of Ashantee.

Her Majesty's Representatives were engaged in peaceful negotiations with you for the deliverance of strangers whom you had wrongfully seized and were holding captive; yet during the continuance of these negotiations, when friends of the prisoners had consented to pay the sum demanded by you for expenses incurred on their account, whilst your Majesty's Envoys were still at Cape Coast Castle, suddenly, without warning given or cause alleged, you invaded the territories of Her Majesty's allies, and still continue to occupy them. You have massacred or driven into slavery all upon whom you could lay hands, you have even attacked Her Majesty's forts. All this you have done whilst professing to the last a desire for Her Majesty's friendship.

It were but justice, therefore, that summary punishment should be at once inflicted upon yourself and upon your people.

But the Queen of England, as she is strong, is patient, Her Most Gracious Majesty is willing to believe that evil advisers, or, it may be, unfaithful emissaries, have deceived you; she wishes only well to the great Ashantee people, as to all the peoples of Africa. She would be glad to know that peace and happiness were enjoyed by all. She is most anxious for the permanent establishment between your nation and her subjects and allies of those commercial and friendly relations, which are so essential to the well-being of all, and of which, in a happier moment, your Majesty once wrote that they are "the best support of nations, and the principal case of the wisest."

She wishes that all misunderstanding on imaginary cause of grievance that may exist in your Majesty's mind should be removed. She has sent me, therefore, reposing in me her fullest and most gracious confidence, to arrange with you for the establishment of

a lasting peace. As, however, it is not the custom of our country to discuss terms of peace with one who persists in an attitude of aggression, I have to require as preliminaries to negotiation—

1st. That by the 12th of November you withdraw all your forces from the territories of Her Majesty's allies.

2. That you surrender up at once all men, women, and children, of every tribe and people, at present in alliance with Her Majesty, whom you have captured.

3. That you give guarantees for the payment of ample compensation to all whom you have ill used.

If you will, in good faith, consent to these conditions, I shall be ready to treat with you in a friendly spirit, and to consider any reasonable proposals you may make. But if, within twenty days I have not received an assurance from you of your readiness to comply with Her Majesty's wishes, or, if you have not, within the date already specified, withdrawn all your forces into your own territory, beyond the Prah river, having given such guarantees as may satisfy me for the fulfilment of the above-mentioned terms, I hereby warn you to expect the full punishment which your deeds have merited.

Rest well assured that power will not be wanting to that end. I can scarcely believe that you do not know how unequal would be the struggle which you court. Her Majesty's dominion reaches far and wide over the earth. Against you or your forefathers she has hitherto never found it necessary to employ more than an insignificant fraction of the special forces which guard this petty corner of the vast realms which own her as Sovereign.

When you recently assailed Her forts they were held only by a handful of men, yet your people were repulsed with loss. How, then, when Her Majesty puts forth Her might against you, can you hope to resist Her. Be warned in time, lest in refusing to attend to my summons you prepare misery for yourself and for your people.

I am sending this to your Majesty both in the Fantee and in the English languages. While I am thus careful to avoid all chance of such misunderstanding of the message which I actually send to you as has, I fear, sometimes occurred before, I entreat Your Majesty for your part to take pains that it be read to you by one of the European captives on whose reading of my words your Majesty can with certainty rely.

I am, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY, *Administrator of the Gold Coast, and Commander-in-chief of Her Majesty's West African Army*

The King of Ashantee.

Inclosure 2 in No. 156.

(B.)

King Tando, *Government House, Cape Coast, October* 5, 1873.

HER Majesty the Queen of England has sent me to aid you in your struggle with your hereditary foes the Ashantees. In order that I may do so effectually, she has graciously placed me in command of the troops of the whole of Her West African settlements and has intrusted me also with the administration of this Her Settlement on the Gold Coast. I now, therefore, in order that we may co-operate together for the defeat of the enemy, claim your ready and willing obedience as a good ally of Her Majesty to all that I require of you. I desire that you assemble all your Kings and Chiefs and all your fighting men as soon as possible after this reaches you at Dunquah. I beg you to note that the place of assemblage is not Accra but Dunquah, and that you are to go at once thither, any orders to the contrary you may have received from any one else notwithstanding. At Dunquah you will find an English officer who will inform me of your wants in order that I may supply you with munitions of war.

I trust, with your royal co-operation, ere long to drive the Ashantees out of all Fantee territory, and if you support me with all your power to chase them, if necessary, into their own country, and inflict such a blow upon them that they shall be obliged for all time to come to maintain peace.

I am, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY, *Commander-in-Chief of the West African Army, and Administrator of the Gold Coast.*

King Tando of Gomooah.

Inclosure 3 in No. 156.

(C.)

Thompson.—HAS been asked to speak for all Chiefs. They are very thankful for what your Honour said on Saturday. As they cannot see the Queen they accept the Governor as the Queen herself, and therefore they thank the Queen herself for the Governor's coming, and for his speech. The Queen has remembered her former kind nesses to our fathers and mothers when she saved them, and now she is ready to save them again. When your Honour was appointed to come your Honour did not refuse, but came to our help, though you knew that this was a climate deadly to European health. For this we thank your Honour. What your Honour said the other day was so important that had we been dead it had made us live again. We therefore ask God to strengthen your Honour as he has enabled you to come here, and that he will add life to your Honour. We add, your Honour, that in order to express our feelings to your Honour, we call you our new Sir C. McCarthy. As Sir Governor McCarthy came to save us, so has your Honour come to save us. Your Honour asked for certain men. If they were ready they should have been now at your disposal. All the Kings present have your Honour for King, and all our power is in your Honour's hands. When, however, we returned from the campaign and were short of food all our men went in search of food, and we found it hard to get them back; we therefore beg your Honour to help us to get them back. All are at present engaged on their various trades. We ask your Honour to send white officers to get our men for us that we may move and attack our enemy. If we were at home among our people we should have no need to ask this; here we must.

Sir Garnet.—How am I to do this?

Thompson.—We would ask your Honour to send a white officer with the King to assure the people that an English General has come to lead them.

Sir Garnet.—That I will do.

Thompson.—We thank your Honour. We ask pardon for speaking long. We look on your Honour as our father; therefore, if we speak at length, pardon us. We wish your Honour to know that we do not look upon the Ashantees as our only enemies, but upon the Elminas as even worse enemies. They brought all this down on us. They invited the Ashantees to come. Even at this meeting people are present who will tell everything to the Ashantees. We have now stated what we were most anxious about, viz., the matter of assistance from your Honour in calling together our men.

Sir Garnet.—Whenever Kings are ready I will send officers.

(Here occurred a general expression of contentment and pleasure all round the tent.)

Thompson.—Offers his thanks, in the name of all the others, for the presents made to them.

Sir Garnet (to interpreter).—Ask them if they are satisfied with the terms I have proposed.

Thompson.—We took the whole subject of the allowances into consideration. We thought we would ask your Honour to increase the allowance for subsistence, seeing that it is a time of famine. Moreover, nothing was said of any allowance to Chiefs and Captains of Companies, but only to Kings.

Sir Garnet.—As to the allowance in lieu of subsistence, I am quite ready to give supplies in kind as soon as they arrive in the proportions I named before. I shall be ready to deal liberally with the Chiefs and Captains also. I cannot state definite terms now; but as soon as I receive from the Kings lists of the Chiefs and Captains I will state what I will do.

Thompson.—Offers thanks.

Sir Garnet.—I have as yet heard nothing as to the number of men you are ready to furnish.

Kings.—Before we can tell that we must have the Governor's assistance in collecting them.

Sir Garnet.—How soon will the Kings be ready to start?

Thompson.—That depends on the Governor.

Sir Garnet.—To-morrow then?

Kings move off to consult together.

King Addoo of Mankessim states he will be ready to start to-morrow. King Akinie of Akoomfie will start on Wednesday. Attah Amonoo of Anamaboe, to-morrow. Amfoo Otoo of Abrah, Wednesday.

Sir Garnet.—Tell them I expect them to keep their promise. If they do not, I shall not be able to believe them in future.

Assana of Yamonassan, to-morrow. Quasi Ankooma of Assaybo, to-morrow. Cheboo of Assin, Wednesday. The King of Commendah will send to Abbay.

Sir Garnet.—Why send thither? Why not leave there those who are [there] now? How soon can the King get the men who are now in Cape Coast to Dunquah?

King.—As soon as he has gone thither he will be able to say.

He will gather his men together to-day, and reach Dunquah, on Friday.

Sir Garnet.—If he collects his men and moves out on Friday, I will have any punished whose names the King gives me as being left behind.

King of Commendah.—Asks to see the officer who is to go with him.

Sir Garnet.—He shall have given him before he leaves here the name of the officer to whom he is to report himself at Donquah.

Aquasi Rai.—King of Denkera will send the day after to-morrow.

Sir Garnet.—Why does he not go himself?

King.—I am not the man to collect the tribe, I will send a Captain to do so.

Sir Garnet.—Then I send no European officer.

After a long babble, many Kings joining in, King says: I go to-morrow, To-day if Governor orders me.

Sir Garnet.—Where, then, is the European officer to go to?

King.—To Dommanassie.

Sir Garnet.—Will the people come there?

King of Denkera.—Yes.

Sir Garnet.—I shall require to know from the white officer how many men actually turn out. Everything depends upon that.

Bentill, the General of the King of Gomooah.—Asks that a white officer may accompany him to King Tando of Gomooah.

Sir Garnet.—A message has already been sent to him.

King Solomon of Dommanassie arrives to shake hands.

Sir Garnet.—How soon can he go? How many men can he get?

Solomon.—If white officer is appointed he will go at once to Dommanassie.

Sir Garnet.—I will send an officer to Dommanassie to-morrow to look after all the men who are sent there. That will be enough for the present.

Interpreter.—King Solomon will go to Dommanassie on Wednesday, not sooner, because he only arrived in Cape Coast Town this morning. He will certainly go then.

Mr. Thompson.—In the name of the Kings, begs Sir Garnet to close all the "stores" throughout the Fantee territory. He says that, at present, it is impossible for them to draw off their men. They beg, therefore, that the Governor will order all the shops and stores to be closed.

Sir Garnet.—That is a thing which the Kings must do themselves.

King Adoo.—Stands forward to beg that the King of Gomooah may be ordered to move at once to the front. If he went, numbers of the Fantee tribes who have taken refuge in his territory, and who now are trading in the bush, would be forced to clear out, for fear of the Ashantees, and we could then collect them.

Sir Garnet.—The King of Gomooah has already been written to as well as the King Moquah. Tell them I am ready to support the Chiefs and to enforce their orders. As there are no Kings in Cape Coast I will deal with the Chiefs as to monthly stipend. I want to hear what the Cape Coast Chiefs propose, and how soon they are ready to start.

Headman Attah, of Cape Coast.—We live with your Excellency. When your Excellency gives us the word to go, we start.

Sir Garnet.—To-morrow. I have a white officer at Dunquah already. As soon as a large camp is formed I shall start thither myself and live there.

King Attah.—We are here attached to the Governor. When the Gov[redacted] we start.

Sir Garnet.—I am not pleased with you. You are living here directly unde[redacted]h rule; have had more advantages and more education than any of the other tribes. You ought to set an example not to lag behind.

Thompson.—We wish to impress on your Excellency that spies are about everywhere in Cape Coast, and that we want your Excellency to punish the Elmina men who spy upon us.

Sir Garnet.—You must then get evidence against them, and when you know you can prove your case, seize them and hand them over to Captain Thompson, the Inspector-General of Police. I wish the Kings finally to understand that they must carry out their promises made to me as faithfully as they will find that I shall carry out mine. If they do not help themselves, the Queen, as I told them the other day, cannot help them, and in that case I do not know what will become of the country.

A long babble in the tent. Then at last—

Headman Attah.—I wish to say, your Excellency, that in what I said just now I spoke only for myself. The other Chiefs wish to say they are ready at once. But the Ashantees know all that takes place here. We know they are near, and while we go to Dunquah, they may come on Cape Coast behind us.

Sir Garnet.—You must trust me to provide against that.

The King of Wassaw's swordbearer says that those Wassaw people who have been driven out of their own territory have lost everything, and cannot move without food and guns. If he were provided with these he would go with Captain Thompson, who is to start thither on Wednesday morning.

Sir Garnet.—How far is his country from Dixcove?

Swordbearer of Wassaw.—Three days.

Sir Garnet.—So far as I am able I will provide those who are ready to take the field, and send them with Captain Thompson, If they will obey and trust me, I guarantee them against the Ashantees, and that the Ashantees shall be so thoroughly punished that they shall not again disturb the peace of the country. I hold the Kings responsible for their people. I will support them. They must tell me how I can best do so.

King Adoo of Mankessim now comes forward to say good-bye.

In bidding him good-bye, Sir Garnet adds, I hope to see him often in the field, and when this war is over and you have returned home in peace, I shall be glad often to see you all and to consult with you for the good of your people.

An old Chief comes out to say that, as the Governor holds him responsible for the obedience of his people, he will cut the throat of any of his people who disobey him.

Sir Garnet.—I will support him.

The King of Anamaboe states that he came from camp to-day. He expects his people on Thursday, and will then move.

Sir Garnet.—Let him go to Dunquah.

The King of Denkerah wishes to speak of his employed men (100) here in Cape Coast.

Sir Garnet.—They are only a handful. I will count them in the thousands he will turn out.

King.—Says he cannot walk; he wants his people to carry him.

Sir Garnet.—Let him then have other men to carry him. I cannot spare these.

Inclosure 4 in No. 156.

(D.)

List of Officers attached to the several Chiefs.

1. To King Adoo of Mankessin, Major Lazenby, 100th Regiment,
2. To King Akinie of Akoomfie, meets an officer at Saltpond.
3. To King Amoonoo of Anamaboe, Captain Godwin.
4. To King Amfoto of Abrah, Lieutenant Pollard, R.N.
5. To King Assana of Yamoraura, Sub-Lieutenant Lang, R.N.
6. To King Quasi Aucama of Assaybo, Sub-Lieutenant Cockson, R.N.
7. To King Tchiboo of Assin, Lieutenaut Bromhead.
8. To King Tchiboo of Commendah, people to be collected at our outpost at Abboye.
9. [redacted]si Kaye of Denkerah, Lieutenant Hearle, R.N.
10. [redacted]ing Solomon of Domerassie, Lieutenant Filliter, R.N.
11. To King Atta of Cape Coast, at Donquah.
12. To King of Wassaw's swordbearer, to Dixcove, there to meet officer.

Inclosure 5 in No. 156.

(E.)

Instructions for , employed as Special Commissioner with King of

Government House, October 8, 1873.

(1.) IT cannot be too strongly impressed upon you that you are not dealing with educated or civilized beings, and, consequently, the utmost good temper, affability, and patience, mingled with fixedness of purpose and determination are of the greatest importance.

(2.) You will give every assistance to the King to whom you are commissioned in the endeavour to collect his fighting men. Should the king find it necessary to resort to coercion, you will be careful that no punishment repugnant to humanity are inflicted; and that, although you must support the king and his chiefs in the exercise of their authority, it is essential that all the punishments that may be necessary are inflicted by their order and carried into execution by their people. Neither you nor policemen attached to you will have anything to do with the infliction of such punishment.

(3.) The terms promised for fighting men are as follows:—Each king is to have a subsidy of 10*l.* per month for every 1,000 fighting men he furnishes at the point of assembly, viz., Dunquah; where they will be mustered on arrival, receiving pay from the date of leaving the starting point at the rate of 3*d.* a day for every fighting man, and subsistence at the rate of 4½*d.* a day.

(4.) The Major-General has promised that he will deal liberally with the chiefs and head men, and proposes paying a monthly subsidy for every 100 men they find. You will have the goodness to report to me as soon as you have been able to form an opinion, as to the amounts you think they should receive; remembering that, as a rule, no subordinate chief should receive as much as the King. You will endeavour to ascertain who the individuals are who hold the real power in the tribe.

(5.) Your interpreter is to receive 5*s.* a day, and 1*s.* a day subsistence allowance, paid weekly. He will be found a hammock to the place where the King is to collect his men, or will receive 10*s.* a day in lieu thereof. You will be provided with a hammock and bearers to the same place. Upon arrival there, you will send back the interpreter's hammock and all the bearers at once, but will retain your own hammock. During all further movements bearers must be found for you by the King to whom you are commissioned. You can give the bearers provided for you 6*d.* a day. The interpreter is not to be furnished with a hammock during any subsequent movements.

(6.) You will keep a journal of all your doings, and an account of all your incidental expenses. You will report daily to me all you have done and hope to do; demanding whatever money you may consider necessary for the success of your enterprise, and for the weekly payment of the interpreter and the two policemen attached for duty to you.

(7.) In conclusion, I have to urge dispatch upon you, and to impress upon you the necessity of leaving no stone unturned with the view of collecting all the forces of the King to whom you are commissioned, and of conducting them to Dunquah as soon as possible, where you will place yourself in personal communication with Lieutenant Gordon, 98th Regiment, in order to fix on the exact spot where the native levies under your direction are to be encamped. It is possible that Major Russell, 13th Hussars, may be in command at Dunquah when you arrive there; if so, you will, of course, take your orders from him.

You will report upon the nature of the arms in possession of the levies you collect; and, if possible, get every man to take a matchette or native cutlass with him, for clearing bush.

Inclosure 6 in No. 156.

(F.)

Crepee.

At Aborobi, September 26.—BARKOO DAI, one of the Crepee refugee Chiefs, states that King Quajoe Dai, King of all Crepee, and now at Battor, has sworn not to return to his country except through Aquamoo; that the Crepees would be most willing

to join actively in the expedition to Coomassie; that before doing so, however, it would be absolutely necessary to root out the Aquamoos, and effectually muzzle their allies, the Ahwoonahs; that the Battors also must be punished for their treachery to the Protectorate; that the Mlarfees are prepared to prove the Battors to have been the instigators of all the mischief for the last five years on the Volta; that if the Chiefs Quajoe Dai, Commee, and Nearkoo, are furnished with guns and ammunition they would undertake the work of settling Aquamoo; that the Agotims should at once be communicated with as a preliminary step towards arming them to act in conjunction with the Argoos against Ahwoonah, or in the undertaking of any other operations calculated to assist the objects of the expedition.

The Agotims are a very brave tribe who held out against the Ashantees for a long time, and retreated with Domprey to Crepee. They muster 2,000 fighting men. The Argoos muster something more than the Agotims.

Barkoo Dai is one of the principal captains of Harveh in Crepee; the chief of Harveh is named Cherrah, and M'Carthy is his first captain, Barkoo Dai being second to M'Carthy.

Accra, October 2.—Abdoolai, a native of Anago country, has resided in Accra seventeen years, has travelled all through Crepee and its interior countries; knows Saraga. To reach Saraga you would proceed first to cross the Volta at Battoh. From thence you go on to (1) Marniahquay, which is one day and a half's journey from Battoh; from Marniahquay to (2) Abotiah is half a day from there to (3) Akroarfoo: this will be the third day; from thence to (4) Barmay; from Barmay to (5) Aharvey; from Aharvey to (6) Varpoe; from Varpoe to (7) Amphoi; from Amphoi to Soviarfee (8); from Soviarfee to Azarvey (9); from Azarvey to (10) Pantoh to Kooniargah; at (11) Kooniargah it will be as well to make a halt to enable Dagadoo to point out who are friends and who are foes, and to muster forces from their places under the rule of Dagadoo, but which places are not on the main route. From Kooniargah you cross the Buyi, and you find yourself at once in Ashantee territory at Tarfah; (12) from Tarfah you go to Carachee (13) and from there to Chooborn, in Saraga, which is ten days to Coomassie.

If you hold Saraga you have destroyed Ashantee, for this reason, that on hearing of your arrival in Saraga all the tribes under Ashantee rule would come over to your side.

To Coomassie from Saraga, one day's journey; you go to Yeggie, one day; from Yeggie you cross the Volta to Parniee, one day. From there to Atolobo; from Atolobo you go to Kokropay, half a day; from there to Patroonah, one day; from there to Ahjurah, one day; from there to Kobasar, one day; from there to Armoarmah, which is the first real Ashantee territory, and you meet bush and forest. From this you have five easy days to Coomassie.

Accra, 2nd October, 1873.—Arjeah, an Anago man, who has been residing in Accra fifteen years, gives the following information:—

I am a native of Bomdah in Anago; was caught in war and sold to the Ashantees; ran away from my master when he came to Elmina to trade, and remained at Cape Coast a short time, and then came down to Accra.

From Akrorsoo to Saraga, three days. If the white man reaches Saraga Ashantee is destroyed. In reaching Pandoh the King Dagadoo will muster all his Chiefs and allies, and send to tell them the white man is come to help them to revenge themselves on the Ashantees. They will all rush to arms and join joyfully in the war. The Marawahs and Houssas will hear the news and come to meet the white man. From Pandoh to Saraga the route is through open country (water). Volta all along the route until you reach Saraga itself, where water is fetched from a distance of ten miles. At Cararchee you must consult the fetish, which is powerful, otherwise it will stop your progress. This fetish is always consulted by the Ashantees, and if it is gained over then the Ashantees must be destroyed.

A woman named Azettu, native of Groomah, was brought to Cararchee as fetish-woman. Was with Domprey during his campaigns in Crepee. Knows all the routes from Crepee to Ashantee territory.

From Pandoh Dagardoo to Koomargah is one day's journey; from Koomargah to Tarpah, one day; Tarpah to Marjarmsoo, one day. Here you must cross the Buyi. Marjarmsoo to Cararchee, one day. Cararchee is under Ashantee, but the people are friendly to Crepees. The whole of these countries are open plains, with here and there large trees, plenty of water and provisions. From Cararchee to Chomorroo, one day. At Cararchee a good understanding must be arrived at with the people. Here there is a grand fetish which the Ashantees always consult before going to war. I belong to this fetish. I am positive that these people will joyfully join the white men's people. When you reach Chomorroo let it be your head-quarters for at least a week or ten days, during which time you will have many tribes flocking to your standard, all burning to wreak vengeance on the Ashantees.

These tribes consist chiefly of the people of Yawdey, Sarblago, Garagan, Gumbarga, Samserrymargo, Walkerdokoo, Soougoorookoo, Kopiahlar, Yandoe. When this is done you will have gained over the only tribes upon whom the Ashantees depend in extremities, and they will be only too glad to pay off old scores. Water is plentiful. Provisions, very plentiful and cheap. Bullocks, 6 heads (7*s.*); sheep, 12 strings (6*d.*); fowls in proportion; also goats, yams, corn, rice, &c., in abundance. Cows' milk very plentiful. Cowries current here. Silver taken for rings, brass pans, pewter basons, beads, red twills, white bafts, powder, guns, &c.

From Aquamoo to Arkrorsoo you can go up the Volta in the white man's canoe (steamer), and also as far as Cararchee, where there is everything suited for a large encampment.

Inclosure 7 in No. 156.

(G.)

Memorandum.

MR. ADDO, Interpreter to his Excellency Her Majesty's Special Commissioner reports, that Quartey, one of the captains of James' Town, Accra, has just received the following very important information from a Crepee prisoner, who escaped from Coomasie, and came to Akropong through Akim:—

During the yam custom, which occurred at Coomassie about seventeen days ago, the King of Ashantee, Osai Coffee Calcarrie, took the great oath that he would proceed to Cape Coast to recover the body of his uncle, the late King Quaku Duah, or perish with all his army in the attempt.

This rumour is believed to be well founded, inasmuch that it is known that the remains of the late King Quaku Duah were carried about from place to place by the Ashantees, and fell into the hands of Aquasie Kaye, the King of Denkera, on or about the 5th June last, during an action that took place in Denkera, and are at this moment, or were very recently, in the house of the late Mr. Finlason, in Cape Coast, the daughter of Aquasie Kaye, being the mistress of the late Mr. Finlason.

King Osai Coffee Calcarrie is supposed to have set out from Coomassie on or about the 18th September. I believe this to have some foundation.

(Signed) J. H. G.

Accra, October 4, 1873.

Inclosure 8 in No. 156.

(H.)

Abadne, Chief of Aduma, in Aquapim.

KING'S Head War Captain states—An Ashantee, who brought the news, was coming down with the force to reinforce the Ashantee army in the Fantee country, and deserted.

The news was that the force with which he, the deserter, was coming, consisted the whole remaining force of Ashantee, about 12,000 men or more, leaving only a guard of 2,000 men at Coomassie for the King.

On further questioning, the Chief of Aduma stated that he thought that was probably more than 12,000, and that the Ashantee country was quite denude for fighting.

The Ashantee deserter will be here to-morrow most probably. It is about three s ago that he deserted.

(Signed) ABABUE, his ⋈ mark, *Chief of Aduma.*

Accra, October 8, 1873.

Inclosure 9 in No. 156.

(I.)

Memorandum on Road to Prah.

Abbay, September 12, 1873.

THE village of Accroful on the road from Cape Coast to the Prah is not the same as the Accroful village, No. 14, on Mr. Gartey's itinerary.

2. The point of junction of the roads from Cape Coast, and from Anamaboe, to the Prah is Yancoomassie, 26 or 27 miles from Cape Coast (No. 24 on itinerary).

3. I have examined the road as far as Dunquah, and append on itinerary, with estimated distances.

	Miles.
Cape Coast to Yamranza	5
Yamranza to Eduma	1½
Eduma to Komranza	1½
Komranza to Assebu	1½
Assebu to Batti Yau	2
Batti Yau to Pebra	2½
Pebra to Accroful	1½
Total to Accroful	15½

	Miles.	
Accroful to Akiansi	1	Cross River Accramassoo, 2 feet deep.
Akiansi to Ampiru	½	Clayey bottom, tributary of Sweet river.
Ampiru to Tchako	1	Cross River Bruku, eastward 1 foot deep, sandy bottom. This river goes into the sea at Cape Coast.
Ichako to Sekuma	½	Again cross Bruku river.
Sekuma to Egilcroom ..	½	
Egilcroom to Dumackie ..	¾	
Dumackie to Dunfah ..	½	Road to right leads to Dounassie N.E.
Dunfah to Dunquah	2	
Total from Accroful to Dunquah	6¾	

	Miles.
Total from Cape Coast to Dunquah	22¼

Mr. Gartey, in his itinerary, calls it about 21 miles.

4. The road, as far as Dunquah, can easily be made practicable for artillery, the chief obstacles are a few rocks, and some very large trees lying across the road.

5. I had intended to examine the road as far as Yancomassie, but received [illegible] orders to move to Abbay with all my troops and workmen. [illegible] sudden

(Signed) A. GORDON, [illegible]

In[illegible]th Regiment,
[illegible] charge of Working Party.

Inclosure [illegible] in No. 156.

(K.)

Report.

Dunquah, October 4, 1873.

[illegible]MOUR has reached this place, and is believed by the inhabitants, that a por[illegible]e Ashantee Army has moved from Mampon to Jouquah. I cannot trace its [illegible]; but one man stated the information was furnished by an Ashantee whose head was [illegible] off by the Abrah people.

2. I understand there is a bye path from Jouquah which joins the main road at Yancommassie; it is possible, therefore, that a party of the enemy might move that way towards the Prah.

3. I have cleared a space for a camp at Yancommassi, there is good water there.

4. I am busy clearing the bush around this place, that part of the ruined village abutting on the Abracrampa road is naturally strong, and with a very slight rampart and loop-holing of old walls towards the south, could be made into an excellent position; there is good water in these directions, but at a little distance. Much labour will be required, among ruins and half-fallen walls to level ground for an encampment; but the walls of many houses, including the Wesleyan Chapel are quite good, and if a party were

sent to put roofs on (all of which were burnt by the Ashantees) good shelter could be readily obtained, about fifty houses are capable of thus being made servicable.

5. I have sent scouts out to get me more accurate information; I have also sent a message to the King of the Assins, who are now at Dounassie, 2½ miles from here, to send scouts to Jouquah, which I take to be 9 or 10 miles from here, and I propose starting myself about noon for Abracrampa, exploring the direct road (abandoned by the Fantees for reasons of fetish) and returning by Accroful. I shall, probably, gain some more accurate information at Abracrampa, and intend leaving an intelligent Volunteer there, to accompany their scouting parties, and send me immediate intelligence of any thing that may be ascertained.

6. The King of Abra, who was ordered to join me here with his men, has not yet turned up, his presence would be invaluable, his people know every inch of the ground, and he has got most of the able bodied men of the district with him, so that I have difficulty in getting suitable scouts, most of the people here consisting of the old, the sick, and the unwilling.

(Signed) A. GORDON, *Lieutenant, 98th Regiment, Commanding Road Party.*

The Acting Adjutant-General.
Cape Coast Castle.

Inclosure 11 in No. 156.

(L.)

Sir, *Cape Coast Castle, October* , 1873.

I AM directed by Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, C.B., K.C.M.G., to inform you that he has arrived at this station, and has assumed the Administration of the Government of Her Majesty's Settlement on the Gold Coast, and the Command-in-chief of Her Majesty's troops in the West African Settlements. As it is absolutely necessary to the success of the military operations in which the Major-General and yourself are engaged, that he should be always thoroughly informed of your proceedings, I am directed to express his desire that you will communicate with him at least once in every seven days giving him full information as to—

1. The numbers of the forces you have raised, and from what tribes obtained.
2. The actual position of yourself, and the forces under your command, and of all detachments from your main force.
3. Your operations up to date, and the nature and direction of the further movements which you propose to make.
4. Your relations with the tribes through whose territories you pass.
5. Any information you may have obtained as to the movements and designs of the enemy, with your opinion as to the amount of trust which may be placed in the report.

The Major-General desires that no difficulties which can possibly be surmounted, and no consideration of reasonable expense be allowed to interfere with the regular despatch to him every seven days of this information. He is most anxious to afford you every possible assistance in your task, and he is convinced that you will see the paramount importance of his possessing constant, full, and accurate information of your proceedings, without which there cannot be that complete co-operation between you which the interests of Her Majesty and the nation demand.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. McNEILL.

Commander Glover, R.N.

No. 157.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, November* 10, 1873.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 9th ultimo,* reporting that you had appointed Colonel McNeill, V.C., C.M.G., provisionally to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Gold Coast.

In reply, I have to refer you to my despatch of the 6th October.†

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

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* No. 133. † No. 34.

No. 158.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, November* 10, 1873

I APPROVE of the steps taken by you as reported in your despatch of October 5,* giving an account of the interview which you had held with the native Chiefs.

You will inform Captain Glover that I am unable, in the absence of satisfactory explanations, to supply him with the blasting material for which he asks, and the use of which had never been contemplated.

My understanding of the nature of the operations to be carried on by Captain Glover as Commissioner to the friendly tribes was, that he would assist those tribes in conducting operations according to the native methods, without resorting to such measures and appliances as might be necessary if regular forces were to be employed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 159.

Colonial Office to War Office.

Sir *Downing Street, November* 10, 1873.

WITH reference to your letter of the 5th instant,† I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acquaint you that, in regard to the deficiency of information as to the supply of food at Cape Coast, his Lordship quite concurs in Mr. Secretary Cardwell's opinion, that great allowance should be made for the difficulties under which the officers on the coast have had to discharge their duties.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 160.

Colonial Office to Colonel Harley.

Sir, *Downing Street, November* 10, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo‡ and to thank you for communicating to his Lordship the scheme prepared by Captain Thompson for the organization of an armed police force for the West African Settlements.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 161.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, November* 10, 1873.

I HAVE received from Colonel Harley§ a copy of a scheme, prepared by Captain H. W. Thompson, for the organization of an armed police force for the Settlements on the West Coast of Africa. Colonel Harley informs me that he left a copy of this paper with you at Cape Coast.

I have to request that you will thank Captain Thompson for his valuable statement, which will receive full consideration at the proper time.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

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* No. 106. † No. 147. ‡ No. 116. § No. 116.

No. 162.

Messrs. Swanzy to Colonial Office.

My Lord, 122, *Cannon Street, November* 10, 1873.

WE have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 8th November,* in which your Lordship informs us that you are unable to grant us an interview in the presence of Colonel Harley.

Our object in seeking that interview was to ask Colonel Harley, in your Lordship's presence, his reasons for supposing that the Ashantees derived supplies of arms and ammunition from Grand Bassam, and many other questions relative to our trade, in order to prove to your Lordship how utterly unfounded is the assertion that we have supplied the Ashantees with gunpowder.

We can easily perceive that the report of our having so acted has originated on board one of Her Majesty's ships of war; we cannot believe it was maliciously spread, but rather suppose it was made in ignorance of the extent and nature of our business; but it has already resulted in serious loss and annoyance to ourselves and our agents.

Our principal agent, Mr. Lyall, was informed by a naval officer, that the detention of our ships was owing to our shipment of munitions of war at such a crisis. We shall be prepared to show your Lordship, that a large proportion of the guns shipped by us were ordered expressly for the Fantees, and that we trade over a large extent of coast where guns and gunpowder form a prominent feature in the trade.

We beg leave to add, that Colonel Harley knows full well that our agents have done all in their power to prevent munitions of war from reaching the enemy, Mr. Cleaver was among the first to caution his Excellency as to supplies at Assinee. We now inclose copy of extract of letter from our agent, which needs no remark from us.

We have, &c.

(Signed) F. AND A. SWANZY.

Inclosure in No. 162.

Extract of a Letter dated Cape Coast, October 7, 1873.

NOTWITHSTANDING all our efforts to stop the sale of powder in the neighbourhood of Assinee, we are still blamed for doing it by the Authorities. Although you would fancy that it must be plain to any sensible man, that it is the interest of the firm to have the war brought to a speedy conclusion, and that certainly cannot be done by supplying the enemy with the means to carry it on, M. Verdier still continues to sell to the Appolonians, and the other day actually sent for them to come armed in case the people should attempt to stop them from carrying away the powder. In consequence of his invitation, 300 Appolonians made their appearance armed, and created great alarm among the beach people at Assinee. As the French captain (who paid the usual visit to Assinee) promised to assist the English Government in stopping the sale of powder, I have no doubt there will be an inquiry into the matter. King Amalifoo was much enraged about it, and sent men at once from Knijabo to drive the Appolonians back, but they arrived too late.

No. 163.

Crown Agents to Colonial Office.

Office of the Crown Agents for the Colonies,

Sir, *Spring Gardens, London, November* 10, 1873.

REFERRING to your letters instructing the Crown Agents, by direction of the Earl of Kimberley, to procure and forward to Captain Glover, at Accra, certain arms and supplies, I have the honour to report, for his Lordship's information, the arrangements made in each case.

1. 3,200 percussion smooth-bore muskets.

I have been fortunate enough to find in stock the requisite number of these arms, manufactured by Her Majesty's Government for the army before the introduction of the Minié rifle. Though made some years ago they have never been used, and are in

* No. 153.

perfect condition. I have purchased 2,000 at 11*s.* 6*d.* each, and 1,200 at 12*s.*; total cost, including packing, 1,982*l.* 10.

The cases containing these 3,200 muskets will, I believe, be ready for shipment before the end of this week.

2. 5,680 yards India blue baft and 1,800 yards of blue domestic.

These articles have been ordered of James Hutton and Co., of Manchester, at a cost of 245*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, and are to be shipped by the steamers leaving Liverpool on the 12th and 18th instant.

3. 400 double-barrelled breech-loading gamekeeper's guns.

These arms have to be made. I hope to dispatch a portion of them in three weeks, and the rest as fast as the makers can turn them out; they cost 4*l.* 10*s.* each: total, including packing-packing cases, &c., 1,840*l.*

As regards the 80,000 rounds of ammunition asked for, I have to report that I would propose to send out cartridges loaded with No. 3 shot; these can be purchased at 4*l.* 15*s.* per 1,000, and would cost a total sum of 418*l.*; respecting this supply, I await his Lordship's further instructions.

The articles referred to in the inclosures to your letter of the 4th instant required for purposes of barter, have also been ordered, viz.:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*		
350 brass pans	52	0	0	ready for shipment in	19 days.
780 pewter basins	100	0	0	„ „	19 „
2¼ tons of beads	399	14	3	„ „	12 „
Turkey twill, India baft, grey and white Croydon cloths	486	8	9	part in	2 „
				„	6 „
Brass and copper rods	600	0	0	„	12 „
200 tons rock salt	210	0	0	„	10 „
Total	1,848	3	0		

I have also ordered a further supply of twills, baft, and cloth, to the value of 550*l.*, which I hope to dispatch by an early opportunity.

As regards the beads, I have to report that I have succeeded in finding in this country only eight, and all the seven kinds of seed beads, of the twenty-seven patterns sent home by Captain Glover; and I learn that the other kinds could not be obtained under two months, and then only if in stock at Venice, where they are manufactured.

I could still purchase beads of a similar kind to those already ordered to the value of 250*l.*, but hesitate to do so without Lord Kimberley's approval, as an addition of the same kind of beads to the 2¼ tons already contracted for might not be expedient.

Under the instructions contained in your letter of the 4th instant, the Crown Agents have ordered articles to the value of 2,398*l.* 3*s.*, leaving a balance of 601*l.* 17*s.* unexpended of the 3,000*l.* authorized.

Captain Glover asks for 1,000*l.* worth of beads; the quantity ordered will cost about 400*l.*; he asks for 1,000*l.* worth of cotton goods; those ordered will cost about 1,036*l.*; he asks for 500*l.* worth of brass rods; brass and copper rods to the value of 600*l.* have been ordered; and he asks for 400*l.* worth (or 200 tons) of rock salt; 200 tons of rock salt have been ordered, at a cost of 210*l.* 10*s.*

I inclose a schedule, giving the value of those articles at Accra and Sara, as estimated by Captain Glover, and the price to be paid for them here.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. C. SARGEAUNT.

Inclosure in No. 163.

STATEMENT or Schedule referred to in Crown Agents' letter of November 10, 1873, relative to Supply of Stores for Captain Glover's Expedition.

Description.	Value at Accra.	Value at Sara or Sateba.	Cost in London.	Remarks.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	
Brass pans .. each	6 0	12 0	2 9	No comparison can be made as regards cost of beads, as Aggery and Popo beads are not made up or sold in bundles but per lb. I have no doubt the prices to be given, however, compare as favourably as in the case of the other articles.
Pewter basins .. „	9 0	14 0	2 4	
Turkey red twill .. per piece	6 9	11 3	4 3½	
Brass rod	81 0	140 0	51 6	

(Signed) W. C. SARGEAUNT.

Offices of the Crown Agents for the Colonies,
Spring Gardens, London, November 11, 1873.

No. 164.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir Garnet Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, November* 11, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 9th October.*

2. I defer entering upon various important questions raised in this despatch until the full statement which you proposed to send by the following mail has been received by Her Majesty's Government.

3. In the meantime I request you to furnish me, as soon as may be possible, with a detailed statement of the number of men raised by the native Kings for whom the pay and subsistence which you have promised will have to be provided.

4. I learn from the despatch addressed by you, on the 7th October, to the Secretary of State for War, a copy of which has been communicated to me, that you have taken steps for enlisting fighting men at the Gambia, Sierra Leone, Sherbro, and Cape Palmas, being desirous to have under you as many men as possible from distant tribes, who may be entirely dependent upon you, and under the direct control of your own officers.

5. You do not explain the legal conditions under which these men are to serve. It appears to me that they should be engaged under and made subject to the provisions of the "Armed Police Ordinance, 1873," or any amending Ordinance, which, in pursuance of my despatches of August 18, of September 10, and of October 31, you may have deemed it necessary to enact. I apprehend that the arrangements made for the enrolment and management of the Houssas will be equally applicable to any native forces enlisted beyond the Gold Coast Settlements for service either within or beyond its boundaries, and that their relations to the Gold Coast Government will be the same in both cases.

6. It will be necessary to bear in mind that these forces, which are raised by you in your civil capacity of Administrator of the Gold Coast, must, as soon as they are enrolled, be brought under your orders as the military officer commanding Her Majesty's land forces; and you should take care that it is formally recorded in the proper manner that they have been placed at the disposal and under the control of the military authorities.

7. The officers under whom these forces are to be placed must be appointed by you as Administrator, to serve in such capacities as you may assign to them as officers of the armed Colonial Corps. I have to request that you will furnish me with full details of the number of men enlisted for this corps, and their pay and allowances, and with the names of the officers whom you propose to employ on this service.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 165.

Colonial Office to Colonel Harley.

Sir, *Downing Street, November* 11, 1873.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 13th June,* I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you for any observations you may wish to make upon it, a copy of a despatch from Mr. Pope Hennessy on the subject of the statements made by you respecting his conduct towards the King of Elmina.†

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 166.

War Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *War Office, November* 11, 1873.

IN reference to your letter of the 5th instant,‡ I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell, to acquaint you, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, that orders have been given for the supply of 300 Snider rifles to Captain Glover, to replace those removed from the "Gertrude" by order of Sir G. Wolseley.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. K. STORKS.

No. 167.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, November* 11, 1873.

I HAVE laid before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty your letter of the 8th instant, covering a duplicate from Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley of the 7th October,§ representing that the orders left by Commodore Commerell with the Senior Officer on the Gold Coast for his guidance during the absence of the Commodore through his wound, tie the hands of the Senior Officer in a manner which the Major-General considers most prejudicial to the public service.

2. In reply, my Lords desire me to request that you will draw the attention of the Earl of Kimberley to inclosed extracts from orders addressed to Captain Hewett, Commodore Commerell's successor in command of the West African station, which were framed with special reference to the state of affairs now existing on the Gold Coast.

3. I am further to inclose, for Lord Kimberley's information, copy of a letter which was addressed by my Lords to Commodore Commerell, a duplicate being sent for the guidance of the Senior Officer on the Gold Coast, as soon as my Lords became aware of the orders referred to in the letter under remark, which should have reached Captain Fremantle about the 14th October, and which would justify that officer in rendering all possible assistance, consistent with the maintenance of the efficiency of the ships of war under his orders, to the Major-General.

4. My Lords, therefore, have reason to hope that their orders arrived in time to prevent any inconvenience occurring to the public service, such as Sir Garnet Wolseley appears to have anticipated.

My Lords will address a further despatch to Commodore Hewitt by the next mail, on the subject of landing seamen, and they trust that it will meet every contingency; a copy of this letter will be transmitted to you.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

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* No. 126A of Command Paper No. 1 of March 1874. † No. 115. ‡ No. 146. § No. 150.

Inclosure 1 in No. 167.

Extract from a Letter dated October 16, 1873, from the Admiralty to Captain Hewett.

HER Majesty's ship "Simoom" was sent out in June last with 200 marines, 150 intended for shore service if required, the remainder to fill vacancies in the squadron.

It was ordered that this ship should be used as a barrack for the marines, should circumstances not render it necessary to land them; also as a hospital ship, as well as for distilling water for the squadron.

110 marines were previously sent out in the "Barracouta," but nearly all of these have already been sent to England in the "Himalaya."

Colonel Festing, who commanded this detachment, became senior military officer in command of the troops and he is still disembarked.

It was originally ordered, and it is still their Lordship's wish, that the seamen of the fleet should not be detached for special service on shore, or sent inland unless on some sudden emergency; but my Lords sanctioned their occupying the forts of Cape Coast and Elmina for a few days to enable the troops which garrisoned these forts to be withdrawn for any sudden military movement. To this my Lords still give their assent if the occasion be limited to a few days; but in the event of military operations and an increased military force being urgently required, the marines of the squadron may be landed to partake in such operations to such an extent as you may consider to be necessary and expedient.

My Lords desire me to call your attention to the necessity, when seamen or marines may be employed in any manner on shore, that proper provisions and water from the ships be sent to them as far as practicable, and every arrangement be made for the preservation of their health.

My Lords, in a separate letter, have signified their direction to you to assume the command of the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa station on 1st December, and relying on your judgment and discretion in the discharge of the duties with which you are entrusted, they desire to point out the necessity for most cordial co-operation being afforded to the Administrator of the Gold Coast, and assistance being rendered to the military authorities; observing, that it is by foreseeing wants and making early and timely arrangements to meet them, that the interests of Her Majesty's service are best maintained.

Inclosure 2 in No. 167.

Sir, *Admiralty, September 23, 1873.*

WITH reference to the instructions given by you to Captain Fremantle as Senior Officer at Cape Coast Castle, before you left for the Cape of Good Hope, and more especially with regard to the 7th paragraph thereof, in which you direct that "unless special instructions are received from their Lordships no officers or men are to land for service on the coast unless absolutely necessary for the protection of British life and property. I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you that, under existing circumstances, they are unwilling to restrain the action of the Senior Naval Officer on the Gold Coast by too stringent orders.

2. My Lords have already communicated their views with regard to the employment of the officers and men of the squadron in operations on shore to the Senior Naval Officer on the Coast of Africa, and I am desired to repeat their orders on this subject for your information and guidance. In my letter of the 29th of March last, paragraph 2 is as follows:—

"I am further to acquaint you that, unless there should be an absolute and pressing necessity, no officers and men are to be landed from Her Majesty's ships with a view to proceeding inland, but if the necessity should arise, the Castles might be occupied by seamen and marines so as to release those now in charge for other duties. Communication should therefore be held with the Administrator of the Colony, and every proper aid and assistance which may, under the circumstances, be required, are to be afforded either by Her Majesty's ships available, or by manning the forts as pointed out."

In my letter of the 17th May the following orders were sent to the Senior Officer:—

"On arrival of the 'Barracouta' my Lords desire that you will communicate with the Administrator of the Colony as to the necessity which may then exist for the occupation of the forts by the marines.

"Should no such necessity exist it will probably be more expedient for the health of the detachment that the officers and men should be retained on board the ships of the squadron, but should it become essential to occupy the forts, the requisite orders are to be given, and you will then place yourself and Colonel Festing in personal communication with the Administrator as to the steps which may be considered necessary for carrying out any active operations. My Lords, however, desire me to impress upon you that they most strongly object to any of the marines or seamen of the squadron advancing inland, unless it should be requisite for any special operation, or for repelling any attack within a reasonable distance from the forts, so as to avoid the necessity for encamping."

3. Their Lordships desire that the Senior Officer should be guided accordingly, and they would at the same time call his special attention to the extreme caution which should be taken to avoid men being landed and exposed to the fire of natives concealed in the bush, or boats being sent up the rivers.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

Commodore Commerell, V.C., C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 168.

War Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *War Office, Pall Mall, November* 11, 1873.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to transmit, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, the accompanying copies of two despatches received from Major-General Sir G. J. Wolseley by the last mail, and of the replies he has addressed to him.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. C. VIVIAN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 168.

Sir, *Government House, Cape Coast, October* 7, 1873.

IN the despatch which I addressed to you on the 5th instant, I was unable to do more than indicate the chief points of what had occurred up to that date.

I have now the honour to report more fully, and hope in future to keep you constantly and regularly informed by each mail, although the extreme irregularity of the arrival of the steamers, and the very short time allowed for making up the mails, may prevent my being always able to complete that information up to the latest date.

The first point which has occupied my attention is the supply of men. I am very desirous, for the reasons mentioned in my last despatch, of raising as many men as possible from distant tribes, and bringing them under the direct control of my own officers.

I believe that such troops, dependent entirely as they will be upon me, will be of far more value than the ill-disciplined levies commanded by the native kings and chiefs.

I will now recapitulate in detail, the steps which I have taken for this purpose.

Captain Furse, 42nd Highlanders, has been sent with Lieutenant Saunders, R.A., to the Gambia, with instructions to raise as many men there as possible, especially Mahommedans, whom the experience of this country shows to be more trustworthy than other natives, and who may, it is hoped, be obtained in considerable numbers from the Mandingo and Jollif tribes.

These men are to be enlisted for six months, and I have offered the same pay and rations as are given in the West India Regiments.

I have undertaken to supply the men with blankets, smock frocks, arms and ammunition, and to give them a free passage back to Bathurst at the expiration of their term of service.

They are all to be medically inspected, and men selected for the artillery are promised a higher rate of pay.

Captain Furse is instructed that he is not to remain at the Gambia later than the departure of the mail steamer for this place, about the 28th or 29th instant, and all men enlisted are to be sent on here as opportunity affords.

His Excellency the Governor-in-chief of the West African Settlements wrote to

the Administrator of the Government at the Gambia, recommending these officers to his notice, and very kindly sent them to Bathurst in the Colonial steamer "Sherboro," which has orders to remain ten days at Bathurst, and bring down any detachment which had by that time been recruited, under command of Lieutenant Saunders.

Lieutenant Gordon, 93rd Highlanders, remained at Sierra Leone to recruit as many men as possible, especially from among the pensioners of the West India Regiments residing there, whom I hope to find of much use as drill instructors.

He will also enlist Mandingoes, and is authorized to offer the same terms as Captain Furse.

Commissary O'Connor, left at Cape Palmas to recruit Kroomen for transport purposes, is also authorized to enlist fighting men on the above terms.

I also requested Governor Berkeley to authorize Mr. Loggie, C.M.G., the Civil Commandant at Sherboro, to obtain men for me from the Consu tribe. I am informed this is a very warlike race, and that Mr. Loggie has considerable influence with their chiefs.

By these various means I hope to obtain, if not some thousands, at least several hundreds of men, whom I shall place partly under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, 90th Regiment, V.C., whom, with four officers, I have stationed at Elmina, and partly under command of Major Baker Russell, 13th Hussars, who, with four officers, is in quarters at this station.

I have also sent to Lagos for the 150 Houssas at that station, replacing them by a detachment of 50 of the West India Regiment, to be increased to 75 as soon as the Houssas arrive here, and I can spare the 25 men required to complete the detachment to that strength.

I have urged upon Mr. Lees, the Acting Administrator at Lagos, to enlist more Houssas, and send them to Cape Coast by the first opportunity. These proposals have the full approval of Captain Strahan, the Administrator of Lagos, with whom I had the advantage of consulting both on the voyage out and at Sierra Leone.

In all these arrangements I received every possible assistance from his Excellency Governor Berkeley, with whom I consulted at Sierra Leone.

His ready co-operation in the very commencement of my work on the West Coast of Africa has increased my hopes of obtaining a fair supply of native soldiers.

As regards raising the tribes on the Gold Coast, in the more immediate proximity of the Ashantees, I am somewhat more hopeful than I was when last I wrote, though on all sides I am warned that there is but little chance of inspiring any real energy into the kings or their people.

As already reported to you, I held a reception of the kings and chiefs of Cape Coast and the adjacent tribes, on the 4th instant.

I have reported very fully to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, all that I said to them on this occasion.

I will therefore here confine myself to my remarks as to the supply of men for the purpose of defeating the Ashantee people.

I impressed upon the kings that this was their war, and not Her Majesty's; and that Her Majesty would not help those who would not help themselves.

I told them they must raise as many fighting men of their tribes as possible, and themselves accompany them to the field, and remain with them in the field.

I said that I would supply them with arms and ammunition, and would give daily rations of a pint of rice and a quarter of a pound of salt meat to each man, or in lieu of rations $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ per diem subsistence money, together with $3d.$ per diem pay; and I promised to every king and great chief, $10l.$ per month for every 1,000 effective men maintained by him in the field.

I informed them they must make their own arrangements for transport of supplies, without withdrawing one fighting man from their forces.

On the 6th instant I again held a reception, the kings having in the meantime consulted together, and I am happy to say that they all expressed their readiness to comply with my terms, and their willingness to proceed at once to their respective territories to collect their men.

They urgently begged for the services of English officers to assist them in their task, and I have promised to send with each king an officer who is to be my representative, and to give every assistance to the king in enforcing the orders which I shall issue.

I impressed upon them the necessity of good faith in keeping their promises to me, as I would keep mine to them, and I am informed that several of the kings have started to-day with the full determination of raising their forces to the best of their power.

I shall to-morrow dispatch officers to those places to which the kings have already

proceeded, and in the course of the next few days officers will have been sent to join all those kings whose names I give below, and probably others as well:—

Ed-doo, King of Mankessin.
Anomono, King of Annamaboo.
Tchiboo, King of Assin.
Aquassie Kay, King of Denkerah.
Solomon Awoosie, King of Domonassie.
Amfoo Ottoo, King of Abra.

I should here state that I am informed from many quarters, and there appears every reason to rely upon the information, that the power of the kings over their people is of late very seriously diminished.

It is to be hoped, however, that the presence of English officers may to some extent restore their authority by showing that they have the support of Her Majesty's representatives.

Such, Sir, are the steps which I have taken up to the present date for raising, in one form or other, a large native fighting force.

For the engineering work of the expedition, it is necessary to obtain artificers and labourers.

I therefore enlisted at Sierra Leone, for service under Major Home, R.E., a detachment of 30 carpenters, 3 smiths, and 20 labourers.

The artificers receive 3*s.* 6*d.* a day pay, and the labourers 2*s.*, with rations or subsistence at the rate of 9*d.* a day.

It is necessary to give a higher rate of subsistence to the men enlisted here, as they are a higher class of men, and also are unable to purchase provisions on the same advantageous terms as the natives of Cape Coast.

Lieutenant Bolton, 1st West India Regiment, has been sent to Accra to recruit artificers, of whom I hear there are many there. He has strict orders not in any way to interfere with Captain Glover's recruiting.

The question of supplies, stores, and transport, next engaged my attention.

I have already informed you in my despatch, that there were on the 4th instant, only supplies of salt provisions for the force on the Coast for four days, and of my request to Her Majesty's Consul at Madeira, to forward a telegram for 500,000 lbs. salt beef, to be sent out in addition to all previous demands.

As a long time must elapse before these supplies can arrive, I applied to the Senior Naval Officer on the Coast for a month's reserve of supplies, which he has been so good as to order from the naval stores at Sierra Leone.

The fresh meat supplied from Sierra Leone and Accra is of fair quality, and on inspection I found that the contractor had here the ten days' supply of live cattle, which he is bound, by the terms of his contract, to keep. The contract flour and rice, which latter is issued once a week instead of bread, are also apparently in sufficient quantity to last till supplies arrive from England. The warlike stores, kept in vaults in the Castle and in Fort Victoria, were crowded together in considerable confusion although there were upwards of 400,000 rounds of small-arm ammunition, there were only nineteen Snider rifles in the Imperial store, and none in the Colonial store. Captain Glover having taken away with the Houssas all the Sniders except the small number remaining.

I therefore, on the arrival in these roads of the steam-ship "Gertrude," with Captain Glover's stores, ordered 300 stand of Snider rifles, less than the number removed by Captain Glover, to be sent on shore here, considering it absolutely necessary for the defence of this place to have a sufficient supply of arms, and having been informed by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, before my leaving England, that Captain Glover had received, or would receive, all his supplies of arms and munitions of war without drawing upon this station, Captain Glover had been supplied with 15,000 rounds of Snider ammunition from the Colonial store of this station, but I have not thought it necessary to reclaim this amount. I found a great want of any efficient arrangements for landing stores. Surf boats are supplied at high prices by a contractor, and the number of them very small, consequently great delay is involved. It is, therefore, my intention to establish a boat service, independent of contract, as soon as Kroomen, whom I am expecting arrive.

I found, on arrival, that no safe place existed for the custody of the specie brought out, and I was obliged to request the Senior Naval Officer to receive it on board Her Majesty's ship's till a safe place could be prepared. This has now been done, and the specie will be landed and secured.

The want of storage room generally was great, and must have seriously hindered the officers of the Control Department. Moreover, these officers had been constantly moved. The officer in charge here had less than two years' service, and had only just arrived from Elmina, to replace a more experienced officer sent to join Captain Glover's expedition, and considering these frequent changes and the want of accommodation, the Deputy Controller informs me that he considers the stores were in very fair order. The pressure on the storage room is now relieved by the erection of three of the double huts brought from England, which have been put up by the artificers and labourers brought from Sierra Leone for the Engineer Department.

I found a corps of native carriers established here, consisting of 2 superintendents, 26 head men, and 631 carriers. These men have been most useful: they are constantly at work at all kinds of labour and fatigue duties. I am also expecting shortly to receive a large number of Kroomen, whose power of work is well known, from Cape Palmas, where Commissary O'Connor, an officer well acquainted with the Gold Coast and the people, was landed on an outward voyage with orders to enlist 1,000 or more, if possible. He has been told he may offer as much as 1*s.* a-day and free rations; but he is to get them at a lower rate, if possible, the rates paid in 1863 having been given him as a guide.

The arrival of so large a body of officers on the same day, necessarily threw a great strain on the Control Department in the matter of finding quarters. Several of the Staff are housed here in the Government House two in a room, others two or three in a room in the Castle; but there was still not sufficient space; as it was far from desirable to put officers newly arrived under tents, I ordered a house to be hired for a fortnight to accommodate Major Russell's and Captain Rait's detachments, two and three officers being quartered together in one room.

To prepare for the officers and men of the Royal Engineers and of the Control and Army Service Corps expected by the next outward mail, I have ordered the 2nd West India Regiment to leave the Castle, and encamp on Connor's Hill, some time since reported by Colonel Harley as a cool and healthy spot; and, in order to increase the healthiness of the camp, only four men will be placed in each tent, and the officers' tents will be floored with planking which I have purchased here.

I need scarcely inform you, Sir, that nothing is of greater importance in war, than accurate knowledge of the theatre of operations and good information of the enemy's position and movements. In both these vital points I found here a most lamentable deficiency. No such thing as an Intelligence Department existed; and there was absolutely no machinery for obtaining information. The very position of the village where the Ashantees are supposed to be in camp, was but vaguely known; and the force of the Ashantees variously estimated at from 4,000 to 40,000.

I have taken steps to remedy this serious defect; and I intend to leave no stone unturned in my efforts to procure information.

I have placed the entire duty of obtaining information in the hands of an intelligent and experienced officer of the Quartermaster-General's Department (Captain Buller 60th Rifles). He is engaged in forming a corps of interpreters for service here, and with the officers employed on special service with the natives. He has already placed himself in communication with all those persons who are known to have at any time afforded trustworthy information from the traders coming coastward from the interior.

He has examined such Ashanti prisoners as were here on our arrival or have since been brought in, and is endeavouring to obtain spies among the Assins, the only people capable of speaking Ashanti without betraying themselves as strangers.

Time has not yet permitted of any complete series of reports being received and compared; but the balance of the statements is to the effect that the Ashantees, to the number of 40,000, are in camp at Mampon and Jooquah, about four hours' journey (say 15 miles) in a north-westerly direction from Cape Coast Castle. The prisoners brought in since our arrival, are more or less emaciated; this confirms the report that the enemy are short of supplies. Dysentery is reported as prevailing in their camp, but not small-pox.

I have heard that the Ashantees receive supplies from this place by way of Elmina, and that Boitoo, one of the Elmina Kings, is in their camp. The route by which these supplies reach them has been indicated to me, and I have instructed Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, V.C., commanding at Elmina, to send for the chiefs of these villages, and tell them that unless they stop the transport of supplies to the Ashantees, I shall attack and punish them.

As to the future movements of the Ashantees, we have received reports that they are meditating retreat across the Prah, having cut a new road through the bush from Mampon to the Prahsue road, a little above Mansue. There is some persistency in this

report, and it tallies with a report from Secondee, that the detachments of Ashantees there had received orders to do what damage they can and then retire.

But, on the other hand, a report said to be from an authentic source, arrived last night, to the effect that large reinforcements had crossed the Prah, and that the Ashantees intended to attack Cape Coast Castle from the eastward, *viâ* Saltpond and Anamaboo. This corresponds with the reports to the same purport sent to me by Captain Glover.

Intimately connected with the above question of intelligence, is the knowledge of the topography of the country. I have placed this duty specially under another officer of the Quartermaster-General's Department (Captain Huyshe, R.B.) He has gone out on the main road to the Prah, and has sent me in a sketch of the road as far as Dunquah, about twenty-one miles from this. I expect on his return a survey of the road as far as my most advanced post at Yancoomassie, and of the various positions along the route.

An officer, Lieutenant Hart, 31st Regiment, has been detached to assist Captain Huyshe, and has surveyed the greater portion of the country about Cape Coast as far as Elmina.

I have requested officers commanding stations to encourage their officers to make surveys in their vicinity, but not to approve of unnecessary exposure to the sun.

Sketches have already been received of the greater part of the country between Cape Coast, Napoleon, and Elmina; some of these are herewith inclosed, and others shall be forwarded as soon as they can be copied.* All sketches are on a scale of 2 inches to a mile for the roads, and 4 inches to a mile for positions.

In view of the proximity of a large Ashanti force, and of the possibility of an attack upon this place, and also in consideration of the belief, here universal, that everything done at this station is immediately reported to the Ashantis, I have been taking measures for increasing the power of local defence.

The outposts at present established are as follows:—

1. At Abbaye, some three or four miles to the south of Mampon, a detachment of 2 officers and 100 non-commissioned officers and men of the 2nd West India Regiment and 119 Native Volunteers.

2. At Napoleon, about six miles to the south-east of Abbaye, and about six miles from Cape Coast, on the Abbaye road, 1 officer and 48 non-commissioned officers and men of the 2nd West India Regiment.

3. At Accroful, on the Dunquah road, about twelve miles north of Cape Coast, 1 officer and 49 non-commissioned officers and men of the 2nd West India Regiment.

4. At Yancoomassie and Dunquah, 1 officer (special service) and 15 armed police.

These detached posts are in communication with each other, and are directed to protect themselves by patrols.

Being most anxious to make a good road to the Prah at the earliest possible date, I propose, on the arrival of the detachment of 150 Houssas, which I expect from Lagos, to place them under the orders of Lieutenant Gordon, 98th Regiment, who has moved on from Dunquah to Yancoomassie that he may protect the head of the road while it is being made. The existing road, which had been reported to me practicable for artillery, turns out to be hardly so good as I had hoped.

Captain Huyshe reports one stream to be crossed of fifty yards wide and hip deep. As I am expecting some Royal Engineer Officers to arrive by the mail now due I shall employ them, as soon as there is a sufficiency of hut accommodation erected here, to make a proper road, by means of their skilled labourers and others.

In regard to the more immediate defence of Cape Coast, I have received a report from Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, Royal Marine Artillery, whom I have placed in command of the troops at Cape Coast Castle and its immediate vicinity, and charged with the responsibility for the local defence. He proposes a system of defence by the occupation and strengthening of the small hills surrounding the town, and by the landing of the Royal Marines and blue jackets, and some rifled guns and rockets from the ships of Her Majesty's fleet in case of dire necessity, and by clearing the bush in the surrounding valleys.

After examining the plan I have approved of it, and I have arranged with the Senior Naval Officer, from whom I have in all things and at all times received the most cordial and complete assistance, for the landing of the marines and sailors in case we should hoist the danger signal.

The plan contemplates the employment of the 150 Houssas, and I intend to land them at Elmina for the present, not sending them out to Dunquah or Yancoomassie until I have more definite information than the present conflicting rumours. The necessity for

* Will be sent next mail.

their immediate presence at Dunquah will, I hope, be avoided by the speedy arrival at that point of the native levies under the kings, as I have ordered them to make Dunquah their point of assembly, and intend establishing a large camp there. I have abolished the appointment of Brigade-Major on the West Coast of Africa, rendered superfluous by the arrival of my head-quarter staff, and placed Major Lazenby, late 100th Regiment, on the list of officers employed on special service.

I have authorized the issue of six months field allowance to all officers on the Gold Coast, and ordered them to supply themselves immediately with everything necessary to enable them to take the field. Those who have already received three months' field allowance have now had it made up to six months.

As regards other local questions, sanitary measures claim the first place.

On my arrival here I found the Sanitary Committee had ceased to exist or, at all events, to exercise its functions. It is impossible to describe the foul stench which arose from the exposed heaps of ordure at the edge of the town, more especially those close to the ponds, from which the natives draw their supplies of water, by the side of the road to Dunquah. I have had these heaps buried, and I formed a Sanitary Committee, consisting of the Principal Medical Officer, a Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, and the Colonial Surveyor, with orders to prepare a full report, from personal observation, as to sanitary improvement that they would suggest being made for the benefit of this station.

This Committee held its first meeting yesterday, and I am expecting their Report to-day. I will stringently enforce whatever measures they may consider necessary for the health of the town by means of the native police. When they have reported, a standing Sanitary Committee will be appointed

Steps have already been taken to clear and burn the bush on the neighbouring heights, and to make all ready for the establishment of camps there, if this should become necessary or desirable.

I have authorized the reception into the military hospital of any men of the Sierra Leone detachment of artificers who may become sick, but their pay is to be stopped during their stay in hospital.

The armed police, under the command of Captain Thompson, Queen's Bays, are of great service here. While employed in the field, or occupying outposts, I have desired that they may be considered as a portion of the military force, and instructed Captain Thompson to communicate with the military authorities on all questions of establishing, withdrawing from, strengthening or reducing posts. Previously to my arrival the advanced post of the troops was independent of the military authorities.

I have great pleasure in informing you that all the officers who accompanied me to the Gold Coast are in good health and in high spirits.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY, *Major-General.*

The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for War,
War Office.

Inclosure 2 in No. 168.

Sir, *Cape Coast Castle, October* 9, 1873.

IN continuation of my despatch of the 7th instant, I have the honour to inform you that I have received by the mail steamer, which arrived last night, a pressing despatch from Captain Glover, R.N., from Accra, to the effect that the Chief of Aduna, in Aquapim, the King's head War Captain, had brought in the following news:—

An Ashanti deserter, who had deserted about three weeks ago, had been one of the force sent down to reinforce the Ashanti Army in the Fanti country; this force comprised the whole remaining force of Ashanti, about 12,000 men, or more, leaving only a body-guard of 2,000 men at Coomassie for the King.

Captain Glover was expecting the arrival of the deserter to-day. He is still at Accra, and informs me that he hopes to be on the Volta in about a fortnight, and will undertake minor operations against the Awoonah and Aquamoo tribes, and then endeavour to open communications with the northern tribes.

As my instructions from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies are to summon the King of Ashanti before undertaking serious operations against him, I shall, in the course of the present week, forward to him a Proclamation, of which I have sent a copy to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, giving the King an opportunity of withdrawing his forces, and making reparation for the injuries he has inflicted. Considering it most important that time for an answer to be received should be allowed to

elapse, I have directed Captain Glover not to undertake any offensive operations on a large scale without my authority. Captain Glover has acknowledged the receipt of these instructions.

I have detached the following officers on special service with the Kings who have gone out to raise their men:—

1. To King Ed-doo of Mankessin, at Mankessin, Major Lazenby, 100th Regiment.
2. To Ammono of Annamaboo, at Annamaboo, Captain Godwin, 103rd Fusiliers.
3. To King Tchiboo of Assin, at Domonassie, Captain Bromhead, 24th Regiment.
4. To King Aquassie Kay of Denkerah, at Domonassie, Lieutenant Hearle, R.M.L.I.
5. To Chief Solomon Awoosie of Domonassie, at Domonassie, Sub-Lieutenant Filliter, 2nd West India Regiment.
6. To King Amfoo Ottoo of Abra, at Dunquah, Lieutenant Pollard, R.N.
7. To King Asano of Yamolanza, to Yamolanza, Sub-Lieutenant Lang, R.N.
8. To Quassie Ancama of Assaiboo, to Assaiboo, Sub-Lieutenant Corkran, R.N.

I must point out that I am in such want of officers, that I have been obliged to employ on this service an officer of the Royal Marines, and three officers of the Royal Navy, whom Captain Fremantle has kindly placed at my disposal. I have now altogether four officers of the Royal Marine Light Infantry on shore; seriously reducing the number of officers available for duty with them, in the event of my finding it necessary to land them for the defence of this place; and Captain Fremantle has informed me that he can only place the three naval officers temporarily at my disposal, begging me not to send them far away from Cape Coast Castle, as their services may at any time be required.

In regard to the 2nd West India Regiment, I have been compelled to employ one officer from them, but I cannot expect further assistance from them, there being no valuable officer available.

Owing to the removal of the Houssas from this station by Captain Glover, the 2nd West India Regiment has been separated for detached duties to such an extent that there are not a hundred men together fit for duty at any one place; and it would be an immense advantage to me if you would send the 1st West India Regiment to this station at the earliest possible date. I have the honour to invite your special attention to this request.

Since I wrote on the 7th instant, Lieutenant Bolton, 1st West India Regiment, has returned from Accra with 23 artificers and 3 interpreters, whom he has engaged there. He proceeds to-day to Winnebah, in a steam-launch, which Captain Fremantle, whose most hearty co-operation I must again acknowledge, has placed at my disposal for this purpose. He has orders to enlist fighting men.

I yesterday dispatched Captain Thompson, Queen's Bays, to Dixcove, with orders to enlist as many fighting men as possible. He is then to proceed to the Wassaw country, the King's sword-bearer accompanping him from this; and is to impress upon the Kings and Chiefs the necessity of co-operating with me in order to put an end to the Ashanti invasion, and insure a lasting peace.

He has been provided with presents of money and trade guns; and he will urge the advance of the Wassaw forces in the direction of Prahsue. He is authorized to offer the Kings 100*l.* for every 1,000 fighting men brought to the Prah, half at once, and half at the end of the war. He will also endeavour to obtain a contingent of 200 fighting men from these tribes to serve with me under the immediate control of my own officers.

Captain Thompson will also, if possible, communicate by letter with the King of Idenkerah, and endeavour to procure his co-operation.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY, *Major-General.*

The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for War,
War Office.

Inclosure 3 in No. 168.

Sir, *War Office, November* 11, 1873.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 7th ultimo, which had been delayed by the non-arrival of the "Soudan" until the night of the 7th instant.

I have read with interest, and have considered with His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-chief, the account you give of the various military measures which you have taken, and which appear to be in all respects judicious. I approve the

arrangement you have made with respect to the issue of field allowance, and of the engagement you have made for the transport necessary for Her Majesty's forces under your command.

With reference to the native levies which you are proposing to raise, I have communicated the despatch now under acknowledgment to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who will give you his instructions on the subject.

Separate communications have been addressed to you by the Surveyor-General of the Ordnance on the subject of military stores and supplies of food; and I am sure it is unnecessary for me to impress upon you the necessity of furnishing timely notice of, and, as far as possible, detailed requisitions for, any supplies of food which your engagements of native levies, whether of fighting men, or of artificers, may render it necessary to provide.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

Major-General Sir G. J. Wolseley, C.B., K.C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.
Cape Coast Castle.

Inclosure 4 in No. 168.

Sir, *War Office, November* 11, 1873.

WITH reference to the wish expressed in your despatch of the 9th ultimo, received by this mail for the 1st West India Regiment, or a portion of it, to be sent to you at the earliest possible date, I have informed you in my despatches of the 6th and 17th ultimo that the possibility of your making this request, either as a reinforcement or as a relief has been anticipated, and I have stated to you the measures which have been taken in consequence.

The transport which conveys the wing of the 97th Regiment to Jamaica sailed on the 7th instant, and will arrive at Jamaica on or about the 27th instant. I have sent orders by telegraph for the six companies to be put on board at once on her arrival, and she will probably leave Jamaica for Cape Coast about the 1st proximo.

It is desirable that you should make arrangements for the occupation by Houssas or other forces indigenous to the coast during the next sickly season of as many of the stations on the coast as possible, and for the return to Jamaica of a corresponding portion of the West India regiments.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

Major-General Sir G. J. Wolseley, C.B., K.C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 169.

Colonial Office to Messrs. Swanzy.

Gentlemen, *Downing Street, November* 12, 1873.

WITH reference to recent correspondence, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you, for your information, an extract from a letter from the Senior Naval Officer of the West Coast of Africa respecting your vessel, the "Bryn-y-Mor."*

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 170.

Colonial Office to Crown Agents.

Gentlemen, *Downing Street, November* 13, 1873.

IN reply to your letter of the 10th instant,† I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to convey to you his approval of the satisfactory arrangements which you have made for procuring and forwarding, in accordance with his Lordship's instructions, the arms and supplies for Captain Glover therein referred to.

* No. 152. † No. 163.

I am to authorise you to procure the 80,000 rounds of ammunition for the double-barrelled breech-loading guns, of the kind you propose, at a cost of 418*l.*

Lord Kimberley thinks that the amount of beads already contracted for is sufficient for the present, and no more need be ordered until a further requisition is received from Captain Glover.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 171.

War Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *War Office, November* 13, 1873.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to acquaint you, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley that, in order to establish more speedy communication with the Gold Coast, now that the Brazilian cable has failed, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have offered to station a fast dispatch-vessel at Madeira to run to Lisbon on the arrival of the African mail-steamers, should they bring telegraphic despatches from Cape Coast, and that Mr. Cardwell has accepted their Lordship's offer.

I am to add that Mr. Cardwell has requested Earl Granville to cause Her Britannic Majesty's Consuls at Lisbon and Madeira, to be instructed to forward by the dispatch-vessel in question, so soon as she shall have arrived, or, in her absence, by the mail steamers of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, calling at both places, any Government messages passing between this country and the authorities on the West Coast of Africa which they may receive.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LANSDOWNE.

No. 172.

Messrs. Swanzy to the Earl of Kimberley.

My Lord, 122, *Cannon Street, November* 13, 1873.

IN reply to the statement of Captain Fremantle that the "Bryn-y-Mor" had landed quantities of lead at Assinee, we beg leave to say that the "Bryn-y-Mor" had on board only 50 kegs in all, of which 34 were purchased by Captain Glover, R.N., for the use of Her Majesty's Government. We do not know if any were landed at Grand Bassam, or how many were landed at Assinee, but we infer that our own people and Amatifous men were preparing to resist the Appolonians, referred to in the extract we forwarded to your Lordship on the 10th instant.

As to the statement that the "Bryn-y-Mor" was hanging about the coast with powder, &c., on board, we reply, our trade is carried on entirely between Grand Bassam and Whydah, and we ask your Lordship how we are to dispose of our valuable cargoes, of which guns and powder always form a very small proportion, if we do not approach the coast; moreover, Colonel Harley may perhaps tell your Lordship that the Fantees bought most of their supplies from us, and also that our agent offered to him for the use of the Government all arms and ammunition as they arrived by our various ships. We have good cause to regret they were not accepted and issued, for they were, my Lord, sadly wanted by the protected natives.

We have, &c.
(Signed) F. & A. SWANZY.

No. 173.

Colonial Office to Treasury.

Sir, *Downing Street, November* 14, 1873

WITH reference to your letter of the 1st September last, and to that from this Department of the 22nd of that month,* I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to for-

* Nos. 3 and 10.

ward herewith, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, copies of further accounts from the Crown Agents for the Colonies of their expenditure in respect of Captain Glover's expedition to the Volta. These accounts include the expenditure already communicated to their Lordships on the 22nd September, and they apparently also cover the great bulk of the liabilities of which an estimate was at the same time sent.

2. It will be seen that—

	£	s.	d.
The total outlay up to the end of October has been	15,995	9	0
To this has to be added the following items—			
Supplies to the steamer "Lady of the Lake" at Lisbon	95	9	8
Ditto ditto, Teneriffe	60	7	9
Ditto ditto, St. Vincent	137	9	6
Cost of gin about to be sent, say	250	0	0
Total	16,538	15	11

Their Lordships will perceive that this amount is more by 4,538*l.* than the 12,000*l.* which was placed at the disposal of this Office in their letter of 1st September last.

3. In explanation of this excess, I am to observe that the cost of purchasing, repairing, and fitting out the "Lady of the Lake" (the steamer for the navigation of the Volta) proved to be considerably more than the amount of 4,000*l.*, which was specified in the letter from this Office of the 20th August last,* and to the excess has to be added the value of the stores which it was desirable to put on board in this country, instead of leaving them to be purchased on the Coast, or subsequently sent out from England.

4. There has also to be added 675*l.* as the cost of purchasing and sending out 200 tons of patent fuel for the use of the steamer and steam-launches on the Coast. Supplies of general stores (including handcuffs, camp-forges, &c.), filters, rice, and engine-oil, have also had to be provided on a requisition forwarded by Captain Glover from Sierra Leone when he was on his way to the Gold Coast. A considerable sum has also to be expended on freight, insurance, and miscellaneous charges, and it must be anticipated that some further outlay that cannot now be particularized will still occur. Besides the above expenses, payments will have to be made in this country for the salary of Captain Glover, and for passages of officers and men from Lagos to Accra. These are, however, not taken into account on the present occasion, as they are considered to be charges against the amount which was placed at Captain Glover's disposal.

5. In these circumstances, I am to request that their Lordships will be so good as to increase the amount placed at the disposal of this Department by 5,000*l.*, which will be sufficient for the immediate requirements of this Service.

6. Their Lordships are aware that the expenditure which has already been mentioned in this letter does not include any of the outlay for the Expedition which has been defrayed by the Admiralty or War Office. Those Departments were requested some weeks ago to furnish information on this point, but the only particulars which have yet reached Lord Kimberley are contained in the claim from the Admiralty for 5,611*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, which accompanies this letter. The claim apparently relates only to the provisions which were included in the requisition made by Captain Glover before he left this country. Further claims may be expected from the Admiralty for the cost of the steam-launches and other services which were included in the same requisition.

7. I am to request that their Lordships will decide (if they have not already done so) whether these expenses, and the further claims of the Admiralty and War Office, are to fall on the Parliamentary Vote which it is proposed to take for the expenses of Captain Glover's Expedition, and, if their decision should be in the affirmative, that the sum requisite to meet the present claim of the Admiralty may be placed to the credit of this Department.

I am, &c.
(Signed) R. H. MEADE.

No. 174.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, November* 15, 1873.

WITH reference to the despatches from Colonel Harley and Captain Glover, noted in the margin,† I transmit to you, for your information and for communication to Captain Glover, a copy of a letter from the Crown Agents,‡ reporting the arrangements they have

* No. 59 of Command Paper No. 2 of March 1874.
† September 23, No. 76; October 1, No. 102; October 4, No. 104. ‡ No. 68.

made for forwarding to Accra certain arms and supplies, together with a copy of the answer which I have caused to be returned thereto.*

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 175.

Messrs. Swanzy to the Earl of Kimberley.

My Lord, 122, *Cannon Street, November* 15, 1873.

WITH reference to our recent correspondence with your Lordship's Department, regarding guns and gunpowder, which we are in the habit of shipping to the West Coast of Africa in the way of our trade, and which we are most unjustly accused by the Naval authorities on the coast of supplying to the Ashantees, we have prepared a correct and true statement from our books of the value of all merchandize exported by us to the West Coast during the past two years; and have also exhibited the value of guns and gunpowder contained therein, which we beg to inclose herein for your Lordship's perusal, with the view of placing before your Lordship in a concise form their relative value to that of our general export trade, consisting chiefly of manufactured cotton fabrics; and we venture to ask your Lordship whether it is at all reasonable to suppose that we would commit any act, calculated, however remote, to place in the hands of the Ashantees the means to continue this war, which ruins our commerce, for the sake of disposing of such an insignificant item in our export.

We have, &c.
(Signed) F. & A. SWANZY,
Per D. D. Harries.

Inclosure 1 in No. 175.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Exports by Messrs. F. and A. Swanzy, of London.

Year.	Gunpowder.						Guns.				Total Value, inclusive.		
	Barrels.	Equal Kegs.	Value.				No.	Value.					
			£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1872..	1,850	15,199	4,298	19	0		7,630	3,652	16	3	126,308	0	3
1873 (November 10th)	1,715	11,840	4,047	3	4		9,299	4,433	6	7	116,485	7	5
From 1st January, 1872, to date ..	3,565	27,039	8,346	2	4		16,929	8,086	2	10	242,793	7	8

(Signed) F. & A. SWANZY.

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* No. 170.

Inclosure 2 in No. 175.

Total Value of Merchandize shipped to West Coast of Africa, including Guns and Gunpowder, for the year 1872.

Ship.	Date.	Gunpowder.			Guns.		Remarks.	Total Value of Exports.
		Barrels.	Equal Kegs.	Value.	No.	Value.		
				£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Bryn-y-Nor ..	Jan. 4	250	1,700	550 0 0	400	200 0 0	.. ..	7,370 8 8
Soudan, s.s. ..	,, 11	..	..	..	800	360 0 0	.. ..	1,110 2 9
Biafra, s.s. ..	,, 24	..	..	..	200	90 0 0	.. ..	4,414 17 8
Dromo	Feb. 29	374	3,020	852 3 0	250	137 1 3	1,000 Snider cartridges included	4,791 5 6
Africa	,, 28	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	295 15 0
Margaretta ..	Mar. 9	..	..	..	..	..	Spirits, &c., Rotterdam..	3,850 15 5
Lagos, s.s. ..	,, 23	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	2,042 12 4
Soudan, s.s. ..	April 13	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	2,682 6 1
Harriet.. ..	,, 19	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	140 6 1
Biafra, s.s. ..	,, 26	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	904 17 1
Benin, s.s. ..	,, 29	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	500 8 4
Africa, s.s. ..	May 29	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	1,279 3 5
Royal Irish ..	June 10	426	3,559	1,015 11 6	2,450	1,140 2 6	.. ..	19,573 10 1
Mandingo, s.s...	,, 11	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	2,694 10 1
Mette	,, 29	..	..	..	..	..	Spirits, &c., Rotterdam..	2,768 4 6
Biafra, s.s. ..	July 11	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	2,814 2 2
Astarte.. ..	,, 25	300	2,620	687 10 0	1,500	721 5 0	.. ..	18,081 11 4
Volta, s.s. ..	Aug. 5	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	2,153 12 7
Yoruba, s.s. ..	,, 23	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	3,116 15 4
Tom	,, 31	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	940 11 11
Calabar, s.s. ..	Sept. 11	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	3,219 6 9
Lagos, s.s. ..	,, 23	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	1,536 18 7
Bryn-y-Nor ..	,, 30	300	2,300	715 8 4	2,080	1,004 7 6	.. ..	11,622 9 4
Alice	Oct. 5	..	..	..	..	..	Spirits, &c., Hamburgh..	4,000 2 0
Biafra, s.s. ..	,, 11	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	4,456 7 4
Liberia, s.s. ..	,, 18	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	486 18 5
Benin, s.s. ..	,, 30	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	3,454 12 7
Karen, s.s. ..	,, 31	..	..	..	..	..	Spirits, &c., Rotterdam..	3,963 5 7
Yoruba, s.s. ..	Nov. 11	161	1,610	385 1 2	..	..	.. ..	4,729 1 7
Nigretia, s.s. ..	,, 29	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	992 13 3
Loanda, s.s. ..	Dec. 5	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	28 14 0
Africa, s.s. ..	,, 11	39	390	93 5 0	..	..	.. ..	120 17 10
Catherine ..	,, 11	..	..	..	..	..	Spirits, &c., Hamburgh..	4,684 0 11
Soudan, s.s. ..	,, 30	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	1,486 15 9
Total ..		1,850	15,199	4,298 19 0	7,630	3,652 16 3	.. ..	126,308 0 3

Inclosure 3 in No. 175.

TOTAL Value of Merchandize shipped to West Coast, Africa, including Guns and Gunpowder, for the Year 1873.

Ship.	Date.	Gunpowder.			Guns.		Remarks.	Total Value of Exports.
		Barrels.	Equal Kegs.	Value.	No.	Value.		
				£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Kentish Lass ..	Jan. 4	240	1,340	561 6 8	..	..	.. ..	11,111 4 11
Biafra, s.s. ..	,, 11	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	368 19 9
Calabar, s.s. ..	,, 31	..	..	..	880	420 15 0	.. ..	3,507 17 11
Royal Irish ..	Feb. 6	375	2,240	879 13 4	2,045	996 4 4	.. ..	21,778 11 10
Yoruba, s.s. ..	,, 11	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	373 2 11
Volta, s.s. ..	,, 17	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	108 8 9
Nigretia, s.s. ..	Mar. 4	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	140 11 4
Loanda, s.s. ..	,, 5	..	..	..	80 (fuzee) 60 (Sniders)	173 9 6	This shipment included 6,000 Snider cartridges	577 2 1
Benin, s.s. ..	,, 11	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	833 8 4
Bonny, s.s. ..	,, 17	..	..	..	400	..	Including 6,000 flints for locks	763 6 3
Africa, s.s. ..	,, 29	..	..	..	25	..	Including 100 Infantry swords	2,179 2 1
Mette	April 4	..	..	..	..	..	Spirits, &c., from Hamburgh	3,385 2 0
Liberia, s.s. ..	,, 5	..	..	..	380	171 9 6	.. ..	684 8 6
Biafra, s.s. ..	,, 10	..	..	..	300	150 15 0	200 of these with bayonets	655 1 0
Congo, s.s. ..	,, 17	..	..	..	300	154 17 6	300 ,, ,,	176 9 3
Calabar, s.s. ..	,, 23	..	..	..	..	..	Including 200 dozen matchets	130 11 1
Yoruba, s.s. ..	May 13	..	..	..	480	236 8 0	Including 80 sets of accoutrements	3,977 12 8
Loanda, s.s. ..	June 5	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	1,243 12 10
Bonny, s.s. ..	,, 24	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	2,649 9 6
Alligator ..	,,	450	3,260	1,027 0 0	..	..	.. ..	8,472 11 6
Africa, s.s. ..	July 1	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	257 4 2
Liberia, s.s. ..	,, 5	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	25 14 5
Bryn-y-Nor ..	,, 12	300	2,000	696 13 4	1,570	759 13 0	.. ..	18,595 0 9
Biafra, s.s. ..	,, 11	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	741 4 11
Congo, s.s. ..	,, 18	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	571 16 3
Senegal, s.s. ..	Aug. 5	..	..	..	..	..	Including 6 Officers' swords	3,299 14 0
Volta, s.s. ..	,, 18	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	363 19 9
Ethiopia, s.s. ..	,, 30	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	355 9 10
Loanda, s.s. ..	Sept. 5	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	275 3 9
Ambrize, s.s. ..	,, 11	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	726 11 2
Roquelle, s.s. ..	,, 17	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	136 4 3
Kentish Lass ..	,, 25	350	3,000	882 10 0	1,705	824 11 3	Including 66 pistols and cartridges	19,549 16 5
Primula ..	Oct. 4	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	6,500 11 2
Liberia, s.s. ..	,,	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	380 4 6
Emulous ..	,, 20	..	..	..	1,008 (carbines)	352 16 0	Including 200,000 percussion caps	1,565 14 1
Volta, s.s. ..	Nov. 5	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	24 3 6
Total to date..	..	1,715	11,840	4,047 3 4	9,299	4,433 6 7	.. ..	116,485 7 5

No. 176.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Pope Hennessy.

Sir, *Downing Street, November* 15, 1873.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 18th September,* on the subject of certain statements made by Colonel Harley respecting your conduct towards the King of Elmina. I have to request that you will state the grounds on which you have made the observation in the last paragraph of your despatch, "that the promises made by you in the name of the Queen to the King of Elmina, and on which the transfer took place, have been broken by the British authorities since you left the Gold Coast.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY

* No. 115.

No. 177.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received November 17.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, October 15, 1873.*

I HAVE the honour to report the result of an operation which I yesterday undertook against hostile tribes in the neighbourhood of Elmina.

On arriving in this country I found that the Ashantees were established almost within gunshot of our forts near that place.

I ascertained, moreover, that they were drawing supplies from the immediate neighbourhood through the agency of a certain man, Boitoo, who is now in the Ashantee camp. Moreover, marauding parties did not fear to approach the town whenever, as frequently happened, special circumstances lead them to hope that they would be able to escape without serious loss. They had recently fired on my surveying parties within a few miles of the town itself. This state of things was mischievous in many ways.

At a time when we are endeavouring to inspire confidence in the natives we could not afford to have our flag insulted with impunity.

It was important to cut off from the Ashantees—and from the tribes along the coast, with whom they had entered into an alliance—all means of obtaining munitions of war from Elmina.

I am most anxious, however, in all cases to avoid hostile action against any tribes without giving them full opportunity for expressing contrition, and for returning to the allegiance they have sworn to Her Majesty.

I therefore summoned to appear before me at Elmina the Chiefs of the tribes round Elmina which had been conspiring with the Ashantees.

I received no official answer from them, but ascertained that they had sent to the main camp of the Ashantees at Mampon to ask what they were to do. I knew further, that the reply given to them had been that "the English might pretend to be very brave, but that the Ashantees were braver," that "they need have no fear of the English, who would not dare to attack them in the bush whilst they were under protection of the Ashantee army." They were in fine to ignore my summons.

It became evident to me that unless contempt for our threats or promises was to be allowed to spread throughout the country, and unless the Kings and Chiefs were to believe that punishment would never be inflicted upon those who broke their oaths of allegiance, that all had so lately sworn, the emporiums of a secret and hostile traffic must be destroyed. The villages, when attacked, were not inhabited by women and children, but in all, especially in Essaman, were found large stores of powder, rum, and other supplies for the Ashantee army.

A single child was found in one of the villages, and was taken care of by one of my officers.

I have ever since my arrival here wished for an opportunity to strike a blow against the Ashantees in our neighbourhood, which should inspire confidence in the friendly, and remove from the hostile, the impression that our men cannot act in the bush.

All details had been previously settled by me in a personal interview which I had on the 11th with Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, V.C., commanding at Elmina. I had desired Lieutenant-Colonel Wood to surround Elmina with a cordon of police during the night of the 13th instant, in order that no information might pass in or out. The troops at Elmina were ordered to be ready to start at daybreak to replace those at Cape Coast Castle supposed to have left for the Volta. All the available force of this station (strength as per margin*) was embarked on the evening of the 14th instant on board of Her Majesty's ship "Decoy." These were temporarily replaced in the garrison by sailors kindly placed at my disposal for that purpose by Captain Fremantle. At 9 o'clock I, myself, with a portion of my staff, embarked on board the "Barracouta," to which ship the marines from Her Majesty's ship "Simoom" had been transferred in the evening. At about 4 o'clock we landed, and were joined by Lieutenant-Colonel Wood and the force at Elmina. The landing was unfortunately somewhat delayed, as most of the troop-boats stranded on the bar at the mouth of the river.

At 5.30 A.M. we marched upon Essaman, a town about five miles north-west of Elmina, and attacked it about 7 o'clock in the morning, meeting with a somewhat vigorous resistance, during the course of which I regret to say that Colonel McNeill, V.C., C.M.G., was seriously, though I have every reason to hope, not dangerously wounded. Captain Fremantle, R.N., was also wounded, but his wound did not prevent him from continuing to superintend, as he had previously done, the action of the artillery, nor from marching

* 2 captains, 1 subaltern, 9 sergeants, 5 corporals, 1 drummer, and 78 privates.

with us to the end of the day. Our casualties, of which I inclose details, were few. We took the place and destroyed it.

I then marched at once for Amquana, a village on the sea-beach, about five miles from Essaman; we entirely destroyed it and sent back from there our wounded direct to Elmina. The men had had a very exhausting march through the bush, where the badness and extreme narrowness of the paths rendered all progress as fatiguing as it was slow. I therefore considered it advisable not to take on to Akimfo and Ampinee more Europeans than could be avoided. The marines were therefore left at Amquana to keep open our communications with Elmina until my return. A few volunteers from them, however, marched on with us.

According to previous arrangement between Captain Fremantle and myself the ships had been shelling Akimfo for two hours.

The blue-jackets from Her Majesty's ships "Argus" and "Decoy," under the command of Commander Luxmoore and Lieutenant-Commander Hext, joined us on the march to Akimfo and proved a valuable addition to our force. Our combined attack, thanks to the previous work done by the ships, met with comparatively little resistance; we took and destroyed the village.

We now marched upon Ampinee, where we met with a somewhat serious opposition from bodies of the enemy posted in the neighbouring bush. On the beach, in front of the town, was the corpse of one of our friendly natives that had been recently decapitated, the right hand having also been hacked off.

Having most successfully accomplished the objects I had in view, the sailors and marines from Her Majesty's ship "Argus" and "Decoy" reimbarked at Ampinee, the troops remaining there to cover the embarkation until all were safely in their boats. The column then marched leisurely along the beach to Elmina.

All the operations were conducted by Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, V.C., in accordance with his instructions to my entire satisfaction.

The medical arrangements personally superintended by Deputy Surgeon-General Home, V.C., C.B., and the control arrangements were most satisfactory.

I cannot too strongly express my sense of the cordiality with which Captain Fremantle, R.N., co-operated with me in these operations, nor of the value of the assistance which I received from himself, his officers, and men. I have the honour to inclose a copy of a letter of thanks which I have addressed to him on the subject.

In the strict sense of the words as a military operation I do not attach much importance to this expedition. From a quasi-political and general point of view I can hardly exaggerate the importance which I do attach to it.

The success with which the preparations for the enterprise were concealed, has impressed, as I have been since assured, all the natives with a notion of our possessing just that kind of power which they most dread—the capacity for striking an unexpected blow.

The loss to the Ashantees of a source of supply on which they have hitherto relied will prove serious to them, and it will act all the more powerfully because it will make other tribes along the coast much more cautious in supplying them.

It has been the open boast of the Ashantees ever since the fight at Elmina that, though the white men could beat them in the open, the white men would not dare to fight them in the bush.

Our fight of yesterday was solely in the bush, and they never once held their own against us.

The effect, as encouraging the Fantees and discouraging their enemies, will be, I am assured, very considerable. It is difficult to convey to your Lordship an impression of the extent to which every petty section of this country is divided between small tribes, apparently interlaced with one another in an almost inextricable territorial confusion. It is almost equally difficult to convey an idea of the native fickleness of which I have daily evidence. Hence it happens that, in every part of the country, the petty tribes are, at any given moment the devoted allies of the Power which they believe to be the strongest on the coast. I have every hope that, in this way yesterday's operation will exercise a beneficial effect in all directions.

I am positively assured that, in another respect, the action has been of the utmost importance. Hitherto, many of the tribes have looked upon me simply as a new Governor. They did not realize that I had been sent out to undertake the direct and active conduct of military operations. They have all been crying out, as your Lordship is well aware, for some one to take command of their forces.

In part, this has been a mere excuse for neglecting their own share of the work.

In part, it has been the result of mutual jealousy.

It required no mere words, but something that should impress their imagination, to make them understand that they had no longer this excuse, and that the difficulty was solved. Thus I have every reason to hope—

1st. That those tribes which have hitherto been wavering will now come in to our alliance.

2nd. That there will be an increase in the muster rolls of the tribes which are friendly.

3rd. That a new spirit will be infused into the actual combatants.

4th. That the Ashantees will be proportionately discouraged.

I have the honour to inclose a report by Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, V.C., on the whole of the operations.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY, *Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.*

Inclosure 1 in No. 177.

Return of Casualties among the Troops, Marines and Seamen, from Her Majesty's ships in Action at Essaman, October 14, 1873.

General Staff.—Colonel M'Neill, V.C., C.M.G., gunshot wound, left forearm; very severe.

2nd West India Regiment.—Captain Forbes, wounded by slug, right hand; slight.

Royal Navy.—Captain Fremantle, Her Majesty's ship "Barracouta," gunshot wound, right upper arm; severe.

Non-commissioned Officers and Men.—Royal Marines, Company 44, Private Thomas Walsh, gunshot wound, left forearm; severe. Company 70, Mr. Brodwick, wounded by slug, thigh; severe.

Royal Navy.—Tom Porter (Krooman), gunshot wound, right side of neck; severe. Henry Howard, gunshot wound, left forearm; slight.

Houssa Levy.—James Peters (Interpreter), slug wound, right thigh; slight. Private Tukesa, slug wound, right arm and hands; slight. Private Mahomet Maro, slug wound, left thigh; slight. Private Mourn, slug wound, right thigh; slight. Private Abudu Sheki Sheki, slug wound, penetrating abdomen, right thigh, dangerously; since dead. Corporal Bramia, slug wound, neck; slight. Private Naubaba, slug wounds, penetrating abdomen, dangerously; since dead. Private Grey, slug wound, right forearm; slight. Private Ali Seriki, slug wound, left temple; slight. Private Osuman Guntea, slug wound, right leg; slight. Private Lahau, slug wounds, left foot; slight. Private Marma Maradi, slug wounds, scalp; slight. Private Alafi Afoo, slug wound, neck; slight. Private Musa Bakamin, slug wound, left leg; slight. Private Musa Afo, slug wound, left foot; slight. Private Mora Dama, slug wound, right foot; slight.

Coolies.—Three ammunition carriers slightly wounded.

Recapitulation.

Officers, three wounded; Non-commissioned officers and men, two wounded: Royal Marines.

Non-commissioned officers and men, two wounded: Royal Navy.

Houssa Levy, sixteen wounded, one since dead.

Coolies, three wounded.

(Signed) A. C. HOME,
Deputy Surgeon-General, P.M.O.

Inclosure 2 in No. 177.

Sir, *Cape Coast Castle, October* 15, 1873.

I HAVE the greatest pleasure in offering you my best thanks for the services rendered by yourself, and by the detachment of Royal Marines and of blue jackets from the squadron under your command, in the operations undertaken yesterday against Essaman and Ampinee, the success of which was largely due to the valuable assistance I received from yourself, and the officers and men whom you placed at my disposal.

I shall be much obliged if you will convey to those officers and men my great

satisfaction with their conduct during a long and fatiguing march, and in the presence of the enemy.

I sincerely trust that you may soon recover from the wound which you received while superintending the artillery employed against the village of Essaman, and that it may not in any way interfere with that valuable personal co-operation which you have always so freely afforded me.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator.

Captain Fremantle, R.N.,
Senior Naval Officer, West African Station.

Inclosure 3 in No. 177.

Sir, *Elmina Castle, October* 15, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-chief on the Gold Coast, that, in obedience to his orders, a column composed and formed as under, marched yesterday on Essaman, a village occupied by Ashantees distant about five miles in a north-west direction.

Order of march:—126 Houssas under Lieutenant Richmond—special service; 16, 2nd West India regiment, Lieutenant Eyre—special service; 29 blue jackets under Captain Freemantle, R.N.; a 7-pounder gun carried at first by kroomen, and later in the day by labourers; a rocket tube and ammunition; 10 armed police; 30 labourers with axes under Captain Buller, D.A.Q.M.G.; 20 Royal Marine Artillery under Lieutenant Allen, R.M.A.; 129 Royal Marine Light Infantry under Captain Crease, R.M.; 60 labourers carrying reserve ammunition and hammocks; 124, 2nd West India Regiment; 210 labourers under Captain Forbes, 2nd West India Regiment; 65, 2nd West India Regiment. Chiefs Esservee, Andoor, and 20 Elminas accompanied us as guides.

2. His Excellency intended we should march at 4 A.M.; but the night was dark, it was within two hours of low water, and this rendered the crossing of the bar so tedious that it was 5 o'clock before the column moved off.

3. Our march for the first hour was over a flat marshy plain with occasionally high bush. It was necessary to wade through a marsh knee-deep for 250 yards. Further to the westward the bush became denser. The track had been cleared to an average width of 2 ft. 6 in., although the path clear of stubs was only 8 to 10 inches wide, and this passed at times through defiles covered with bush.

4. At 7.15 A.M. the column was fired on by invisible enemies, generally close at hand; indeed a Houssa shot through the body, must have been almost touched by the gun which caused his death. The advance was continued, and the enemy was driven from Essaman which was burnt down. No property had been removed as the Ashantees were confident we could never reach the village. The destruction of the various villages during the day was greatly accelerated by the number of small stores of gunpowder in the houses.

While the Ashantees were being driven back, Lieutenant Woodgate and some Houssas destroyed the village of Pahie, about one mile on the right of our line of advance.

5. Having rested for half an hour on a small field, surrounded by thick bush twenty feet high, we resumed our march, and after being fired on by some few Ashantees, who were driven off at once, we halted at the ruined village of Inkrapoor, burnt in the native war of 1868. From thence to Amquana our path lay through tall trees, shutting out the sky, with undergrowth, through which, however, we were generally able to see twenty or thirty yards on either side.

6. At 12·30 P.M., Amquana, a village on the coast about four miles west of Elmina, was reached, and burnt. I had myself seen the inhabitants sending supplies to the Ashantees.

7. The soldiers suffered so much from the heat and exhaustion that it appeared undesirable to move on further with the whole force.

8. At 2·15 P.M., having sent to Elmina the wounded, sick, and those officers and men who were most exhausted, we moved westward with the undermentioned troops, who volunteered to go on: 150, 2nd West India Regiment, Captain Brett; 20 Marines, Captain Crease; about 12 blue jackets with the rocket tube, under Lieutenant Maxwell, R.N.; 100 Houssas, under Lieutenant Richmond.

9. At 3 P.M. Captain Hext, Her Majesty's ship "Decoy," landed with some water for us; and Captain Luxmore landed some Marines and small-arm men from the "Argus" and "Decoy," and, with Captain Hext, put himself under my orders.

10. We destroyed Akimfoo (Brau Akinnum) and were burning Ampenee, which is 800 yards further to the westward, when some Ashantees fired on us, and wounded a Houssa.

As we were returning a number of them moving through the bush got to the eastward of us and opened fire; the men from Her Majesty's ships "Argus" and "Decoy" returned the fire and, doing great execution, drove them back; and, a little later, the 2nd West India Regiment, extended on the edge of the bush, covering the re-embarkation of the naval forces, were enabled to fire heavily into a large body of Ashantees, lying in the bush about 150 yards distant.

11. We moved off at 5·20 P.M. and, picking up the Europeans we left at Amquana, reached Elmina about 8 P.M. The men, though much exhausted, came back in regular formation; and not a murmur was heard, though some were certainly six hours without moistening their lips. The distances traversed are estimated at—Elmina to Essaman, five miles; Essaman to Amquana, four miles; Amquana to Ampenee, four miles; Ampenee to Elmina, eight miles: total, twenty-one miles. The marines and the sailors who garrisoned the forts for the day re-embarked last night.

12. The result of yesterday's operations cannot fail to have a very good effect. Last week the Chiefs whose villages were destroyed yesterday were summoned to attend and explain their conduct. They have harboured the Ashantees, and harried the few loyal subjects in this district, the body of one of whom we saw exposed, mutilated and decapitated at Ampenee, The Chiefs declined to come, and relied on the Ashantees' promise of aid and our supposed inability to reach them. It was universally said, "White man never dare come in bush so far as Essaman.

13. From the dead bodies we counted as Essaman, the blood on the paths, and the fact of our being enabled at Ampenee to fire into a mass, it is believed the enemy's loss is considerable. Our own losses are:—Colonel McNeill, V.C., wounded very severely; Captain Fremantle, R.N., woulded slightly; Captain Forbes, 2nd West India Regt., wounded slightly; two Royal Marines, wounded severely; seventeen Houssas (two since dead), five wounded severely, ten slightly, Two Marines who suffered severely from sunstroke are progressing favourably.

14. Although the men of the 2nd West India Regiment are not strong, they did not yesterday suffer in health, mainly owing to the attention of Surgeon-Major Mosse, to whom I am much indebted, not only for his care of the men, but for the assistance which he hourly renders me in my intercourse with the natives.

I have to add that all the weakly men (24 in number) were left behind, and that every man on parade was given a dose of quinine before marching off.

15. His Excellency's plan was kept well secret, but this involved the making of no arrangements till 9.30 P.M., when, the 300 labourers being collected in the Castle, the drawbridge was raised. This necessitated considerable labour all night, which was given most willingly by Lieutenant Allen, R.M.A., Deputy-Commissary G. Coates, and Assistant-Commissary Beardmore.

16. All the commanding officers rendered me every assistance, and the special service officers, Lieutenants Richmond, Woodgate, and Graves, ably led the Houssas.

The most fatiguing and dangerous work done by any one except the Houssas, was well carried out by Lieutenant Eyre (special service), and sixteen men 2nd West India Regiment, with Company Sergeant-Major Foster. Fearing the Houssas, who had been drilled only two days and a half, might leave the track, I directed Lieutenant Eyre to support them, and, if necessary, to form our advanced guard. This became necessary at one time, but when the necessity ceased, he and his party begged to be allowed to act as flankers, and they continued to move through dense bush till Lieutenant Eyre dropped from exhaustion.

17. His Excellency, though present throughout the day, generously allowed me to command; but I must venture respectfully to mention how much I am indebted to him and all his staff for their assistance. I do not particularize their names, for all aided in the somewhat difficult position in which we were placed when fired into from both sides. I deeply regret Colonel McNeill, V.C., having been wounded when gallantly pushing to the front with some Houssas.

18. In conclusion, I wish to give a curious proof of our difficulties in acquiring information of the enemy, and in hiding our own movements. On the 12th, the Dutch Vice-Consul, Mr. Hamil, pointed out to me some Ashantee foragers about a mile and a half off, who had driven Elminas from their gardens. I sent out parties to surround them. When the order reached the police station, a man sitting there ran off through the bush, and was seen by the police warning the Ashantees to retire, his superior local knowledge

enabling him to outstrip the police. Yesterday he was shot dead when fighting in the Ashantee ranks.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EVELYN WOOD, *Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Troops at Elmina.*

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 178.

Governor Berkeley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received November 17.)

Government House, Sierra Leone, October 25, 1873.
(Signed) GEORGE BERKELEY, *Governor-in-chief.*

Sir, *Government House, October 16, 1873.*

WITH reference to your Excellency's despatch of the 27th ultimo, requesting that assistance be afforded to Captain Furse, 42nd Highlanders, and to Lieutenant Saunders, R.A., in enlisting men to serve against the Ashantees, I have the honour to inform you that, on the day after my arrival in the Colony, I had an interview with those officers, at which Captain Cooper was present, as I considered his experience and personal knowledge of the feelings of the neighbouring tribes would be of great value.

2. In accordance with his suggestions, I charged Mr. Smith, the Manager of British Combo, with the duty of ascertaining what prospect there might be of raising men in his district; at the same time I sent messengers to Masambakoke, Chief of Tubarb-Colong, a Marabout, and to Saney, Chief of Fitzgerald Town, a Pagan, both residing on the Ceded Mile, to meet me at once in Bathurst. These Chiefs promised me all the support in their power.

3. Captain Cooper was very sanguine that we should be able to procure a large number of men from Mahmood Dare Bah, the powerful Chief of Baddiboo; I consequently notified to him that I should proceed in the steamer "Sherbro," on Monday, the 5th, to Swarra Cunda Creek, for the purpose of signing the Treaty lately made with him, and of inviting his warriors to take service against the Ashantees.

4. On the forenoon of the 6th I landed from the "Sherbro," accompanied by Captain Furse, Lieutenant Saunders, Captain Cooper, Captain McEwen, commanding the "Sherbro," and the officers of the ship. To make the ceremony of ratifying the Treaty as imposing as possible, I took, as a guard of honour, twenty-eight of the armed police, with their band. We met Mahmood Dare Bah about a mile from the landing-place, and, after the usual complimentary conference, the Treaty was signed in quadruple. I transmit herewith to your Excellency two of the documents, one I left with Mahmood Dare Bah, and the other is retained in my office. The proceedings, which concluded with a salute of seven guns from the "Sherbro," in honour of the Chief, appeared to be perfectly satisfactory to him and to his followers, who must have numbered 1,500 armed men.

5. I then opened the subject of a supply of men to serve at the seat of war. It was not difficult to discover that craft is a leading feature in Mahmood Dare Bah's character; and I felt that great caution was necessary to prevent his receiving the impression that our wish to obtain men was a sign and confession of weakness. I therefore pointed out the glory that would accrue to his warriors from joining in an expedition in conjunction with British troops, commanded by a great General; and the pleasure it would be to them hereafter to be able to boast of having fought side by side with Queen Victoria's soldiers, &c. I regret to say that all I could urge, ably assisted by Captain Cooper, did not elicit from him any definite promise. He argued that he was himself at war; that after the conclusion of his war we could have the services of his men; but that if we required them for action in the immediate neighbourhood, a force could be made available at once. It is evident that the sea voyage is the great obstacle. After a good deal of fencing he agreed, on the proposition of Captain Cooper, to assemble his Council at Noro and to discuss the matter with his head Chiefs, Captain Cooper and Captain Furse volunteering to proceed there in three days to learn the results of their deliberations.

6. We proceeded the same evening on our way to McCarthy's Island. On arriving there we found, from the report of Mr. Tanner and others, that there was little prospect of obtaining men either on the island or in the neighbourhood, the terms not appearing sufficiently remunerative to induce the natives to leave their cultivation. Returning

down the river we landed Captain Furse and Captain Cooper at Swarra Cunda Creek, where, by arrangement with Mahmood Dare Bah, they were to find horses to carry them to Noro. The "Sherbro" returned to Bathurst on the 13th.

7. I have received a report from Mr. Smith, Manager of Combo, to the effect that he has failed to obtain any volunteers in his district. I am hourly expecting the return of Captains Cooper and Furse, and will report the result of their mission in another despatch.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. H. KORTRIGHT, *Administrator.*

His Excellency the Governor-in-chief,
&c. &c. &c.
Sierra Leone.

No. 179.

Governor Berkeley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received November 17.)

Government House, Sierra Leone, October 25, 1873.

(Signed) GEORGE BERKELEY, *Governor-in-chief.*

Sir, *Government House, October 17, 1873.*

WITH reference to my despatch of the 16th instant,* I have the honour to inform you that Captain Cooper returned to Bathurst this morning. I inclose his report in duplicate.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. H. KORTRIGHT, *Administrator.*

His Excellency the Governor-in-chief,
&c. &c. &c.
Sierra Leone.

Inclosure in No. 179.

Sir, *Bathurst, October 17, 1873.*

AGREEABLY with your Excellency's instructions, I proceeded (accompanied by Captain Furse, 42nd Highlanders) on the 11th instant, *viâ*, Suwarracunda, to "Yoro, the capital of Baddiboo, distant, by the route I took, about thirty-seven miles; it being late in the afternoon when I started from Suwarracunda, I did not, therefore, reach my destination until noon of the following day.

On my arrival in the vicinity of the town I was met by a body of armed men and escorted to my quarters: towards evening the Chief Mahmood "Derry Bah paid a visit *sans ceremonie*, and on the following day he called together his principal Chiefs, each attended by a few followers, and held a Council at which both myself and Captain Furse attended. The question of raising volunteers was then discussed, and I argued the matter on several points, being cautious not to lead them to imagine that we were in the slightest degree dependent upon them; the Chief stated that he had consulted those present but they declined going at once as next month was their fasting month, and after that they had their crops to gather. I allowed the first but disputed the second reasons reason for their declining.

The meeting lasted upwards of three hours, when it broke up with no better result.

On my return to my quarters, I received a message from the Chief that he wished to have a private interview with me, I accordingly met him and he expressed his regret at his people being against him, but these I had met were only a few of his army, but the principal cause was owing to the man next in command being in dispute with him.

I now took the opportunity of informing him, that Saney, of Fitzgerald Town, had promised to give over 100 men; this rather shamed him, he bade me good evening, but returned again in an hour's time and said my words had shamed him, and that he had seen his Chiefs since, and that they agreed to go at the end of their fasting (about November 20); he stated that he would at once send to all his territories and call his warriors, and if I gave him twelve days he would in that time let me know how many men he could spare, but I must remember he was at war with the King of Sine, and

* No. 178.

that nYoro was not far from that country; if, he said, my people refuse me, shame will come upon me and I shall cut my throat.

The following day he escorted me a short distance from the town and I returned to Suwarracunda, reaching that place the same night by a shorter route (about thirty miles). I left Suwarracunda on the morning of the 15th, and arrived at Albreda the same day, starting again for Bathurst on the 16th, and which place I reached this morning at 1 A.M.

In my own opinion I think men will be available to proceed to Cape Coast at the end of next month should it not be deemed too late by General Sir Garnet Wolseley.

Trusting your Excellency will perceive I have used my utmost endeavours to procure men, I have, &c.

(Signed) H. T. M. COOPER, *Collector and Treasurer.*

His Excellency C. H. Kortright,
Administrator.

No. 180.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received November* 17.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, October* 17, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a paper from Captain Knapp Barrow, dated Naval and Military Club, 18th September, 1873,* forwarded to me by your direction. Had Captain Barrow's paper been sent to me some months ago, before I had commenced to investigate the various sources of information on the subject of which he writes, I should have received it with gratitude, as coming from an officer who had himself had experience in this country.

Unfortunately, Captain Barrow's modesty has induced him to defer his communication till a time when I have been able to obtain very complete evidence on every point, without exception, as to which Captain Barrow writes. My arrangements would indeed have been tardy had they waited till Captain Barrow had suggested them.

Amongst other matters Captain Barrow supplies me with a certain amount of second-hand evidence as to Prince Ansah's opinions about Ashantee and Coomassie. Prince Ansah is at present at Sierra Leone, and I obtained from him during my stay there evidence which includes all that Captain Barrow supplies, and very much more besides. I am bound to add that I discredit equally the part with which Captain Barrow is acquainted, and the additional matter supplied to me. I have been for months perfectly aware of Prince Ansah's antecedents.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

No. 181.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received November* 17.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, October* 18, 1873.

I INCLOSED to you by the last mail a copy of a summons which I was then intending to send, as soon as possible, to the King of Ashantee, in accordance with the instructions which I received from your Lordship before leaving England. I was, in fact, waiting, before sending the letter, for the arrival of Mr. Freeman, a Missionary, with whose antecedents I believe your Lordship is acquainted.

I hoped, on his arrival, to be able to get the message translated into Fantee, and had prepared the despatch, as your Lordship may have observed, with the intention of drawing the King's attention to the means thus placed at his disposal for verifying the accuracy of the reading of the message.

Unfortunately, Mr. Freeman had no sooner commenced the task of translation, than he ascertained that there was a difficulty in the way of which he seems, in common with others here, to have been unaware beforehand.

The Fantee grammars profess to reproduce in print the equivalent of Fantee sounds. But Mr. Freeman assures me, both on his own authority and on that of the best scholars of the language he has consulted, that the dialect is in a condition so primitive that it is impossible so to place on paper the words used, as to make it certain that a month afterwards even the same man could read with certainty what he had written. It was,

* No. 144 of Command Paper No. 2 of March 1874.

of course, at once obvious that the risk of misconstruction would be much greater if a written translation were attempted, than if it were left to the best interpreters at present at the Ashantee coast to translate an English message.

I have, therefore, necessarily modified the latter portion of my letter.

Mr. Freeman, at the same time, suggested that one or two words in it would be less likely to be accurately translated than others which he suggested. As he is acquainted with the prisoners on whom the work of rendering the summons will fall, I thought it better to accept his suggestions, even though in one or two instances they have somewhat marred sentences which had been considered with some care.

I inclose a copy of the corrected summons, of which three separate copies were sent by three messengers to the Ashantee camp on the 14th, 17th, and 18th respectively. I have now had positive information that two of these have been received and opened by the Chiefs in the camp at Mampon.

I am, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY, *Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.*

Inclosure in No. 181.

Your Majesty, *Government House, Cape Coast, October* 13. 1873.

THE Queen of England has heard with profound concern of your recent doings, by which you have directly violated the Treaty concluded in 1831 between Governor Maclean and the late King of Ashantee.

Her Majesty's successive Governors were engaged in peaceful negotiations with you for the deliverance of strangers whom you had wrongfully seized and were holding captive: yet during the continuance of these negotiations when friends of the prisoners had consented to pay the sum demanded by you for expenses incurred on their account, whilst your Majesty's envoys were still at Cape Coast, suddenly without warning given, or cause alleged, you invaded the territories of Her Majesty's allies and still continue to occupy them. You have killed or driven into slavery all upon whom you could lay hands. You have even attacked Her Majesty's forts. All this you have done whilst professing to the last a desire for Her Majesty's friendship. It were but justice, therefore, that summary punishment should be at once inflicted upon yourself and upon your people.

But the Queen of England as she is strong is patient. Her most Gracious Majesty is willing to believe that evil advisers, or it may be unfaithful messengers, have deceived you. She wishes only well to the great Ashantee people as to all the peoples of Africa. She would be glad to know that peace and happiness were enjoyed by all. She is most anxious for the permanent establishment between your nation and her subjects and allies of those commercial and friendly relations, which are so essential to the well-being of all, and of which in a happier moment your Majesty once wrote that they are "the best support of nations and the principal care of the wisest." She wishes that all misunderstanding or imaginary cause of grievance that may exist in your Majesty's mind should be removed.

She has sent me, therefore, reposing in me her fullest and most gracious confidence to arrange with you for the establishment of a lasting peace. As, however, it is not the custom of our country to discuss terms of peace with one who persists in an attitude of aggression, I have to require as preliminaries to negotiation.

1st. That, by the 12th of November next, you withdraw all your forces from the territories of Her Majesty's allies. 2nd. That you surrender up at once all men, women, and children, of every tribe and people at present in alliance with Her Majesty, whom you have captured. 3rd. That you give guarantees for the payment of ample compensation to all whom you have ill-used.

If you in good faith consent to these conditions I shall be ready to treat with you in a friendly spirit, and to consider any reasonable proposals you may make. But if within twenty days I have not received from you an assurance of your readiness to comply with Her Majesty's wishes, or if you have not, within the date already mentioned, withdrawn all your forces into your own territory beyond the Prah River, having given such guarantees as may satisfy me for the fulfilment of the above-mentioned terms, I hereby warn you to expect the full punishment which your deeds have merited.

Rest well assured that power will not be wanting to that end. I can scarcely believe that you do not know how unequal would be the struggle which you invite.

Her Majesty's dominion reaches far and wide over the earth. Against you or your forefathers she has hitherto never found it necessary to employ more than an insignificant

part of the special forces which guard this petty corner of the vast realms which own her Sovereign.

When you recently assailed her forts, they were held only by a handful of men. Yet your people were repulsed with loss. How then when Her Majesty puts forth her might against you can you hope to resist her.

Be warned in time, lest in refusing to attend to my summons, you prepare misery for yourself and for your people.

I entreat your Majesty to be careful that the exact terms of this despatch are accurately conveyed to you. I beg you to have it read to you on two different occasions, by two different persons, neither of whom is present whilst the other reads. In this way, I hope that you may avoid any risk of such misunderstanding as to the exact nature of the message sent to you, as I fear may have occurred on some previous occasions.

I am your Majesty's well-wisher.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY, *Administrator of the Gold Coast, and Commander-in-chief of Her Majesty's West African Army.*

His Majesty Coffee Calcalli,
King of Ashantee.

No. 182.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received November* 17.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, October* 18, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to inclose despatches from Captain Glover, reporting a meeting held by him with the Chiefs of the Volta tribes.

You will see, that he hopes to obtain a force of 44,000 men.

I inclose also a state furnished by him of the forces under his command.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY, *Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.*

Inclosure 1 in No. 182.

Sir, *Accra, October* 13, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to inclose report of proceedings at the meeting between the friendly Kings and Chiefs of the Eastern Districts and myself, held yesterday at 5 A.M., on the Parade Ground in James Town.

Annexed to this Report is an estimate of the force these Chiefs are capable of bringing into the field.

I have also the honour to forward the daily state of the force under my command.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER,
Special Commissioner.

His Excellency Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, K.C.M.G., C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 182.

DAILY REPORT.—Morning State of Houssas and Yorubas.

	Serjeant-Majors.	Drum-Majors.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Gunners.	Recruits.	Total.
On parade	3	1	12	20	14	19	312	381
Sick	..	..	2	1	1	3	50	57
Recruits	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
Houssas from Lagos	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	3	1	14	21	15	22	370	446
Addah	..	..	3	6	1	..	39	49
Cape Coast	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Lagos	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	3
Yorubas on parade	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	146
At Addah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	218
Total strength	4	1	17	28	16	22	414	866

(Signed) ROGER TUCKFIELD GOLDSWORTHY.
Deputy Commissioner.

Accra, October 12, 1873.

Inclosure 3 in No. 182.

Report of Proceedings at a grand Meeting, held this day, at Accra, between Her Majesty's Special Commissioner to the friendly Chiefs of the Eastern Districts of the Gold Coast Protectorate and the said Chiefs.

THE meeting was attended by the following Kings and Chiefs with their respective retinues, viz. :—

Amoakkoo Attah, King of Eastern Akim, with his principal Chiefs and Captains; Tackie Taviah, King of Accra and the Eastern Districts; Asah, King of Aquapim, with his principal Chiefs and Captains consisting of the Chiefs of Akropong, Apradé, Adoomarug, Aburi, Tootoo, Lartey, Mampong, Marnefee, and Oboosoomassey; the King of Western Crobo; the King of Eastern Crobo; the King of Crepee and his Chiefs and Captains; the Caboceers of James Town, Christiansborg, Labaddy, Teshie, Ninquah, Semmah, Poney Pram Pram, Ningo, and Addah, all in the District of Accra.

On the arrival of Her Majesty's Special Commissioner at the place of meeting, attended by his officers and the principal merchants and residents of Accra, his Excellency was saluted by the respective Kings and Chiefs with their drums and horns.

Her Majesty's Commission was then read under a salute of thirteen guns, the Houssa troops presenting arms, the Kings, Chiefs, and all assembled standing up with heads uncovered.

Her Majesty's Special Commissioner having taken the oath, which was administered by the Deputy Commissioner, caused extracts from the Queen's instructions to be read and interpreted to the Kings and Chiefs and people assembled.

Her Majesty's Commission and instructions having been duly explained to the different friendly Kings and Chiefs of the Eastern districts who are herein enumerated, King Tackie, of Accra, as the first in order of precedence proceeded to take the usual native oath, swearing, upon Sir James M'Carthy, to assist the Queen's Commissioner in carrying out Her Majesty's instructions and wishes in every respect, and to be loyal and faithful to the Queen's Government and officers, and also to all the friendly native tribes in alliance against the King of Ashantee.

King Attah followed King Tackie with the same oath, adding that, as his ancestors were the first to bring on war with the Ashantees by leaving them and forming an alliance with the tribes of the Protectorate, he would be the first in the field against the common enemy, and would forfeit his head if he did not precede the Special Commissioner in the advance against Coomassie. This oath he stated he took on behalf of the whole of his chiefs and people.

Quajoe Dai, King of Crepee, Asah, King of Aquapim, and the King of Western Croboe,

also took the same oath on behalf of themselves, their chiefs, captains, and people generally.

This oath, "upon the coat of Sir Charles M'Carthy, upon the day of his death, and upon the manner of his death," signifies that whoever takes that oath and disregards it testifies thereby that he is unmindful of the fact that Sir Charles sacrificed his life for him and his country.

This oath is held in the same veneration and awe by the natives of the Protectorate as the King's great oath in Ashantee is held by the Ashantees, and the breaking of which is punished with death.

Estimated force of eastern districts:—Accra to Addah, 12,000; Aquapim, 7,000; Croboe, 7,000; Akim (Eastern), 4,000; Crepee, 14,000: total, 44,000.

Accra, October 12, 1873.

[Extracted from Intelligence Book, pages 143-146.]

No. 183.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received November 17.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, October* 20, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a report from Captain Blake, on an expedition to Appolonia and Ampenee. I must draw your attention to the fact that this Ampenee is at an altogether different part of the coast from the village which we destroyed the other day. The two names are identical. Your Lordship will see that Captain Blake complains that a certain box, supposed to contain powder, which had been sent to King Blay, in fact contained old portfires, &c.

This box was sent by Major Stevens, the late Colonial storekeeper. I have called on him for an explanation, and will report on the subject by next mail.

A private letter from Captain Blake mentions details as to the death of the Ashantee Chief Atchampon, which appears to give colour to the story. He is said to have died of consumption, from which he has been known for some time to be suffering; and it is also mentioned that he has been buried at Baynin (Appolonia).

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY, *Major-General, Administrator, Gold Coast.*

Inclosure in No. 183.

Sir, *"Druid," Cape Coast Castle, October* 18, 1873.

IN accordance with the directions contained in your memorandum of the 10th instant, I left Cape Coast under easy steam in Her Majesty's ship under my command on the evening of that day, and arrived at Dixcove the following morning, when I communicated with the "Beacon." Finding the state of affairs unaltered, I proceeded without delay to Axim, and anchored there for the night. The next morning, the 12th instant, I proceeded, taking Dr. Gouldsbury (Civil Commandant) to Ampanee, boarded an English schooner in the offing, the "Susan," of Bristol, from Grand Bassam and Assinee, with a general cargo and a small quantity of arms and powder, notified the blockade, and ordered her to Cape Coast.

2. At Ampanee I found the "Merlin" lying off the stockaded town. The stores brought up for King Blay I had landed at once, and were very acceptable; King Blay tendering his especial thanks to Sir Garnet Wolseley's own present of a case of gin; but I would at the same time wish to mention the disappointment felt by him, when, upon opening the case, said to contain powder, there were found instead several bundles of portfires, old damaged half-pound rockets, some copper tubes, and a few useless cartridges. I have accordingly brought them back to return.

3. From my communication with King Blay, and also what he has stated in the two letters (originals inclosed) which he sent off to the "Merlin" the day previous, I had very little doubt that the King Amakie was in arms, and had taken part with the Ashantees against him.

4. The next morning, of the 13th instant, Dr. Gouldsbury went on shore to communicate to King Blay my intentions, and conveyed the letter (copy of which is inclosed) I had written him in accordance with the instructions contained in the Administrator, Sir

Garnet Wolesley's, letter of the 7th instant, and I proceeded to Baynin, off which town we anchored at noon, the "Merlin" following soon after with Dr. Gouldsbury.

5. Found them flying the red ensign from the fort, but without the least apparent disposition to come off to the ship, and the natives who showed themselves principally armed, and acting in a suspicious manner. In the face of this hostile bearing I did not deem it safe to trust a boat through the heavy surf which always breaks on the coast of Appolonia, and after waiting some time I communicated with King Amakie, by means of a breaker with my letter inside (copy of which I also inclose), the breaker reaching the shore safely, was carried off by the natives at once to the King.

6. The next morning, on the 14th, a canoe with Elmina men came off, with a message from Amakie, that his clerk was at half Assinee, and that he had sent a messenger for him, as he could not read the letters (Dr. Gouldsbury having written to him as well), and that when he arrived would give an answer. The canoe was sent back with the message to King Amakie, that if his clerk did not arrive before dark he was to send off his head chief, "Tanakie." Early in the afternoon the same canoe, with the message that his clerk was sick and could not come, that his first messenger had not returned, that he had sent another who had not returned either, and that his chief, "Tanakie," had gone to fetch the clerk. Perceiving an unmistakeable intention on the part of King Amakie to evade the demand make upon him, believing that he had no justification for these excuses, and the twenty-four hours given for a reply having expired, I returned the message to him that if a Chief was not sent off that afternoon I should not wait longer, but would fire the next morning upon his town.

7. Having decided upon carrying my threat into execution, I considered the punishment of King Amakie would be more complete if I could receive the co-operation of King Blay in the attack upon his town. Accordingly, on the morning of the 15th, the "Merlin" proceeded with Dr. Gouldsbury to Ampanee to make arrangements to that effect, King Blay having already expressed his readiness to join in an attack on Baynin. Lieutenant Day's instructions were to cover their advance along the beach, and in the event of their being attacked on the road to defend them as well as lay in his power with shells and rockets.

8. On the morning of the 16th (the "Merlin" having been seen coming with the red ensign flying, indicating that King Blay's men were on their march up), at 8·30 A.M. we commenced to bombard the town of Baynin, at a distance of from 1,200 to 1,800 yards, with shells, the two cutters at the same time throwing in rockets; but, owing to the unsteadiness of the boats near the rollers, their practice was very indifferent. When the "Merlin" had approached some distance she was observed to stop, then haul down the red ensign and turn back. Firing was then ceased. At 1 P.M. we recommenced bombarding the town, and threw in some more rockets, which set fire to the back of the town. The native huts, made of light bamboo, offered no resistance to either shells or rockets, which seemed to pass through without igniting them. At 3 P.M. the "Merlin" arrived, and reported that King Blay's men, when they reached a small town called Christian, having come about four miles from Ampanee, received a message from King Blay ordering them to turn back, as a messenger had just arrived from the Axim camp to say that the people of Princis (Fort Brandenburg), with the people of Axim and Akroful had joined, and were going to make an attack upon him to-morrow; that King Blay's natives immediately upon the receipt of this news turned and ran back, making it difficult for the gun-boat to keep up with them. The "Merlin," keeping under weigh, passed close off the town, throwing in rockets each time, but with no better result; and she returned to Ampanee, to which place we followed soon afterwards, anchoring at 7 P.M. Although in our attempt to punish King Amakie we did not succeed to the same extent as would have been the case with the co-operation of King Blay, it is to be hoped the partial destruction of his town may prove a sufficient lesson for his past disloyalty, and serve as a warning for the future.

9. I cannot close my remarks upon the above without reference to the great assistance rendered by Dr. Gouldsbury, Civil Commandant of Axim, throughout, who, at readiness, although at great personal risk and inconvenience in landing several times through a heavy surf, which always prevails on that coast, to communicate with King Blay, was of much service.

10. At 11 A.M. yesterday quitted Ampanee, leaving the "Merlin" to protect King Blay, having landed Dr. Gouldsbury with a few provisions at Axim, anchored at Dixcove at 6·30 P.M.

11. Dixcove requiring a few provisions were supplied with the same quantity as at Axim. The latest information there was, that the Dixcove people had lost five of their women while foraging a short distance from the town, and that they contemplated attacking Boutray, also, that the Acquidahs had come down and occupied the small

village of Achowa. The "Beacon" remaining there for the necessary protection. I left that place at 9 A.M. under easy steam and sail, and arrived at this anchorage at 6 P.M.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. H. BLAKE, *Captain.*

P.S.—It was reported on my arrival at Ampanee that the great Chief Achampong was dead.

H. H. B.

Captain E. R. Fremantle,
Senior Officer, "Barracouta."

No. 184.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received November 17.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, October 21, 1873.*

I HAVE the honour to report that, since the despatch of the last mail on October 10 our preparations have been going steadily forward, in so far as those preparations have depended upon the exertions of myself and of the European officers under my orders. But I daily experience the difficulty which is thrown in our way by the entire absence from the native mind of any apparent faculty for believing in the importance of time or in the sacredness of promises.

I can as yet convey to your Lordship no information that would be in the least reliable as to the number of the native levies I may hope to raise, or as to the time of their being ready.

On the other hand, the road towards the Prah is progressing steadily. Major Home, R.E., has divided his working parties along it into four bodies, each with their distinct work. The first clears the road to a distance of about twelve feet.

The second grubs up the roots of the bushes, &c.; makes culverts, drains, bridges, and clears the sites for camping grounds.

The third erects huts and makes arrangements for water-supply.

The fourth remains at the depôt at present at Cape Coast, supplies tools to the parties sent out, and repairs those that require it.

I last night received a Report from Major Home announcing the completion of our first fort, that at Mansue, which will be susceptible of defence by 60 men, but will accommodate 200 and be available for the storage of very large quantities of provisions, arms, and ammunition.

Almost immediately after the despatch of my last letter I, in order to give a definite organization to such native forces as may be actually enlisted, constituted the native troops collected respectively at Prospect Hill (Cape Coast) and at Elmina, as "Russell's Regiment of Foot," and "Wood's Regiment of Foot," respectively. These at present respectively consist of—

Wood, 260 men and 4 officers; Russell, 231 men.

Rait's Artillery at present consists of 14 men and 1 sergeant.

I have had repeated interviews with the captains of Cape Coast Volunteers, of which I inclose reports. The result at present has been meagre. There is one company of them at Napoleon, one at Abbaye, and I am in hopes of collecting the remainder at Napoleon before long, as I find that at Prospect Hill they are far too near home for efficiency.

My sole reason for attaching importance to the matter is that the procrastination and indifference of the Cape Coast people has tended to make others unwilling to enlist.

On the 10th the mail steam-ship "Roquelle" arrived, bringing Lieutenants Buckle, Bell, and Mann, R.E., and 1 sergeant, 5 rank and file; Captain Fowler, 2nd West India Regiment; Surgeons S. Moore and T. H. , [*sic*] Medical Staff; Deputy Commissary Coates, Assistant Commissaries Lundy, Crooks, Gabbel, and Sub-Commissary Nugent, Control Department; Staff Clerk Parker, Adjutant-General's Department; 2 staff sergeants, 3 sergeants, 5 rank and file, Army Service Corps; by the same boat arrived 208 men from Sierra Leone and Cape Palmas, as carriers for the Control Department. Of these latter 104 were sent up the road to Major Home.

On the 15th the "Biafra" arrived, bringing Assistant Commissaries Baker, Macdonald, Harrymount, Sub-Commissaries Richardson, and A. A. Baker, Control Department; also the 1st detachment of native levies from Sierra Leone under temporary command of Commissary O'Connor. These had been raised by Lieutenant Gordon, 93rd Regiment, and included some old soldiers, who will prove useful officers for drilling

the native levies, in all 1 sergeant, 65 rank and file, who will be the first instalment of Russell's Regiment of Foot.

Lieutenant Gordon, 93rd Regiment, reports from Sierra Leone that, on the 10th, he had 28 Kossoh men, and expected to get from 200 to 300 in a few days. He had not by that time finished his negotiations with the Mandingo tribe.

By the steam-ship "Wave," on the 16th, arrived Sub-Assistant-Commissary Nugent from Cape Palmas, with 29 labourers and stores from Woolwich; Lieutenant Bolton, 1st West India Regiment, arrived from Barracoe with 94 men for Russell's foot; on the 11th, 138 Houssas had arrived in the "Bittern," had been landed at Madeira, and were afterwards sent to Abakrampa, to be under Lieutenant Gordon's orders.

Surveys.—Captains Buller and Huyshe, Lieutenants Groves, Hart, Dooner, Woodgate, have been engaged in preparing a map of the country, and a tract has now been surveyed, including a distance along the sea-coast of eighteen miles, from Ampenee to Moree, and giving the roads to the outposts at Abbaye, Napoleon, Dunquah, and Moree, as well as to Elmina and Ampenee, on a scale of 2″ to a mile.

The positions at Akroful, Napoleon, and Abbaye, have been completed on the 4″ scale.

Elmina and Dunquah on the 6″.

Captain Huyshe having been sent to Abakrampa, Lieutenant Hart had assigned to him the work of arranging together the different parts of this plan. Lieutenant Hart having had a slight attack of fever, Captain Buller has been entrusted with the completion of it.

A tracing will be ready to go home to the War Office by this mail, but the strength of my Staff does not admit of my sending a second trace, and I must, therefore, ask your Lordship to employ that which I have sent home to the Secretary of State for War.

Intelligence.—It has been hitherto found impossible to get any native to approach the Ashantee camp. Every kind of offer has been made, but in vain. Nevertheless, a certain amount of trustworthy intelligence has been procured. It is reported that, up to the 16th, no Ashantee was eastward of Quacodayo, twelve miles west of Abakrampa, the road between those two points being, moreover, closed.

The head-quarters are still at Mampon. Amonquoitia, however, who commands the camp, had gone to Attorbadie, between Essaman and Akimfoo, just before we attacked those places, in order to encourage the natives to oppose us.

An attack upon Abakrampa or Napoleon has been probable for some days.

Dr. Home has drawn up a scheme for the transport of the sick and wounded, calculated at the rate of 14 per cent., and providing for their removal in hammocks, by relays, to Cape Coast from the most distant point in about nine days, a hospital, or a hospital resting-place being provided every ten miles. A general scheme of sanitary arrangement for camps, &c., has been drawn up.

I mentioned to your Lordship in writing by last mail that I intended to apply to the Secretary of State for War for the contingent of English troops which was to be held in readiness. A full statement of my motives for that application has been dispatched by the present mail. But I find myself compelled to ask for a battalion in addition. The motive for my doing so is this. Our road having reached Mansue, I can advance no further till I have cleared all Ashantees out of the whole territory included between the Mansue road to the east, the Prah on the west, the sea to the south, and, roughly speaking, a parallel of latitude through Mansue to the north.

My experience on the 14th has taught me that I can place no dependence on the character of any native levies that may be raised.

The Houssas, and even the 2nd West Indian Regiment were so excitable that, had I not been accompanied by the small European contingent, I should have been fortunate had I escaped disaster.

I am, as I have already stated, equally doubtful as to the number of native levies that may be raised within the required time.

Hence I am uncertain whether I shall be able to undertake any serious operation until the arrival of the English troops. I have at present 100 West Indian troops and 150 Marines as the sole force on which I can rely.

Thus, whilst adhering to my original estimate of the number of European troops who will be required for an advance beyond the Prah should that become necessary, I find myself compelled to apply for an additional European regiment. For, as I must employ these regiments not only in any advance beyond the Prah, but in preliminary operations to make clear the way for that purpose, I must anticipate losses, perhaps serious ones, before I arrive upon that river. I need, therefore, some means of making up my strength to the full force on which I had at first based my calculations, and I am convinced

that an additional regiment will be a moderate and indispensable reserve to allow for this purpose. Since my despatch announcing that the revised summons had been sent to the King of Ashantee, I have received a letter in relation to it from Amonquoitia, the General who commands the camp at Mampon. I inclose copies of this letter, and of my answer to it. I have ascertained that my letter to the King of Ashantee has been forwarded to him.

I inclose Dr. Home's last report on the health of the station.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY, *Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.*

Inclosure 1 in No. 184.

[A *fac-simile* as far as possible.]

To his Excellency's Governor-in-chief of Her Majesty's Fort.

Sir, *Mampon, October* 20, 1873.

I HAVE received those two letters which you sent to me in order to send them to the King of Ashantee. For what purpose I came here is that: Assin, Dankra, Akyem, Wassaw. Those four nations belong to the King of Ashantee and they refused to serve the King, and they escaped away unto you, if the King sends his servants to or to buy some thing at Cape Coast they catch them and plundered their good to. And those nations ordered the King of Ashantee that he may come to fight with them, Therefore I said they are not a friends with the King on account of that I shall come down here to catch those four chieves who ordered the King of Ashantee to come to fight with him.

And they fought with me six times and I drove them away and they escapped to be under you. But the King did not send me into Cape Coast, and when [*sic*] you delliver Assin, Dankra, Akyim, and Wassaw unto me I shall bring unto the King there is no any quarrel with you.

I send my love to you.

I am yours,

(Signed) AMANQUATIA.

Inclosure 2 in No. 184.

General, *Government House, Cape Coast, October* 22, 1873.

MY letter sent to your camp was intended for the King of Ashantee. I shall be glad, therefore, if you will at once send it to him.

You write as if the Kings of Wassaw, Denkera, Assin, and Akim were of right your master's slaves. But fully forty years ago the then King of Ashantee, in a Treaty to which the English Governor was a party, renounced all claim to their allegianee.

I am extremely glad to hear of your friendly disposition towards me. But I cannot, under any circumstances, enter into negotiations whilst you continue to occupy the territory of tribes in alliance with Her Majesty.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General Commanding Her Majesty's Troops in Western Africa, and Administrator.

General Amanquatia.

Inclosure 3 in No. 184.

Report of Reception of Cape Coast Captains at Government House, Cape Coast, October 10, 1873.

CHIEFS of Cape Coast came to say welcome.

Seven companies, Captains present. Eighth are volunteers at Abbaye.

I want each of these seven Chiefs to do as eighth company do, to give me as many men as possible. He should come himself. They will have good pay.

The men will have the same pay as our own soldiers, *i.e.*, 1*s.* and rations. Sergeants, 2*s.* and rations, &c. They will have one European officer to each 240 men. I want the Captains to command their own men. They will receive 5*s.* a-day. I want them to enlist for six months, *i.e.*, for the war. After the war they go back to their families.

I am offering higher terms to them than to the Kings, for I want them to be my own body-guard ; to be regular soldiers like my own men.

They retire to consult. On return—

Interpreter.—After consideration we are Governor's body-guard. We are ready to go with him, but we do not understand how to wear clothes and enlist as soldiers. The young men won't like it. They are soldiers. They are ready.

Sir Garnet.—These terms were only offered on the understanding that they would enlist as soldiers. If they do not, then only the same terms as to other Chiefs can be offered them. If they do what I ask, they will then be a very much more efficient body, better armed, and organized. And better able to fight Ashantees. I can't make good soldiers of them or organize them unless they enlist.

Interpreter.—They beg leave to retire home and see their friends. Perhaps they will get some men, &c.

Sir Garnet.—The Companies will be commanded by their own Captains. I will give each Captain 5*s.* a day and a European officer to each 240. 2*s.* 6*d.* to two subalterns, 2*s.* to sergeants. I don't want them to wear clothes but only to be organized as soldiers.

Great pleasure manifested at this.

Interpreter.—They understand. They will go home and tell their friends.

Sir Garnet.—When shall I hear ?—Monday.

Sir Garnet.—Very well, I must then have a positive answer, yes or no.

Interpreter.—May they beat their drums ?

Sir Garnet.—Yes, but not after 9 P.M., and with no more noise than necessary.

Interpreter.—They say they represent the companies, and now they wish to know how the Governor will send them away, (*i.e.*, what he will give them).

The Governor repeats his promise to Chief Attah, of 10*l.* per 1,000 men per month.

Inclosure 4 in No. 184.

Report of a Reception held at Government House, Cape Coast, October 13, 1873, *at which his Excellency Sir Garnet Wolseley. C.B., K.C.M.G., Administrator of the Gold Coast, received the Ladies of Colour residing in the town and neighbourhood of Cape Coast.*

THE ladies having arrived, and seated themselves, Sir Garnet expressed the pleasure which it gave him to see so many ladies assembled to show their devotion to Her Majesty the Queen of England, by the cordiality with which they received him. He expressed his deep regret for the sufferings they had undergone through the bad weather of the past months. He had heard with extreme sorrow of the number of houses which had been wrecked and washed away, and of the terrible sickness which had been occasioned by the badness of the weather.

He had been sent by the Queen to help them, and hoped that as that was so, they would help him. The way to do so, was to make their fathers, husbands, and brothers go out and fight for their country. He had heard that they had a custom that all men should go out out to fight, and that if any man remained behind, the women beset and beat him. (General roar of laughter.) His Excellency expressed his hope that they would do so now for him. (General expressions of assent.)

Interpreter.—They will do it ; they will flog them.

Sir Garnet.—Tell them how pleased I am to see so many of them so zealous, and that I shall hope to send their brothers and husbands back to them victorious, after we have forced their enemies to leave them in peace for the future.

Interpreter.—They say that what the Governor has said, has pleased them much.

They now once more repeated their pleasure at seeing Sir Garnet, and said that they would make the men fight. Here Sir Garnet turned round to shake hands with the widow of a late Chief, who had recently been killed, and all whose property had been overrun by the Ashantees. He expressed his sorrow for what she had suffered, and said to the Interpreter, "Tell her that I hope that soon those who have ill-treated her will be punished by her people. If they will support me, I am sure that they will be." Then turning to the others, his Excellency added, that he would not fail to let Her Majesty know how many faithful allies of her own sex he had seen there, and how determined they were that their brothers and husbands should fight against the enemy.

Inclosure 5 in No. 184.

Report of a Reception of the Captain of Cape Coast Natives, held at Government House, Cape Coast, October 13, 1873.

Sir Garnet.—TELL them I am very glad to see them, and hope they have a favourable answer to give me.

Thompson.—I am requested by the Captains of Companies to say that they have considered what your Excellency put before them. They are required to enlist as soldiers. After some hesitation they considered that what your Excellency wished was that they should be like militia men, and they are prepared to enlist as such.

Sir Garnet.—They need not put on uniform, and I only want them as militia men, not soldiers.

Thompson.—They wish me to say further, that what your Excellency proposes is not a new thing. They were in the same position with Sir Charles Macarthy. If they did not therefore do as proposed it would not speak well for them.

Sir Garnet.—I want a statement from each Captain of the number he can supply.

Thompson.—They want to call the companies into the street and then the Governor will know what number each company will give. This they hope to do on Wednesday next.

Sir Garnet.—Will the probable number be 100 or 200 each?

Thompson.—They cannot tell till they turn out. The turning out will enable them to judge.

Sir Garnet.—When they have turned out on Wednesday, I shall want to know from each Captain how many men they have ready. Then they must bring their men to me. In order to organize them I mean to form two camps, so that half of them will be at (say) Elmina or Napoleon, half here. The Captains must remain in the camp and serve with their men. I shall give officers and drill sergeants to them. They must live in huts and assist in building them, and be there and live in camp with the Captains. Then, after they have been with the European officers for some time, I shall move them thence to Dunquah to join the other force I intended raising.

Interpreter.—They like it, Governor.

Sir Garnet.—They understand I don't want them to wear any but their own dress. (General satisfaction expressed.)

Thompson.—They wish to add that, wherever the Governor is, there they ought to be; where he lays his head, there they lay theirs.

Sir Garnet.—In order to do honour to them I will give each private soldier a medal and each man will have a distinctive mark. The officers will all have different marks. The Captains a different mark from all the rest. All must wear these marks, so that when I meet my soldiers in the street I may know who they are.

Thompson.—For all. They like what your Excellency says.

Sir Garnet.—I want them to be here at three on Wednesday, to tell me the number they can turn out. As soon as I see them all I will let them know where they are to be encamped. From the time at which they are given over to officers they will receive their pay. Here, or at Napoleon, or wherever the camp may be, arms will be given to them by the officers under whom they are placed.

Interpreter.—They would ask that the Governor would give them guns when they start to go to the camp.

Sir Garnet.—The officer must give them guns; I could only give them bad arms now. By next steamer I expect good guns. They must get those from the officers.

Content expressed.

Sir Garnet.—Well, then, unless they have anything more to say, I shall hope to see them on Wedneeday.

A Captain says, "It will be necessary to tell our young men we have seen the Governor, and the Governor is pleased with what we have said to him, and sends you this grog by us to show it."

Sir Garnet grants permission for the supply of this.

Inclosure 6 in No. 184.

Interview between His Excellency the Administrator and the Captains of Companies.

Cape Coast, October 16, 1873.

Sir Garnet.—Ask them as to the number of men they have ready.

Interpreter.—They find many employed on the Government works. They, have,

however, done their best, and in all, including those on the works, they have as follows:—147, 1st Company; 130, 2nd; nil, 3rd; 150, 4th; 74, 5th; 85, 6th; 175, 7th: total, 761.

Sir Garnet.—Can the 1st Company go to-morrow to Prospect Hill, to be handed over to the officers there?

The Captain.—I will speak to my young men.

Sir Garnet.—Can the captain take up his men at 6 o'clock to-morrow to Prospect Hill?

Interpreter.—Are they to go there empty-handed, Governor?

Sir Garnet.—I will give them arms there—when they are fit to receive them. They will be drilled morning and evening. They must encamp.

Long discussion between the chiefs.

Sir Garnet.—Will No. 1 and No. 2 Companies go there to-morrow at 6 o'clock.

Interpreter.—They ask the Governor to give them till Sunday.

Sir Garnet.—Why always put off. I have been waiting a fortnight now for them.

Interpreter.—They will go at 4 o'clock in the afternoon to-morrow.

Sir Garnet.—Their pay will then begin the following day. I am to understand, then, that the first two companies will be ready by that time. Ask the captain of the 4th Company if he will be ready to go at the same time to the same place.

Interpreter.—Yes, Governor, he will tell his people.

Sir Garnet.—There I will have tents for them for the night. Next day they must build huts for themselves. I want the remainder of the companies to turn out the following day.

Captain of No. 5 Company.—All my men are employed.

Captain of No. 6 Company.—Many of the number stated are employed.

Sir Garnet.—How?

Captain.—As bricklayers at the Castle.

Sir Garnet.—We have not so many bricklayers employed in all. However, let us see about the other company first.

Captain of No. 7 Company.—One hundred and thirteen men will turn out at 4 o'clock the day after to-morrow to go to Prospect Hill.

Sir Garnet,—Very well; then 1, 2, and 4 companies go to-morrow; 6 and 7 companies the day after at the same time. After about a week, when they are fit to receive them, they will get arms; and as soon as I think them ready, they may expect to go on to Dunquah. After all their promises to me. It is very unsatisfactory. I can say nothing more to them till I see them being handed over to their officers, and being drilled by them.

Inclosure 7 in No. 184.

Report of an Interview between His Excellency Sir Garnet Wolseley and the King of Winnebah.

October 18, 1873.

AFTER the usual exchange of compliments—

Sir Garnet.—I am glad to make your acquaintance. I hope you will be able to join us with all your power. How many men will you be able to supply?

The King of Winnebah.—I can turn out 1,000 fighting men.

Sir Garnet.—Not more than that?

King of Winnebah (*after some hesitation*).—Five thousand, perhaps.

Sir Garnet (*to the Interpreter.*)—How soon will he be ready?

Interpreter.—He will go into camp with them himself. He will start this evening. Will go at first to Adjumaco to collect his men. Adjumaco is three hours' journey from Winnebah. This will take him five days. He would like to have an officer with him.

Sir Garnet.—The officer shall join him in five days. How soon will he actually start?

King.—Next day.

Inclosure 8 in No. 184.

Report of an Interview between His Excellency Sir Garnet Wolseley, &c., &c., and King Tando of Gomoah.

Government House, Cape Coast, October 19, 1873.

Sir Garnet.—Ask him when he arrived?

Interpreter.—This morning.

Sir Garnet—Tell him I was out at Napoleon, so I was not able to see him directly he came. Ask him how far it is from where he came to here?

Interpreter.—Two days from here. He came from Mumford.

Sir Garnet.—Tell him I am very glad to see him and hope he will turn out all his fighting men and meet me at Dunquah as soon as he can. As he has come to see the Governor if the Governor will tell him how soon he wishes him to go he will tell his people. Tell him we had a fight the other day near Elmina and beat the Ashantees thoroughly in the bush burning Essaman, Amquana, Akimfo, Ampinee.

Interpreter.—He is glad to hear of it.

Interpreter.—(Presenting letter). That is a letter he received informing him of the Governor's arrival. He hoped to have seen the Governor on his first arrival but not know of it. Tell him all the eastern tribes are moving through Aquapim under a Commissioner specially sent there to act under my orders for that purpose. The Wassaws and Denkera people meet us on the road at Prahsue. Meantime, I want to establish as large a camp as I can at Dunquah and want him to join me there with all his people. Then we are going to land as many white men as we can and are going to drive all the Ashantees out of all the country belonging to tribes allied to Her Majesty first of all.

Interpreter.—He had been asked by the King of Akim to join him at Essecooma.

Sir Garnet.—Which King?

Interpreter.—Amooarkoo Attah.

Sir Garnet.—No. 1. The Kings to the east are going on a separate column, the Kings of the west are to go with me. He must on no account go to Essecooma, but must move on Dunquah.

Interpreter.—He wants to add that, as King Amooarkoo Attah wanted him to meet him at Essecooma, it was his intention to have gone there, but that he met an officer and took him for the Governor, and heard afterwards that he was not the Governor (this was Lieutenant Bolton).

The officer asked him to gather his people and move on Dunquah.

His request now would be to have two officers to help him in turning out his men. Then wherever the Governor wishes he will go.

Sir Garnet.—I have sent one officer to him, I cannot send more.

Interpreter.—It is his wish to help as soon as possible.

Therefore he asks for two officers, having heard that other Kings have had as many as that.

Sir Garnet.—Only one officer was sent to any. He shall have one.

Interpreter.—He is satisfied.

Sir Garnet—Lieutenant Bolton will meet him wherever he wishes. Where is it to be?

Interpreter.—At Gomoassin.

Sir Garnet.—How far from Winnebah?

Interpreter.—About a half day's journey.

Sir Garnet.—When returning to his capital does he pass by Winnebah?

Interpreter.—By Mumford, not by Winnebah.

Sir Garnet.—Tell him that I have already sent an officer to him.

Interpreter.—When he was at Small Commantine he received a letter from Major Brownell telling him that an officer had been sent to him. As he had come down in that direction so far, he thought it better to come on to see the Governor.

Sir Garnet.—He has had my letter interpreted to him?

Interpreter.—Yes.

Sir Garnet.—I will give him now a letter to Lieutenant Bolton. Lieutenant Bolton will help him to collect his men. If he starts to-morrow, how soon will all his Chiefs and fighting men be collected at Dunquah?

Interpreter.—As soon as the officer has assisted him in collecting them he will be able to let the Governor know.

Sir Garnet.—I have sent two officers to him at different times. I sent Major Lazenby to him.

Interpreter.—He understands. He will do his best to gather his people.

Sir Garnet.—How long will he take in collecting his men?

Interpreter.—He will let the Governor know when the officer has helped him.

Sir Garnet.—Tell him I have been now two weeks waiting. Nobody has come. I want him to be ready to act. When will he go back?

Interpreter.—He will go on Tuesday.

Sir Garnet.—My officers have been in all directions over the country. I cannot keep them all waiting. I must request that the King will go back to-morrow.

Interpreter.—He says he will leave to-morrow. He begs that the Governor will let him have passage by sea.

Sir Garnet.—I have no boat to give him; he must manage to return as he can. (*To Captain Fremantle.*) You could not send him, could you?

Captain Fremantle.—Yes; he can go in the "Decoy" if it is advisable. What hour will he be ready to-morrow?

Interpreter.—Between ten and eleven.

Captain Fremantle.—Well, the "Decoy" will be ready at ten.

Interpreter.—He will be ready to embark them, and would like to be landed at Mumford, two hours this side of Winnebah. He wishes to be met at Gomoassin by the officer sent to him.

Sir Garnet.—Does he understand the terms I offer to those who fight?

Interpreter.—He has heard about them, and would like to hear more.

(Sir Garnet here explained the ordinary terms).

Interpreter.—He understands and likes it, but wishes the expenses of his journey here paid.

Sir Garnet.—I have paid for no other Kings. I send him back free of expense, and he will have the usual presents.

Interpreter.—He is content.

Sir Garnet.—Can he give me any idea how many men he will be able to bring together?

Interpreter.—If thoroughly assisted 6,000 to 10,000 within a fortnight.

Sir Garnet.—What can I do more to assist him than I have done. Formerly, the Kings collected men without help, now I give them an officer; what more can I do?

Interpreter.—He understands, and is content.

Sir Garnet.—The more men he can turn out the better for him, for his country, and for me. Tell him time is all important. The sooner we collect the people the sooner we turn out the enemy. I cannot wait. The reason why I am so anxious about time is this:—I cannot collect supplies of all kinds at Mansu and Prahsu, and other places, nor make a good road till I get the Ashantees away from Mampon. And till I make my road I cannot move up my army against Ashantee.

Interpreter.—Had he heard earlier he had been earlier. Now, he will do his best.

Sir Garnet.—I hope he understands I intend to give these Ashantees a great beating; such a beating that they may never make war here again, and that is Her Majesty's determination. The Queen of England expects they will all help me. She has sent me to help them.

Interpreter.—He says that if no one else helped the Governor he would help.

Sir Garnet.—I want him to act quickly to stir up his people to be quick, to go to Dunquah, and I hope there to have the pleasure of meeting him myself.

(A letter is handed to him for the Officer Commanding Her Majesty's ship "Decoy.")

Sir Garnet.—He understands he is to deliver it to-morrow between 10 and 11? He will receive the usual present.

Interpreter.—He asks about a canoe to take him to the ship.

Sir Garnet.—Can't he get one himself?

Interpreter.—He will take the one he came by.

Inclosure 9 in No. 184.

Interview between Sir Garnet Wolseley and the Chiefs of Cape Coast.

October 21, 1873.

TELL them I am glad to see them, and shall be happy to listen to anything they have to tell me.

Interpreter.—They are glad to see you, and thank God you are still in good health.

They say they have never ventured to present themselves to you as Cape Coast Chiefs. They are ready to move when your Excellency gives the word.

Sir Garnet.—I want their men to go to Napoleon at once. I shall often see them when they are there.

Interpreter.—That is why they have come to see you.

Sir Garnet.—I am anxious that all men they can collect should go to Napoleon. I will send there officers and arms, which, as the ship has arrived, I now have for them. I want them to go there with their men, and be ready.

Interpreter.—For that reason they have come to see you.

Sir Garnet.—Are they prepared to go out. I have been three weeks here; the Cape Coast people have done nothing. They ought to set an example to all the others.

Interpreter.—They say on Monday they will all move from this to Napoleon.

Sir Garnet.—Why wait till Monday. What causes the delay. I have been to Napoleon already. Why can't they go?

Interpreter.—Their men are engaged on various businesses.

Sir Garnet.—How many men can they bring out?

Interpreter.—They have some men besides those in the companies, and the companies besides.

Sir Garnet.—If their men are independent of the companies, I would rather they went to Akroful.

Interpreter.—They can't go without their companies.

Sir Garnet.—Have they any fighting men besides the companies?

Interpreter.—Every company has a Chief besides its Captain. The Chief gives the order to the company.

Sir Garnet.—Who are these Chiefs?

Interpreter.—Mayang is Chief of the 4th Company; Amoah is Chief of the 4th Company. Amoah has 40 men besides the Company; Mayang has 50 men besides the Company. Sagoo is Chief of 2nd Company; Thompson is Chief of 1st Company; Martin is Chief of 7th Company.

Sir Garnet.—I can only deal with the Companies as they are with their Chiefs and Captains. I have given them an order to go, and they have not obeyed it. I can have have nothing more to say to them till they are with their Companies in the field. I am ready to give them arms. Let them do as I have desired them. When that has been done I can speak to them; not till then. I shall be very glad to see them at Napoleon when they get there. Let them send me back word when they are there.

No. 185.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received November 17.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, October 21, 1873.*

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship three copies of Ordinance No. 8, of 1873, "An Ordinance to Establish Regulations for the Performance of Quarantine in the Settlement of the Gold Coast, enacted by the Administrator and Legislative Council thereof."

It was thought necessary to pass this Ordinance in consequence of a representation made to me by Deputy Surgeon-General Home, V.C., C.B., as to the necessity for protecting the Colony from the danger of infection and contagion being introduced from neighbouring ports where epidemics were known to exist.

I need not point out to your Lordship the great necessity there is for a protective measure of this sort at a time when this town will be the basis of the operations against the enemy.

I trust that your Lordship will be pleased to submit this Ordinance for Her Majesty's gracious approval and confirmation.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY, *Major-General and Administrator.*

Inclosure 1 in No. 185.

Sir, *Court House, October* 9, 1873.

HAVING seen the proposed Quarantine Ordinance, I give it as my opinion that the Royal Assent may properly be given thereto.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES MARSHALL. *Chief Magistrate.*

His Honour Sir. G. Wolseley, K.C.M.G., C.B.,
Administrator of the Gold Coast.

Inclosure 2 in No. 185.

No. 8. 1873.—GOLD COAST.

In the Thirty-seventh Year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

Sir Garnet Joseph Wolseley, K.C.M.G., C.B., Administrator.

[8TH OCTOBER, 1873.]

At a Legislative Council held at Cape Coast on the 8th day of October, in the Year of Our Lord 1873.

An Ordinance to Establish Regulations for the Performance of Quarantine in the Settlement of the Gold Coast, enacted by the Administrator and Legislative Council thereof. Title.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for securing the residents of this Settlement from the risk of contagion from the crews or persons, or cargo, on board vessels visiting its ports, be it therefore enacted by the Administrator and Council: Preamble.

I. That the Administrator shall have power to appoint from time to time at Cape Coast, and each of the other ports, an officer, who shall be the Superintendent of Quarantine, who shall have power to put such questions to the commander, master, or other person in charge of any vessel, respecting the health of the crew and persons on board thereof as shall be necessary for ascertaining whether such vessel then has, or recently has had, any contagious or infectious disorder on board thereof; and if it shall appear to the said Superintendent of Quarantine that any such disorder does exist, or recently has existed, on board any such vessel, it shall be lawful for him to order such vessel to proceed immediately to the place a signed by the Administrator for the performance of quarantine, there to remain until released by order of the Administrator. Administrator to h power to appoint a Superintendent of Quarantine.

II. It shall be lawful for the Administrator in Council to make rules and regulations for rendering medical or other assistance, and supplying the necessaries to any vessel in quarantine, and for the efficient carrying out of the quarantine. Administrator in Council may make orders for necessari to be supplied to vessels in Quarant

III. If any person offend against any rules or regulations which may be in force by virtue of this Ordinance, for which offence no specific penalty is imposed or provided, or against any order of the Administrator in Council made by the authority of this Ordinance, every such person so offending shall, on conviction thereof before the Chief or Assistant Magistrate, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding 50*l.*, and in default of payment thereof shall be imprisoned with or without hard labour for any period not exceeding six months for every such offence. Penalty for breach Quarantine rules.

IV. It shall be lawful for the Administrator to appoint any place as an hospital for seamen or other persons suffering from any contagious or infectious diseases, such hospital to be placed in quarantine, and be subject to such rules and regulations as the Administrator in Council may make. Administrator may appoint a Quarant Hospital.

V. It shall be lawful for the Administrator in Council to declare any port or maritime district to be infected where infectious or contagious diseases are believed to exist, and all vessels coming from such port or maritime district shall be placed in quarantine until released by order of the Administrator. Administrator in Council may decla place infected.

VI. This Ordiaance may be cited as the "Quarantine Ordinance of 1873." Short Title.

Passed in the Legislative Council this 8th day of October, in the year of Our Lord 1873.

(Signed) F. MAURICE, *Clerk of Council.*

I assent:

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY, *Major-General, Administrator.*

Cape Coast, October 8, 1873.

No. 186.

Governor Berkeley to the Earl of Kimberley,—(Received November 17.)

My Lord, *Government House, Sierra Leone, October 23,* 1873.

REFERRING to my despatch of the 29th September, 1873,* I have the honour to report that the Colonial steamer "Sherbro" returned from the Gambia on the 20th instant.

In giving effect to the main object of the expedition no success was obtained. Lieutenant Saunders of the Royal Artillery returned in the "Sherbro," but Captain Furse remained behind in the hope of procuring recruits upon the very indefinite promise of a native Chief.

The Administrator of the Gambia has, however, addressed your Lordship on the subject more at length in two despatches that I have the honour of forwarding to your Lordship by the present mail.

I have, &c.
(Sigded) GEORGE BERKELEY.

No. 187.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received November 17.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, October 26,* 1873.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that, since writing my despatch of the 21st instant,† I have received reliable information that the Ashantee Camp at Mampon has been broken up, and that the Ashantees are withdrawing with all their prisoners, captured slaves, and booty, with the intention, I presume, of placing them on the further side of the Prah.

As your Lordship will infer from what I stated in my last despatch, I am, to my great regret, too weak to intercept their retreat. All that I can hope to do is to inflict upon them loss sufficient to make it appear, at all events, to all the people of the Gold Coast, that they are falling back from fear of our power. I am using my utmost efforts to succeed in doing so. I am myself moving this afternoon upon Dunquah, whither, thanks to Captain Fremantle's cordial co-operation, I am able to send 250 Blue Jackets and Marines; 100 of Russell's Regiment of Natives also go to Dunquah to-day.

There are about 800 native levies now at Dunquah, and I also yesterday sent to that point two 7-pounder field arms, with detachments which Captain Rait has now trained to an extent sufficient to enable me to employ them in the field.

All that I can do is to attempt to intercept some isolated column. I could not wish better than that they should retreat whilst I am in my present weak condition. I am, in fact, much more disposed to make a golden bridge for the passage of the larger portion of them than to interfere with it. They have been simply imposed upon as to our numbers, first, by the success at Essaman, which has had far more effect than I had at first believed to be possible.

2nd. By the gathering throughout the country of native levies more noisy than numerous.

3rd. By our works along the Dunquah road and occupation of it. These all taken together appear to have led them to infer that, as white-men were on all sides of them, there must be large numbers in the country. I certainly shall endeavour to keep up the illusion and perhaps I may be able to take advantage of it.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY, *Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.*

No. 188.

Goovernor Berkeley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received November 17.)

My Lord, *Government House, Sierra Leone, November 1,* 1873.

IN transmitting the inclosed despatch from the Administrator at Lagos, I cannot avoid expressing my opinion that Captain Strahan has exercised a wise discretion in

* No. 77. † No. 184.

placing the restrictions he mentions upon recruiting operations in the neighbourhood of Lagos.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE BERKELEY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 188.

Sir, *Government House, October* 16, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Excellency copy of a letter which I received to-day from Dr. Rowe, who has been sent here by Captain Glover, to recruit Houssas from the surrounding districts, for service on the Volta.

Your Excellency will observe, from the inclosure to Dr. Rowe's letter, that Captain Glover's instructions refer more particularly to the enlistment of Houssas in the districts of Abbeokuta, Okeodan, Ilorin, and Bidda; but that, in my reply to Dr. Rowe, copy herewith, I have declined, for the reasons therein stated, to give my sanction to messengers acting under British authority, being sent for recruiting purposes to the district of either Abbeokuta or Okeodan.

From your Excellency's knowledge of the present relations of this Government with the surrounding tribes, I trust that it may be considered unnecessary that I should add anything further in explanation of my action in the matter.

I am glad to inform you that Dr. Rowe, who appears fully to understand and appreciate my views on the subject, has waited upon me, to inform me of his intention to confine his recruiting operations to the districts of Ilorin and Bidda.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEO. C. STRAHAN, *Administrator.*

His Excellency the Governor-in-chief,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 188.

Sir, *Lagos, October* 16, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your information, a copy of a letter dated Accra, October 4, 1873, received from Captain Glover, Her Majesty's Special Commissioner, to the friendly tribes in the eastern district of the Gold Coast.

In furtherance of the directions contained in the second paragraph of that letter, I propose, with the sanction of your Excellency, to send messengers to Abbeokuta, Okeodan, and Bidda, to tell such Houssas as may be working there, that there is an opportunity for them (if they wish) to join the Expeditionary Force under Captain Glover, and that on arrival at Lagos they will be provided with passage by sea to Accra.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE.

Administrator Strahan,
&c, &c. &c.

Inclosure 3 in No. 188.

Sir, *Accra, October* 4, 1873.

I HAVE to direct that, in consequence of my application to the Senior Naval Officer for the services of Dr. Elgoe, R.N., not having been complied with, you return to this place by the next mail-steamer, making such arrangements for completing the requisite number of men as you may deem necessary and appointing Mr. Isaac Willoughby, Recruiting Agent for the Expedition, handing over to that officer any instructions in your hands.

2. You will not fail to impress upon Mr. Willoughby the importance of the trust reposed in him, and that he is in all cases to consult with, and act in compliance with any directions he may receive from the Officer Administering the Government. You will impress upon him the importance of communicating with the Houssas, said to be in great numbers at Abbeokuta and earning a livelihood as carriers to Okeodan, also in regard to communications being sent to Ilorin and Bidda.

3. Specify all men sent to Accra if as carriers or gunmen, and leave such funds in Mr. Willoughby's hands as you may have unexpended.

4. You will inform Mr. Willoughby that I shall be extremely displeased if I find that there is not the fullest accord between the Officer Administering the Government and himself, and that the trust reposed in him by me will be withdrawn if this is not the case.

5. Mail steamers will receive passengers for the Expedition on requisition.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER,
Special Commissioner.

P.S. You will be good enough to leave a copy of this letter in the Acting Administrator's hands.

J. H. G.

Dr. Rowe,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 4 in No. 188.

Sir, *Government House. Lagos, October* 16, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of this day's date, forwarding copy of a letter addressed to you by Captain Glover, Special Commissioner, dated the 4th instant.

With reference to the second paragraph of Captain Glover's letter, to which you call my attention, informing me in connection with the same that you propose, with my sanction, to send messengers to Abbeokuta, Okeodan, Ilorin, and Biddah, for the purpose of obtaining Houssas to join the expeditionary force under Captain Glover, I am of opinion that, in the present relations of this Government with the people of Abbeokuta and Okeodan, any such action as regards these two districts would materially affect the interests of Lagos, inasmuch as it would be looked upon by the Chiefs of the neighbouring tribes as a breach of faith on the part of the British Government, after the assurances which have recently been given that no inducements would be held out by the authorities at Lagos, which would have the effect of depriving them of the services of those whom they look upon as their own property.

While, therefore, assuring you of my desire to give every assistance in my power to Captain Glover and his expedition, I cannot, in the interests of this Settlement, give my sanction to a course of action which might not improbably lead to the closing of the roads between this and Abbeokuta, which have recently been opened after a long cessation of trade.

My remarks do not apply to either Ilorin or Biddah, both of which are, in my opinion, too distant from Lagos to affect its interests.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEO. C. STRAHAN, *Administrator.*

Dr Rowe,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 189.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, November* 17, 1873.

WITH reference to my letter of the 11th instant,* I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, the inclosed copy of a letter addressed to Commodore Hewett, containing their Lordships' views as to the landing of seamen from Her Majesty's ships for service on shore, in connection with the operations against the Ashantees.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

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* No. 167.

Inclosure in No. 189.

Sir, *Admiralty, November* 17, 1873.

WITH reference to the instructions contained in my letter of the 16th October, on the subject of landing seamen, &c., I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you that they consider it is impossible to foresee what contingencies may arise on the Gold Coast during the progress of the war with the Ashantees, and they desire, therefore, to leave your discretion quite unfettered as to landing seamen from the fleet if such a course should, after consultation with Sir Garnet Wolseley, seem to you desirable. At the same time, their Lordships consider that a knowledge of their views may assist you in forming your judgment.

2. With regard to taking part in the expeditions on shore, my Lords see no objection to landing as many men as can be conveniently spared for any temporary and sudden movement within a limited distance from the forts.

3. My Lords see no objection to Cape Coast Castle and Elmina being held for a few days by sailors from the fleet, if it should be particularly desirable, as sanctioned in former orders.

4. On the other hand, my Lords would be very sorry to see the forts on the coast garrisoned by sailors from the squadron during a lengthened absence of the military inland.

5. With reference to any expedition on a considerable scale inland, my Lords see no objection to seamen taking part with the army, either as rocket parties or otherwise, should application be made for such co-operation.

6. As regards the marines in the "Simoom," they may be reinforced by the marines of the squadron, and placed under the command of Colonel Festing.

7. In conclusion, my Lords wish to repeat that, while thus stating their views, they wish to leave it to your judgment and discretion to act as circumstances may require.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

Commodore Hewett, V.C.,
H. M. S. "Active," Cape Coast Castle.

No. 190.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, November* 18, 1873.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 18th ultimo,* inclosing Captain Glover's report of the meeting held by him with the Kings and Chiefs of the Eastern District. I learn with much satisfaction from this report that these Kings and Chiefs have promised to take active measures against the Ashantee invaders, and I trust that they may render valuable assistance in the operations against the enemy.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 191.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

My Lord, *Downing Street, November* 18, 1873.

IN the letter which I addressed to you on the 22nd of September† I informed you that Captain Glover would take his orders from you, and would conduct his operations under your general supervision.

It is of such vital importance that there should be complete combination between Captain Glover's movements and yours, and that his movements should be throughout directed in the manner which you may approve in support of the main operations which are under your immediate command, that I think it necessary to state explicitly that Captain Glover is to conform absolutely to any instructions which you may issue to him; and, with reference to the passage in the Instructions, dated August 18, to Captain Glover, in which it is stated, "It must be left to you to judge for yourself upon the spot, according

* No. 182. † No. 164 of Command Paper No. 2 of March 1874.

to circumstances, how far it may be prudent to attempt to penetrate into the Ashantee territory in the direction of Coomassie, and whether it may be practicable to march upon Coomassie itself," I have especially to observe that it will be Captain Glover's duty strictly to conform to your instructions on this point, as well as on all others on which you may deem it necessary to give him directions.

I am glad to know that perfect cordiality exists between you and Captain Glover, and in communicating to him this despatch you will explain to him that it has not been written on account of any omission on his part to conform to his instructions, nor is it intended to convey any disapproval to him of anything he has done; but, in the present position of affairs, when you may be engaged in conducting operations of considerable magnitude by means of European troops, it is essential that there should be no possibility of doubt that it is the desire of Her Majesty's Government that Captain Glover should subordinate his proceedings entirely to your plans and movements.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 192.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

My Lord, *Downing Street, November* 18, 1873.

HER Majesty's Government have received with great satisfaction your despatch of the 15th October,* reporting the entire success of the operations undertaken by you against the Ashantees on the 14th of that month, when you landed at Elmina, and, after marching through the bush, destroyed Essaman and other villages which had furnished supplies to the enemy, notwithstanding a resistance which appears to have been at times of a determined character.

From your despatch of the 26th ultimo,† I learn that this operation, which reflects the highest credit upon all concerned in it, had already produced most important results by the moral impression which had been produced among the Ashantees by this display of the effectiveness of the small force under your command, and the ability of the European troops to endure severe marches through the bush.

I deeply regret to learn that Lieutenant-Colonel McNeill and Captain Fremantle, of whose conduct you speak so highly, were wounded.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 193.

The Earl of Kimberley to Governor Berkeley.

Sir, *Downing Street, November* 18, 1873.

I HAVE received your despatch of 1st instant,‡ forwarding one from the Administrator of Lagos, reporting that he had declined, for reasons which he specifies, to allow recruiting agents for Captain Glover's force to be sent to the districts of Abbeokuta and Okeodan.

I concur with you in thinking that Captain Strahan exercised a wise discretion in this matter, and I have to express my approval of his proceedings.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 194.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, November* 18, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you herewith, for communication to Captain Glover, a copy of a despatch from Governor Berkeley,‡ forwarding one from the Administrator of Lagos, reporting that he had declined, for certain reasons, which he

* No. 177. † No. 187. ‡ No. 188.

specifies, to allow recruiting agents for Captain Glover's force to be sent to the districts of Abbeokuta and Okeodan, together with a copy of the reply which I have returned thereto.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 195.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, November* 18, 1873.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 7th ultimo,* calling attention to the instructions left by Commodore Commerell with the Senior Naval Officer at Cape Coast, I transmit to you copies of two letters† from the Admiralty, with their inclosures on the subject of the assistance to be rendered by Her Majesty's Naval Forces in the operations against the Ashantees.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 196.

Colonel Harley to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Junior United Service Club, November* 19, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your communications of the 8th and 13th instant,* inclosing, for my information, by direction of the Earl of Kimberley, copies of a correspondence with Messrs. Swanzy, respecting the sale of arms and munitions of war by their agents on the West Coast of Africa.

Having read the statements of Messrs. Swanzy on the subject, I beg very respectfully to make the following observations in reply to the charge of ignorance made by Messrs. Swanzy against Captain Stephens and myself in their defence of the Report which had been made as to the Ashantees receiving supplies of munitions of war through Grand Bassam and Assinee.

Upon this Report first reaching me I made inquiries on the subject, and Captain Fremantle informs me that the brig "Alligator," belonging to Messrs. Swanzy, had landed powder, gin, and rum, at Grand Bassam, and the master stated to the boarding officer that he had landed 500 kegs of powder at Assinee, which, however, he afterwards denied, and said he only landed rum, cloth, and other articles there.

In Messrs. Swanzy's letter, of 3rd November,§ they say—

"We cannot conceive that our agent at Grand Bassam would venture to land gunpowder at that place against the orders of the French officers. We are inclined at present to believe that their prohibition extended only to Assinee, where we know gunpowder might reach the Queen's enemies, and we further believe that the French officers know very well that gunpowder landed at Grand Bassam could not reach the Ashantees, and have allowed our agent to land anything."

I confess to some surprise at reading this statement, but it certainly implies that which is alleged in the next paragraph, viz., a profound ignorance of the subject on the part of the authorities.

I happened to make inquiries on this point from the master of one of the merchant steamers who had been going to the coast of Africa for the last fifteen years, and we examined the charts of the Windward Coast together, and he had no doubt whatever of the practicability of the Ashantees obtaining supplies of ammunition, &c., from Grand Bassam.

I have also, since the receipt of the correspondence, examined the Admiralty Chart, from Grand Bassam to Cape St. Paul's, corrected to 1st September, 1873, and I see nothing to prevent supplies landed at Grand Bassam finding their way by the River Akbu and the Ono Lagoon to any point adjacent to Klimjabo on the Assinee River, the capital of Amantifon, the acknowledged and long-established post for traders coming from Ashantee; again, there are doubtless many other ways of passing powder, &c., from Grand Bassam to the Assinee, which is but thirty miles distant, and from thence through the lagoon to Klimjarbo and the Ashantee frontier. So much then for the statement of

* No. 150. † No. 136 and 152. ‡ Nos. 154 and 176. § No. 138.

Messrs. Swanzy, "that gunpowder landed at Grand Bassam could not reach the Ashantees."

With reference to the "Bryn-y-Mor," I am glad that it is matter for congratulation to Messrs. Swanzy that they found a purchaser in Captain Glover for the arms and mamunition on board her when she arrived at Accra; as, although I was not the authority who warranted the seizure of these munitions of war, I concurred in the expediency of doing so, had not they been required for the service of the native allies.

I beg to thank Lord Kimberley for declining to accede to Messrs. Swanzy's request that I should be examined by them in his Lordship's presence, as I desire to have no personal controversy whatever in the matter with them.

In conclusion, I would very respectfully protest against the statement made in the concluding paragraph of Messrs. Swanzy's letter of the 10th instant,* in which they say that "Colonel Harley knows full well that our agents have done all in their power to prevent munitions of war from reaching the enemy." Although I admit that Mr. Cleaver drew my attention to the Ashantees receiving supplies through Assinee when the French vessel "Curieux" was at Cape Coast Castle in March last, but her commander had just come from there, and had reported that large supplies of powder, lead, and muskets had been landed by English vessels. and notablv those of Messrs. Swanzy.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY.

No. 197.

Mr. Chown to the Earl of Kimberley.

My Lord, *Thatched House Club, St. James's, November* 19, 1873.

IT is the custom of the natives at the Gambia, during the months of December and January (in order to clear the ground for cultivation) to burn the bush over large tracts of country; at that season the long grass and undergrowth has become as dry as tinder, and readily ignites; and the flames in their progress destroy even large trees, and thus open up very considerable spaces. It has occurred to me that this plan might be applied at Cape Coast along the route which it is intended our troops shall march, and, therefore, I leave the suggestion for what it is worth to your Lordship's consideration. Our native allies might be supplied with the combustibles to be used in spreading the fires, and should be employed at night on the service, when their objects would be less apparent to the surrounding Ashantees.

It has been stated that some of the native levies are to be furnished with the old "trade" flint muskets; if this is so, I would urge that the regular "trade" powder should be given with them, which only costs about 1*l.* 17*s.* the 100 lbs.; for it must be borne in mind that these people use no measures, but simply fill the palm of their hand with the powder, which is considered by them a fair average charge, and pour it into the gun; they then fill the barrel almost up to the muzzle with slugs—pieces of broken iron, or stones, as the case may be. Were the powerful Government powder used (as it surely would be) in this reckless way, very few of the "trade" guns would stand the shock; this fact I know from my own experience.

I regret to see by to-day's "Times," that the fears I expressed in my letter to your Lordship of the 24th of October,† relative to the success of the officers to be employed in recruiting services at the Gambia were well founded.

I have, &c.
(Signed) THOMAS CHOWN.

No. 198.

Colonial Office to Messrs. Swanzy.

Gentlemen, *Downing Street, November* 20, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant,‡ forwarding a statement of merchandize exported by you to West Africa during the past two years; and I am to acquaint you that this statement will be placed on record with the other correspondence on the subject.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

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* No. 162. † No. 81. ‡ No. 175.

No. 199.

Admiralty to Colonial O

Sir, *Admiralty, November* 20, 1873.

I HAVE laid before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty your letter of the 17th instant,* stating that the Earl of Kimberley considers that the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Festing whilst in command of the land forces on the Gold Coast deserves the approval of Her Majesty's Government, and further, that the reflections cast upon him by Colonel Harley cannot be justified by the facts of the case.

2. In reply my Lords desire me to request that you will inform Lord Kimberley that they most fully concur in the views which he has expressed with regard to the services of Lieutenant-Colonel Festing.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

No. 200.

The Earl of Kimberley to Governor Berkeley.

Sir, *Downing Street, November* 21, 1873.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of the 25th ultimo,† with their inclosures, respecting the steps taken at the Gambia with the view of obtaining recruits for the Gold Coast.

I have to express my approval of the manner in which Captain Cooper conducted his negotiations with the Chief Mahmood Dare Bah.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 201.

Captain Knapp Barrow to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, November* 21, 1873.

HAVING been told that it is in contemplation to send out aerial lines of telegraph to the Gold Coast, I venture to offer a few remarks on the subject, which I hope will be useful to his Lordship the Secretary of State, and to Her Majesty's Government.

Aerial Lines of Telegraph along the Coast connecting up the Forts.—These would be pulled down by the natives and cut up into slugs for their guns, and when repaired would be blown down by tornadoes. For this especial purpose the shore end of a submarine cable of the Atlantic type would answer; but it would be very expensive.

Aerial Lines for the Bush.—No bare wire could be relied upon for working overground. The foliage being so dense, it would touch the wire in places, whilst the humidity and moisture of the nights and early mornings would render the wire liable to earth contacts. On the other hand, no insulation would be likely to withstand the ravages of ants if the wire were laid underground.

I would therefore respectfully suggest that the wire should be coated with a double covering of tape, and this run through such a compound as rock asphalte, which will withstand high temperatures. With such a wire there would be no need for telegraph posts, as it could be fastened by a staple from tree to tree, and laid along the side of the paths. This wire would cost in England about 65*l.* a ton, and one ton of it would be about eight miles in length. The risk of destruction from natives and from ants would still exist, but I believe to a lesser degree.

Tents d'Abri.—No battalion of the line would be fit for duty after a few nights under them—it would be preferable for the men to have hammocks to sleep in, which could be slung on two stakes driven securely into the ground. This suggestion is based on personal experience when in the Gold Coast bush. I slept in hammocks and survived, others slept on the ground and died.

I hope these suggestions may be deemed worthy of being submitted to the proper authorities, and that his Lordship the Secretary of State will remember that what I

* Not printed.

† Nos. 178 and 179.

advanced in a previous communication as to the uselessness and impracticability of the railway has been confirmed by recent reports from the Gold Coast.

I have, &c.

(Signed) KNAPP BARROW, *Captain, half-pay, 27th Inniskillings.*

No. 202.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, November* 23, 1873.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit to you for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, copy of a letter from Captain Fremantle, R.N., giving details of operations in the Bush, in which the Naval Brigade took part, and reporting the proceedings of Her Majesty's ships "Argus" and "Decoy" at Bootry, three miles to the eastward of Dixcove.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

Inclosure 1 in No. 202.

Sir, "*Barracouta*" *at Cape Coast, October* 31, 1873.

IN my last letter of proceedings dated 28th instant by the "Loando," I informed their Lordships that the "Simoom's" Marines, supported by 100 seamen and Marines from the squadron, were then landing to march out to Dunquah under Sir Garnet Wolseley, in order to protect our own posts at Dunquah, Akraful, and Abrakrampa, in case of attack by the Ashantees, and to harass the enemy on their retreat.

2. The whole force landed numbered 315, including officers, and 48 Croomen, from the ships following:—

"Barracouta," 64 men, in charge of Lieutenant Wells; Simoom" ship's company, 66, in charge of Captain Peile; "Simoom's" Marines, 101, in command of Captain Allnutt, R.M.L.I.; "Bittern," 34, in command of Commander Stephens. These men were all safely landed between 1 and 3 P.M., and I was requested by the General to march them out to Assayboo, 10 miles along the main road towards the Prah, where we were to encamp for the night.

3. It was a trying march to men just landed, the heat being intense; but the men, especially the blue-jackets, marched with such spirit, and though five had to be sent back to Cape Coast in hammocks, the remainder of the force reached Assayboo at 7.30 P.M., after four hours' march, Sir Garnet Wolseley, and Staff arriving just after us.

4. At Assayboo we had to pitch the tents in the dark, as some 400 native coolies engaged by the Control department had disappeared a few hours before the expedition started, which caused great delay and prevented our reaping the full fruits of the General's good arrangements, though all our baggage was eventually carried by women satisfactorily.

It was difficult to find spaces to pitch the tents in, and a few of our men had to bivouac in the open. They all, however, enjoyed a good supper and breakfast, with good water, which had been carried in barricoes by the Croomen and two large water casks sent out from Cape Coast.

5. At Assayboo we found Major Russell and his native levies, 300 strong, with a few Houssas, and at 6.50 A.M., on the 27th, preceded by the native force, the advance was continued 3 miles to Abrakrampa. At Assayboo the broad main road, 9 to 15 feet wide, was left, and the regular bush work commenced. Sometimes through swamps knee-deep, the track being winding, narrow, and occasionally impeded with trunks of trees. At 9.50 we reached Abrakrampa, where we found Lieutenants Pollard, R.M., and Gordon, the former with his native levies, the latter with his Houssas, and men from those forces were sent out to reconnoitre and feel for the enemy while our men were billetted in the native houses.

6. I do not propose to dwell longer on the subsequent marches, which were much of the nature of those previously described. With the exception of the Great Prah Road, all the paths are mere bush tracks, very difficult and trying, while the necessity for

keeping the long column in single file together causes the march to be necessarily slow.

7. Some few prisoners were brought in during the day by Lieutenant Pollard's party of 400 Abras, with their king, and at 6 A.M. on the 28th, the whole force marched to Assanchi, 5½ miles due north of Abrakrampa, arriving there at 9.30, the column being headed by the blue-jackets with a rocket trough, preceded by Pollard's and Russell's native levies, and Gordon's Houssas.

8. Assanchi has evidently been a large Ashantee encampment, being on the direct road between Effotoo and Dunquah, and the constant reports of Ashantees in every direction showed that we had cut their line of retreat. The place seemed deserted, though an Ashantee firing out of the bush wounded one of Pollard's men, and one prisoner was taken skulking in the bush, from whom we got some information.

9. At 12.20 we again left Assanchi, and returned to Abrakrampa at 3.40 P.M., the blue-jackets forming the rear guard, without further incident except the wetting of everything by a regular tropical downpour.

10. Lieutenant Pollard had been ordered to open communications with Colonel Festing on the Dunquah Road, while Gordon remained to keep the line open at Assanchi, but the former meeting the Ashantees in full force fell back after firing a few shots.

11. On the day previous Colonel Festing, with a small force of the 2nd West India Regiment and about 1,000 native allies, had beat up an Ashantee encampment, two miles from Dunquah, where the enemy were found in force. They were driven from their position, but not till after a smart action, in which five officers were wounded, all slightly but one. Colonel Festing himself was slightly wounded, and Sub-Lieutenant Lang, of this ship, who was commanding his native levies.

12. At Abrakrampa it was decided to send the Naval Brigade back to Cape Coast, a force of 50 men of Lieutenant Wells being left there to assist Russell and Gordon's forces. The General returning to Cape Coast, I accompanied him, and we reached the Castle at 6 P.M. on the 29th. I left the arrangements for the return march to Commander Stephens, who had adequate supplies of water sent out to him at Assayboo, where they again slept, and they marched in at 8.30 A.M. yesterday, in good order, and were re-embarked. The arrangements for this 4 days' march were, each man carrying 70 rounds of ammunition with 1½ days' provisions, water-bottles full, a towel, a piece of soap, and a pair of stockings. A blanket or blanket suit, with a waterproof sheet for each man were also carried for them. The Control supplied the provisions after the first day. Fourteen water barricoes, with distilled water, were carried up by the Kroomen to Assayboo, and at Abrakrampa it was endeavoured to make the men drink no water but what had been boiled and filtered. I do not contemplate that any sickness is likely to be caused by the four days' bush work. The 50 men left behind return to-morrow if there is no attack.

13. Several changes took place during the march; in all, 18 had to fall out, of which 8 were only footsore. Captain Peile to take command of Cape Coast from Abrakrampa, being unequal to the march to Assanchi, while on Captain Allnutt being unable to go on to Assayboo, Captain Crease, R.M.A., was sent for, joined his men at Abrakrampa on Monday evening. The number of marine officers being so small, I was obliged to attach Lieutenant Kemplo, of H.M.S. "Briton," and Sub-Lieutenant Brookes, of this ship, to the force.

14. There is no doubt as to the moral effect of this march. The Ashantees have been harassed and frightened, forced into the bush, and by paths where they must die of want and starvation, and I understand that the General is well satisfied with his expedition. It formed no part of his plan to head the Ashantee army, but rather to cause them loss and damage as they left the country.

15. The conduct of the officers and men was excellent. I would wish specially to mention the constant care and attention to his men, shown by Commander Stephens, of Her Majesty's ship "Bittern."

16. Dr. Moore, Staff-Surgeon, 2nd Class, of this ship, was as active as usual in providing for the medical requirements of the Naval forces, under the superintendence of Dr. Home.

17. I understand that Her Majesty's ship "Druid" also landed some men to take charge of the fort at Elmina, in the absence of the troops, but I have had no report yet from Captain Blake on the subject.

18. By the English mail of the 6th October, I have received information of the ships "Dauntless," "Lookout," "Chalco," or "Charles," leaving England, with munitions of war for this coast; and the "Beacon" was immediately detached to give the information to this ship to windward.

19. The inhabitants of Bootry, only three miles to the east of Dix Cove, having been invariably hostile, and making use of the town as a vantage ground for the attack on that place, Her Majesty's ships "Argus" and "Decoy" shelled and fired the town on the 28th instant. I enclose Commander Luxmore's report of his proceedings, remarking that he acted on the requisition of the Civil Commandant at Dix Cove, and that Sir Garnet Wolseley approves of his proceedings. The bush being well shelled, and the men carefully landed under the fire of our boats, no casualties occurred.

20. Her Majesty's ships "Encounter" and "Coquette" have arrived here, the former on 28th instant, and the latter the following day.

21. The work of discharging the transports is progressing satisfactorily. The "Waree" arrived on the 15th instant, and sailed for Accra on 17th. The "Bonny" arrived on 20th, and will be discharged to-day. The "Adela" arrived on 28th and is just commencing to discharge.

22. More surf boats are still required to expedite the landing of stores from the transports; but I am satisfied that every care is taken by Navigating-Lieutenant Adlam, whom I have appointed to superintend this work, that no delay takes place in the ships.

23. I trust that the work we are now doing will meet with their Lordships' approval.

24. I do not myself contemplate much sickness occurring among our men from their exposure in the bush, and I may assure the Admiralty that both Sir Garnet Wolseley and myself are deeply sensible of the necessity for taking every care of the Europeans, whilst the General is equally convinced that white men must be used to inspire confidence in our allies, and ensure complete success in active operations.

25. The Ashantees are evidently much broken, but they will no doubt eventually reach the Prah by paths cut through the bush. Mampon is said to be deserted.

26. We are quite prepared for again landing if requisite.

27. Colonel McNeill goes to Madeira by this mail; he is much better. My wound is healing, and I feel all the better for going out with the Naval Brigade.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. R. FREMANTLE,
Captain and Senior Officer.

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

P.S.—Owing to yellow fever being on board the mail steamer, Colonel McNeill will wait for the next opportunity.—E. R. F.

Inclosure 2 in No. 202.

Her Majesty's Ship "Argus" at Dix Cove,
28th October, 1873.

Sir,

IN compliance with your orders of 21st instant, I have the honour to inform you that I arrived here at 2 P.M. on 23rd instant, relieving the "Beacon" and dispatching her to Cape Coast on 24th instant.

Having been informed that fishing to a great extent was carried on from the villages to leeward, I left before daybreak on Saturday morning in the steam pinnace to endeavour to capture canoes and frighten the natives. I succeeded in getting two of them with their crews of five men off Pomfardi, and I shall send them to Elmina by the "Coquette," as one or two of them state they are Elmina men.

Before daybreak on Sunday morning I again left and went up to Aquidah. No canoes were out, but I discovered and destroyed a large number of nets (about 20). While doing this the natives came down and fired, although we were several hundred yards distant.

On Monday, having received an official letter from the Civil Commandant of Dix Cove, I decided to attack and destroy the town of Bootry I had previously made arrangements with the King of the Dix Cove tribe that he should leave with about 500 men at 3 A.M. to-day, which he did, and entered Bootry, but so many natives surrounded them after the firing from the ships had finished, that they were forced to return, as they had also messages from Dix Cove to do so. I embarked last night 13 men of the 2nd West India Regiment under the command of Lieutenant Wilkins, and a few coloured policemen. Mr. Hughes, Civil Commandant; Captain Thompson, 2nd Queen's Bays; and Surgeon Moore also accompanied me. I arrived at Bootry in company with the "Decoy," at 6 A.M., springing the ship's broadside at 800 yards distance, and opened a heavy fire of shells.

Having everything prepared, and still keeping up a fire, I took in the boats of the ships with small arm men, marines, a shore rocket party, detachment of 2nd West India Regiment, and policemen ready to land, total about 20 if they were required. Lieutenants Hext and Young, each with a volunteer boat's crew from each ship, landed under my supervision, set fire to and destroyed the town. In doing this they were covered by Captain Thompson and his police and a few Marines. During this operation, a heavy fire was kept upon the bush from guns and rocket boats, which I had placed on both flanks, and it effectually kept the bush clear, the "Decoy" also firing up the river, whither the main body of natives had gone. To this effectual fire I attribute the thorough success of the expedition, and I am glad to be able to inform you that although a few shots were fired from the bush, there are no casualties. It is superfluous my saying that all the Officers and men of the Navy entered heartily into the affair, and to those Officers of the Army and the Civil Commandant who accompanied me, and who was of so much assistance, I beg to tender my hearty thanks.

As I consider it necessary to go to windward, I will leave the "Decoy" here, and dispatch her to Cape Coast on my return in two days' time.

I have sent the Colonial steam pinnace in tow of the "Coquette," in order that she may bring back the outward mails.

I have, &c.
(Signed) PERCY P. LUXMOORE,
Commander.

Captain E. R. Fremantle,
Senior Officer, Cape Coast.

P.S. Since writing the above, I have decided to send the "Decoy" to windward, and will dispatch her to Cape Coast immediately on her return.

No. 203.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received November 24.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, October 31, 1873.*

IN concluding my letter to your Lordship by the last mail, I mentioned that intelligence had reached me that the Ashantees had become alarmed by the indications of force on many sides of them, which they supposed that they had discovered, and that they were anxious to fall back as rapidly as possible beyond the Prah. I stated also that I hoped if circumstances favoured me, to take some slight advantage of the exaggerated impression which had thus been created by our previous movements.

I have now to report that my anticipations have been realised more fully than I could have hoped.

I enclose a copy of report from Colonel Festing, which will give you details of a surprise effected by him under instructions which I had given him, of the camp of one of the retreating columns.

In order to co-operate with this attempt, so that no blow might be struck whilst any support which I could supply was out of reach, and in order at the same time to harass if possible some one or other of the dispersed forces of the Ashantees, I myself moved to the north with all the force which I could collect, including all that Captain Fremantle was able to place at my disposal. I had the additional motive for this movement, that I am particularly anxious continually to display white troops along our main road of advance towards the Prah, both in order actually to make it secure from all attack, and for political purposes to give confidence to the Fantee tribes.

It did not happen that any of the Ashantee columns in fact passed along this road; nor could I in the least base my calculations on the certainty of movements which I well knew would be modified from day to day. But by placing troops in positions from which they were able to annoy and retard the retreat of small fractions of the enemy by whatever way they might move, I have succeeded in inflicting, as your Lordship will perceive, a certain amount both of loss and indignity upon them, of which I am endeavouring to take advantage in a Proclamation which I have just issued, and of which I enclose a copy.

Our movements were very simple. On the evening of the 26th I marched from here and encamped with 250 blue jackets and marines, and 100 of "Russell's"

regiment at Asayboo.* On the 27th I marched early in the morning to Abakrampa, and remained there during the day to watch the movements of the various Ashantee columns during their retreat. On this day Colonel Festing surprised the camp at Escabio. On the 28th we marched to Assajee (Assanchi ?). We now had a fraction of the Ashantees between us and the natives under Colonel Festing. Had it been possible for him to co-operate with us we should have completely crushed those whom he had on the previous day surprised, and who having been dispersed were still lurking about in the bush. But his allies refused to stir, and the opportunity was consequently lost. I remained at Asunjee till noon, sending out scouts in all directions, but finding no force in its immediate neighbourhood, I returned the same afternoon to Abakrampa. Having remained there till noon on the 30th I returned to Cape Coast, being unwilling to keep in the field for any longer time a body of seamen and marines who could ill be spared for a lengthened period from the fleet. Moreover I had accomplished my main purpose in their employment. My intention is to show European troops as often and in as many directions as possible, but at the same time to let as large a portion as possible of the actual fighting and marching fall upon the native levies really, using the Europeans as little as possible for any exhausting work. This, however, involves the inevitable and constant exposure of the officers with natives, and together with the necessity for almost everything being done in each fight by the individual exertion of officers explains the large proportion of slight wounds which your Lordship will observe among the officers, I am happy to say, however, that all the wounds are merely trifling, with the exception of Captain Goodwin's. At the same time these constant wounds, however trifling, for the time prevent officers in such a climate as this, from being able to carry on their duties, and entail the necessity for having a very large reserve of officers to fall back upon.

The enemy having announced their intention to take and destroy Abakrampa, against which they have a special spite, I left there 50 marines and blue-jackets as a temporary measure. These men will leave Abakrampa on their return to Cape Coast Castle to-morrow morning.

Our native allies cannot as yet be much depended upon, but their spirit has unmistakably been raised by the result of our operations up to the present moment, and every day gives me indication of a rising enthusiasm, which I hope to foster, and which had I any thoroughly dependable power with which to back it might be no inconsiderable element in the forces on which I might count in our contest. The most important fact to my mind in the success of Colonel Festing's movement is, that it should have been secured with no other assistance than that of 50 of the West India Regiment and native levies, although a large portion of the native allies behaved exceedingly ill, and were with great difficulty induced by the great exertions and constant exposure of the European officers to face the Ashantees. Moreover, as your Lordship will perceive, no better indication could be afforded than is furnished by the incidents of this little campaign of the impossibility of relying for any movements to be accomplished within a given period upon native levies alone. Had I been able to secure the co-operation of the allies under Colonel Festing's command, on the 28th, after their success on the 27th, I should have been able to crush up as considerable a section of the Ashantee, as I should in any case have ventured to deal with. The slender nature of the support on which I can, under the best circumstances, rely from this source deprived me altogether of this opportunity.

The main object of the Proclamation is, as you will perceive, to induce the Fantee tribes to sweep down from all sides upon the Ashantees during their passage. I am sending it to all the Kings and Chiefs whom I can reach. But no Chief or King will stir without a European officer to advise and assist him. As he knows well, his people will not face the Ashantees without a white man to lead them.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY, *Major General.*

Inclosure 1 in No. 203.

SIR, *Camp at Dunquah, October* 28, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report for the information of the Major-General commanding, that in compliance with his order, I assembled the whole of the available forces of

* Cape Coast to Asayboo 10 miles.

this post (strength as per margin)*, and marched along the haunted road yesterday morning.

A heavy thunderstorm fell, drenching every one to the skin, shortly after we started, the noise of the falling rain and thunder acted in our favour, as it prevented our advance being heard by the Ashantees, who had formed a camp of considerable size near a place called Escabio.

We took a prisoner on the road whom, under penalty of death, we made escort us to the camp, and were fortunate enough to come upon them by creeping along rapidly and quietly without being suspected; in fact, we completely surprised them whilst they were busily engaged preparing their midday meal, and rushed in amongst them; as quickly as they rushed out, leaving us in possession.

We at once brought a 7-pounder gun and rocket-trough into action, and continued to engage the enemy (who filled the surrounding bush) with a hot fire for about a couple of hours, after which I advanced some of the 2nd West India Regiments, who poured a heavy fire into them with their sniders.

During the sharp action, we inflicted a heavy loss upon the Ashantees.

As it was becoming late after destroying their camp, we collected our forces and returned to Dunquah, whither we arrived at sunset.

The Anamaboes fought well, and the same may be said of another tribe, but as a general rule more than verbal persuasion had to be resorted to, to make the natives fight at all, whilst great numbers carefully abstained from taking part.

All the English officers strove with great energy, and behaved most creditably throughout the day.

Five out of the ten combatant officers were wounded with gun-shot, one native was killed and 48 men wounded (the medical return forwarded).

The Ashantees continued a very heavy fire till the close of the action.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. W. FESTING,
Commanding outpost.

To the Chief of the Staff.

Inclosure 2 in No. 203.

Camp Dunquah, October 28, 1873.

Names of the Wounded Officers.

Colonel Festing, gunshot wound of the left thigh, slight.
Captain Goodwin, gunshot wound, in the left groin, severe.
Captain Haynes, gunshot wound of the lower lip, slight.
Sub-Lieutenant Filliter, gunshot wound of left thigh, slight.
Sub-Lieutenant Lang, gunshot contusion of left foot, slight.
Sergeant-Major Ryan, 2nd West India Regiment, gunshot wound of the neck, severe.

(Signed) ALLAN N. FOX,
Staff Surgeon-Major.

Colonel Festing,
Camp, Dunquah.

Inclosure 3 in No. 203.

Camp Dunquah, October 28, 1873.

Nominal Return of Killed and Wounded.

5 officers wounded.
4 soldiers of the 2nd West India Regiment, wounded, none killed.

* Commanding Officer 1; General Staff Officer, 1; Control Officer, 1; Medical Officer, 1; 2nd West India Regiment, 3 officers, 73 men; Rait's Artillery, 1 officer, 7 men; Native Allies, 4 officers, 615 men, Police, 6 men.—Total, 12 officers, 701 men.

Native Levies.

Abras.—180 engaged, none killed, 16 wounded.
Dunquahs.—56 engaged, none killed, 2 wounded.
Assins.—183 engaged, none killed, 1 wounded.
Anamaboes.—220 engaged, 1 killed, 23 wounded, including the King.

(Signed) ALLAN N. FOX,
Staff Surgeon Major

Colonel Festing,
Camp, Dunquah,

Inclosure 4 in No. 203.

Proclamation.

By his Excellency Sir Garnet Joseph Wolseley, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Major-General Commanding Her Majesty's Forces on the West Coast of Africa, and Administrator of Her Majesty's Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast, &c., &c., &c.

(L.S.)
GARNET JOSEPH WOLSELEY, *Major-General Administrator.*

TO all the Kings, Headmen, Chiefs, and Tribes of the Gold Coast Allies of Her Majesty the Queen of England greeting.

I desire that you should know that immediately after the attack made upon Essaman and Ampinee and the destruction of those places by the English troops under my command, your enemies broke up their encampment at Mampon. Finding that they were unable to contend with us either in the open or in the bush they are now in full retreat endeavouring to return to their own country by Prahsue; one of their retreating columns has been attacked and dispersed by my troops near Dunquah.

They are trying to carry with them in their flight all the goods of which they have robbed you, all the wives and children whom they have stolen from you.

Men of the Gold Coast, will you allow this?

Will you let the hours slip by, whilst your wives, your sons, and your daughters are being driven off to slaughter by the flying enemy?

Will you not pursue them?

Now or never is the time to show that you are men.

I, for my part, shall hold no man as the friend of Her Majesty, or as the friend of this country, who delays for one moment.

You have nothing to fear; I hold the whole road from here to Mansue, so that they cannot assail it. Gather upon my strong forts of Dunquah, Abrakampa, and Mansue. No one will venture to attack these points. Thence press onwards to the Prah, and oppose your enemies as they are endeavouring to re-cross the river. If you now act quickly and with vigour, the fall of of your enemy and the peace of your country will be secured.

Given under my hand and public seal at Government House, Cape Coast, this 30th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1873, and of Her Majesty's reign the thirty-seventh.

By Command.
W. OWEN LANYON,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

No. 204.

War Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *War Office, Pall Mall, November* 24, 1873.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to transmit, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, the accompanying copy of a despatch from Major-General Sir G. J. Wolseley, of the 13th October, and of the reply from this Office of the 18th instant.

I am, &c.
(Signed) LANSDOWNE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 204.

Major-General Sir G. Wolseley to War Office.

Sir, *Cape Coast Castle, October* 13, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to request that the troops (strength as per margin*) which, before my departure from England, I requested might be held in readiness for service in the Ashantee Expedition, may be dispatched to this station at the earliest possible date after the receipt of this letter.

In making this request, I bear fully in mind the instructions which I had the honour to receive from you before leaving England, and I do not make this demand hastily, or without having freely communicated with those who have experience on the coast, and knowledge of the immediate circumstances. On the other hand, I remember your desire that my decision as to the employment of European troops should be arrived at "as soon after my arrival on the coast as I might be enabled to form it with sufficient knowledge of the circumstances and satisfaction to myself." I have, therefore, consulted all those whose experience and knowledge was at my disposal, and I have studied the question in its various bearings.

From these consultations and this study, results my firm conviction of the necessity for the employment of European troops, and of the perfect feasibility of employing them without undue risk, for those purposes which your instructions specify, namely "to free these settlements from the continued menace of the attacks of the Ashantees, and to accomplish the further objects of my mission."

There is, Sir, but one method of freeing these settlements from the continued menace of Ashantee invasion; and this is to defeat the Ashantee army in the field, to drive it from the protected territories, and, if necessary, to pursue it into its own land, and to march victorious on the Ashantee capital, and show not only to the King, but to those chiefs who urge him on to constant war, that the arm of Her Majesty is powerful to punish, and can reach even to the very heart of their kingdom.

By no means short of this can lasting peace be insured; one truce after another may be made, but they will again and again be broken, for the Ashantees have learnt to believe that they may with impunity invade and lay waste the protected territory, and dwell there unmolested by the white man, till they arrive under the very walls of our forts.

If the history of former wars with the Ashantees be examined, it will be found that every sign of weakness, and every unsuccessful effort of ours has been followed by renewed hostilities on their part; and, on the other hand, that the show of military strength alone has brought peace.

It was thus that the Ashantee advance to Annamaboe in 1807 was followed by the invasion of 1811, this again by the advance to Cape Coast Castle in 1817, when the Ashantees were bought off; and this by the insult and invasion of 1823. The sad failure of Sir Charles Macarthy's Expedition in 1824 brought the enemy to the walls of our forts, and again, in 1826, they renewed their attacks. Now for the first time they were not only defeated but routed; and the signal victory of Dodswah freed the country for many a long year. The King of Ashantee sent to say "that he found it was no use fighting against white men," and the truce was declared which ended in the peace of 1831.

* Two battalions of Infantry, 650 each (1,300); detachment Royal Artillery, 60; detachment Royal Engineers, 40; Administrative Service, 50: total, 1,450.

The above number is exclusive of officers. Two subalterns (but no Captain) to be sent with the Royal Artillery, also a double proportion of non-commissioned officers to take charge of small-arm ammunition.

For twenty-five years, almost the time of a generation, this lesson had its effect. But in 1853 the restless chiefs again urged on the King to war, and the perpetual dread of invasion was renewed. Though happily staved off by the judicious measures of Governor Hill, and a show of strength, the invasion was kept hanging over the heads of the protected tribes, and the unmeasured threats of the King led to the expedition which was undertaken in Governor Pine's rule, when a detachment of our African troops marched to, and encamped upon the Prah, and were left there inactive to suffer and to die, till the wreck which remained were recalled at the expiration of five months, three months of which had been passed in a severe rainy season.

From that day to this there has been no peace between the Ashantees and England. No strength has been shown by England, except defensive strength when our forts have been actually attacked. Our Fanti allies, who fell back before the enemy, have disbanded and become demoralized. They have lost their confidence in the English power of protection, and in proportion the Ashantees have grown bold and confident. Their forces lie in security within nine miles of our forts, and for six months they have lived on the produce of the land said to be protected by us.

Her Majesty has confided to me the task of insuring a lasting peace. Past history, the experience of those who have watched the condition of the Coast, and my own observation of the actual state of affairs, alike convince me that by no method but such signal chastisement as I have described can such peace be insured, and that such punishment cannot be inflicted without the assistance of British troops.

It cannot, I think, be doubted that under the influence of civilization and European protection the Fanti tribes have grown less warlike and more peaceful than formerly. Yet even in their best times they were no match for the Ashantees. When left alone they were conquered and overrun, and when, later, English officers cast in their lot with them they could not be induced to turn out their whole strength, for I am able to state that the numbers reported as having taken the field are enormously exaggerated, and that there were never 10,000 men present under arms. Sir Charles Macarthy was outnumbered by the cowardly defection of his native allies and the success of the earlier actions of this present year, and the presence of English officers failed to induce the natives to stand firm. On one excuse or another they retreated from before the enemy, whom they now believe to be too strong for them, and against whom they are evidently very reluctant to fight.

I have held interviews with the kings. I have seen the greedy mercantile spirit in which the war is viewed by them and the excuses made to delay their departure for the field. They tell me they have little influence in raising their men, that their men prefer trading to fighting, and have gone to far countries to hide. The Cape Coast people actually claim the privilege of being the last to turn out to fight the invaders of their country.

In the face of these facts, ignorant as I am as yet of the force which may be raised by the officers employed in recruiting along the Coast, whether it is to be counted by thousands or by tens only—ignorant as I must also for some time be as to what force the surrounding kings will produce—and the hour having arrived when on account of the advancing season my decision as to the need for European troops must be made, it is impossible for me to say that my prospects are such that I dare undertake to carry out my mission with native forces only, nor would the Government or the country hold me excused were the valuable lives of the British officers who have volunteered for this expedition sacrificed, and the prestige of our country lowered by the desertion of these native forces, a result which I foresee is too likely were I to rely solely upon them, and give them no nucleus of first-rate material to set them an example, and afford them a point on which to rally.

Under no circumstances, it appears to me, could I rely on such native troops alone to pursue the war into the enemy's territory. Nor would their presence serve to show the power of Her Majesty as would that of a body of English soldiers.

I am by no means the first high official in this Colony who has seen the necessity for the employment of thoroughly disciplined troops to stop these perpetual Ashantee invasions.

In 1824, after Sir C. Macarthy's disaster, M. Dupuis writes as follows:—

"Government will see the necessity of now doing what ought to have been done long ago. Unless 3,000 to 4,000 men are sent out to beat these savages out of hand, they will keep the country agitated until they effect the total subjugation of the coast."

In 1853 Governor Hill wrote:—

"A disciplined force should be sent here, as I am perfectly satisfied that 1,000 men from the West India Regiment, with their bayonets, would do more than ten times that number of natives imperfectly armed and disciplined."

And in 1863, Governor Pine says:—

"That his earnest desire is that a final blow should be struck at the Ashantee power, and the question set at rest for ever as to whether an arbitrary and a sanguinary monarch shall be for ever permitted to insult the British flag and outrage the laws of civilization." He goes on to recommend, "that a force of 2,000 disciplined soldiers should be transported to these shores, so that, combined with a native force of upwards of 50,000 men, it might march straight on Coomassie."

With these forcible opinions in support of the necessity of trained and disciplined troops, and with your instructions before me, I consider it my duty to state that, in my opinion, the desired effect cannot be obtained by the employment of West Indian regiments alone. In the first place, the moral effect of their presence upon the Ashantees is not to be compared with that which a similar number of Europeans would exert; and, in the next place, they are not physically by any means as capable of withstanding the climate, still less exertion and fatigue.

It is a well-known fact here that Europeans suffer from the climate less than black men from other localities.

The Medical Reports on the Expedition of 1864 say that "Black troops have none of the hardihood and spirited endurance of the white man. They suffer more from the effects of the climate on their arrival than white men do. They are not accustomed to very onerous duties which they had to perform on this occasion."

And you will find that Captain (now Sir A.) Clarke, in his Report of 1864, strongly advocates the substitution of an European force for a West Indian regiment, owing to their suffering less from the climate, having more power of endurance, and being able to do the same work with fewer men. I might also refer you to the opinion of Colonel de Ruvignès, that "the West Indian troops are worse than useless, and are constantly embroiled with the natives."

I have no wish to depreciate the West Indian regiments, but I could not enter upon my task with that confidence which is so necessary for success were I not supported by some of Her Majesty's English troops.

I consider therefore, Sir, that (1) the service required cannot be performed solely by any force indigenous to the country; and (2) that the service for which I require these troops is of paramount importance to the main object of my mission—viz., the establishment of a lasting peace with the Ashantee nation.

But, Sir, I should still not apply for these troops, and I should even prefer to tell you that the mission entrusted to me is incapable of thorough accomplishment, were it not that I am convinced that the service for which I demand the European soldiers can be performed by them without undue risk. I believe, indeed, that the evidence upon this point is irresistible.

Two months, or nearly two months, must elapse before the troops can arrive off Cape Coast Castle. In that time the road which is now complete to Yancoomassie, will, unless the Ashantees have been more successful than hitherto in preventing its construction, be complete at last as far as the Prah, the native troops will have attained such organization as I can give them; the transport will be prepared for an advance; and I may even hope, with the aid of the Houssas and these forces to have cleared the country on this side of the Prah.

I may therefore say that, on the arrival of the troops in these roads about the middle of December, all will be ready for their immediate advance into the enemy's country, and that they shall not be kept inactive for one single day.

I would here again refer to the Medical Reports of 1864, which say:—"The effects of the climate depend, to a great extent, on the season of the year." Now, the weather at this present season is totally different from that experienced during the rains. It is now bright and fine, without excessive heat, and it may be expected to improve from week to week. The troops would arrive soon after the commencement of that season of the year which your instructions describe as the most healthy, viz., the months of December, January, February, and March; and as I guarantee that the operations in which they would be engaged would not last more than about six weeks, or at the most two months, they might re-embark on board ship by the beginning or middle of February, and under no circumstances would they be required to remain on shore after the commencement of the unhealthy season.

In regard to the risk to European troops of a march up country at this season of the year, there appears to me to be a very strong probability, if not a demonstration, that the country becomes more healthy as the coast is left.

Colonel Bird, then Acting Governor of the Gold Coast, speaks thus of the expedition in 1853 —

"Hitherto we have been led to believe the inland districts were too unhealthy for the European constitution. This expedition has proved the fallacy of the belief. During the last two-and-a-half months the officers who have been engaged on this Expedition have enjoyed better health than they have been accustomed to do on the Coast, and that in spite of exposure to sun and rain, great bodily exertions and privations which a roving camp life such as theirs has been necessarily entails."

I would also refer you to the Memorandum of Lieutenant-Colonel de Ruvignès, date 25th April, 1873, wherein he says:—"I have to observe that many officers, myself amongst the number, served without detriment to their health or constitution for long periods in West Africa; I can safely say that it was only during periods of utter inaction on the Coast that I suffered from illness, though when in the interior, in the thick bush of the Fantee country bordering on Ashantee, or in the forests of Akim and Ashantee, with privations and long marches, sometimes 30 miles a day, living in mud huts at one time, at another in the open forests, I felt no ill-effects, neither did any of the officers who served under my command."

I might muliply similar evidence, but I am unwilling to increase the length of this despatch, for there are other points to be dealt with of great importance.

The ill-health of the troops engaged in the Expedition of the Prah of 1864, and the sickness of the Royal Marines who were engaged in the early part of the present year, have, I submit, produced an exaggerated alarm as to the general influence of this climate upon European health.

If the conditions of the Expedition of 1864 to the Prah be examined, they will be found so exceptional as to afford no grounds whatever for the belief that the unfortunate results of that affair would be repeated in such an expedition as I propose. The Medical Reports of 1863 give the strongest proof of this.

From these Reports we learn the following facts:—

The troops composing the expedition were remarkably bad subjects, they were not only West Indians, but they were from many causes, shown in these Reports, specially unfit for any severe work. They had landed at the worst season of the year; they had been attacked by fever and dysentery immediately on their arrival at Cape Coast, and had not wholly recovered when marched up country.

They had everything against them; heavy duties to which they were not accustomed, no excitement or interest of any kind, no enemy before them; but they had worse food than usual, they were encamped on the banks of the Prah in extremely low and marshy ground. Yet even under these conditions they were reported in March 1864 as in good spirits and fair health, busily employed in erecting stockades, completing huts, and constructing a bridge.

But the subsequent inaction did its work. Depression ensued and the men became ill, though not till the rains commenced, which set in early and were very severe. The camp became a swamp; and for three months longer were the troops kept inactive in this deadly spot.

The hospital accommodation was of the worst description—men lying on the wet ground with pools of water under them.

Under such conditions is it not to be wondered at that a single man escaped alive? and is it not clear that this expedition affords no grounds for supposing that similar sickness would attack picked European troops actively employed on the line of march during the healthy season?

As regards the detachment of Royal Marines who came out in Her Majesty's ship "Barracouta," and were sent home in the "Himalaya," I have, in the first instance, to observe, from personal inspection, that the accommodation provided on board that ship (the "Barracouta") for their transport, was not in any respect what European soldiers should be provided with in a voyage to the Tropics. There was no light and but little air. The condenser, which was constantly at work, was on the same deck and in the same compartment with the troops. The heat and smell from the steam-engine had free access to the place where they were berthed.

I should not consider this proper accommodation for troops going even to a cold country, and I have good reason for saying that the men landed in an exhausted condition.

The Principal Medical Officer, Dr. Home, C.B., V.C., has investigated the question of the sickness of these Marines, and he informs me that he believes their sufferings were exceptional.

They landed at the worst season and without preparation. They were crowded together in unhealthy dilapidated barracks at Elmina.

It was the tornado season and tents could not be pitched, and the Medical Office-

at that time did not consider it desirable to expose troops to the rain, though Dr. Home is now of opinion that it would have been better to do so than to have so crowded them together. They were exposed immediately on landing to the fatigue of a long night march. They fought a very distressing action at Elmina, and suffered privations of food and rest for some time after the action.

But far more potential in producing sickness than all these causes was the fact that they were drenched with surf on landing; and that the boats containing the party which left Cape Coast to be quartered at Elmina grounded on a sand-bank, from which cause the men were detained for two hours under an excessively heavy downpour of rain, most of them, it is believed, afterwards sleeping all night in their wet clothes.

These conditions are then, I submit, as in the case with the Expedition of 1863-64, so exceptional, as to afford no grounds for the belief that similar sickness would attack picked troops actively employed on the line of march during the healthy season.

I have no desire to underrate the risks to health caused by a prolonged stay in this climate, but not only do I find a remarkable unanimity of opinion here as to the possibility of undertaking a march of limited duration into the interior under such conditions as I propose, but I think the existing conditions of health of the troops on this station show that such an expedition does not involve great risk.

I would here remark that, notwithstanding all the unfavourable conditions reported as regards the Royal Marines, Dr. Home remarks that their entire non-effective list, all casualties included, was on thirty-first day after landing only 17 per cent., the remaining 83 per cent. being thoroughly effective.

In my despatch I drew your attention to the remarkable healthiness of the troops in camp at Napoleon and Abbaye, as compared with those in barracks at Elmina.

On the 11th instant, Dr. Home reports, as under, of the troops at Cape Coast and Elmina. "The health of the troops in the command has improved with the partial cessation of the rains and morning mists (locally called smokes)." At Elmina the sick rate per cent. of strength is 6·76. At Cape Coast Castle 11.51 "(West Indians in both cases). There is less sickness amongst the European officers."

I have now before me the Weekly Return of Sick of the Abbaye Detachment of 100 men, from 4th to 10th October. It is blank. There was not one case of sickness. The surgeon in charge reports the detachment, in camp now from four to six weeks, as quite healthy.

These facts prove clearly the fact that while sickness is diminishing throughout the whole coast, by reason of the improving season, it is far less in the camps inland than in the barracks on the coast.

Since arriving here, I have received a letter, of which I inclose a copy, from Captain Thompson, Queen's Bays, in which he withdraws the opinion he had expressed to His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-chief, before leaving England, that Europeans could not live in the bush.

But, Sir, still more strong is the report of Dr. Home, V.C., C.B., the Principal Medical Officer, my responsible adviser on sanitary questions.

I beg to refer you to his despatch to the Director-General of the Medical Department, by which it will be seen that he is of opinion that European troops may be employed without extraordinary risk, under those conditions which I propose,—viz., that the men be landed the day they are to march, that every recognized sanitary precaution be taken, as far as possible, and that the longest time the men will remain in the country is two months.

It now remains for me only to repeat my request that as soon as possible after the receipt of this despatch, the troops above specified may be embarked for this station, and to add that I attach the greatest possible importance to the men being selected for this service, and to good accommodation being provided for them on board ship, so that they may arrive here in thoroughly healthy condition.

Should my request be complied with, and the troops be dispatched, I undertake not to land them, if, in the time which must elapse before their arrival, circumstances should induce me to consider that the object of my mission can be accomplished without their aid, and further, I undertake, should it seem possible to do with any smaller number, not to land one man more than I consider absolutely necessary to the success of my expedition.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY, *Major-General.*

The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for War,
War Office.

Inclosure 2 in No. 204.

Sir, *War Office, Pall Mall, November* 18, 1873.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 13th October, in which you explain fully the grounds of your conviction that it is expedient, and important to the success of your mission, that the force which has been prepared should forthwith be dispatched and placed under your command.

This despatch arrived yesterday afternoon, and no time was lost by Her Majesty's Government in taking it into consideration. The Secretary of State for the Colonies will convey to you their general views on the subjects of which you have treated. I have the honour to inform you that the necessary orders were given yesterday evening, and that I am informed that the "Himalaya" and the "Tamar" will leave Plymouth to-morrow morning with a portion of the force and the stores on board, call at Queenstown for the remainder of the force, and sail forthwith for Cape Coast Castle. Their arrival may be expected about the 11th December.

Orders have been given to prepare a transport for the third battalion for which you now ask, and immediate arrangements will be made, on which I will write to you fully by the next mail.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

Major-General Sir G. J. Wolseley, C.B., K.C.M.G.,
Cape Coast Castle.

Inclosure 3 in No. 204.

Sir, *Cape Coast Castle, October* 8, 1873.

SHORTLY before I started for the West Coast of Africa, I was summoned to a Council held at the War Office by order of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-chief, and when asked my opinion regarding the employment of Europeans in a war undertaken in the West African bush, I distinctly said, that as Europeans could not live in the bush, it would be absurd to employ them in preliminary work, but they might be sent up quickly, along a clear road, to fight, and come back at once.

I wish to state it as my opinion now, that if great care is taken of Europeans, if they are relieved from their duties at regular periods, and sent for change of air on board ship, if possible before they get ill, they will at all events live in the bush, if they do not retain their health perfectly, but they must be kept at work, and not allowed to drink "spirits," at any rate before "sundown."

Unless Europeans superintend the labour of the natives, no work of value can be got out of those natives, and without Europeans as drill instructors, the natives will never be organized within any reasonable time.

African natives have no idea of system, have no appreciation of the value of time, and do not understand the necessity for the division of labour.

As an instance of the inefficiency of labour under native overseers compared with the efficiency of it under European direction, 300 natives took six days to complete three miles of road on the Coomassie route, at the expense of 30*l.* per mile under native overseers; whereas 100 natives took one day to complete three miles of the same road under two marine privates at expense of 5*l.* per mile.

In conclusion, I beg to give it as my decided opinion, arrived at after some experience and much earnest thought, that the employment of Europeans in conjunction with the natives is necessary to success in details and final results.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HERBERT THOMPSON, *Captain, Queen's Bays, Inspector-General of Armed Police.*

Major-General Sir G. Wolseley, C.B., K.C.M.G.,
Cape Coast Castle.

No. 205.

Colonial Office to Captain Knapp Barrow.

Sir, *Downing Street, November* 24, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant,* pointing out the difficulties to be encountered in laying telegraph lines at the Gold Coast.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 206.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, November* 24, 1873.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 18th ultimo,† and I have to convey to you my approval of the summons which you have addressed to the King of Ashantee, and of your letter to the Ashantee General, Amanquatia.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 207.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir. *Downing Street, November* 24, 1873.

I INFORMED you, in my despatch of the 11th of November,‡ that I should address you further when the statement which you proposed to send to the Secretary of State for War respecting the employment of a European force had been received.

2. You will have learnt from the Secretary of State for War by the last mail that, after consideration of that statement, it had been determined to dispatch at once the troops which had been held in readiness, and that the further battalion which you had asked for would follow.

3. I have now to acquaint you with the views of Her Majesty's Government respecting the employment of this force, and the general limits within which, as far as circumstances may admit, your action should be confined.

4. You are aware, from previous despatches, both from the Secretary of State for War and from myself, that Her Majesty's Government were most reluctant to send European troops to the Gold Coast. In the instructions conveyed to you in my letter of September 10,§ before your departure from this country, you were informed that, if you should find it necessary to ask for any considerable reinforcement of European troops, you were to enter into full explanations as to the circumstances in which you proposed to employ them, and the reasons which led you to believe that they could be employed without an unjustifiable exposure and with a well-grounded anticipation of success.

5. You have now given it as your opinion that a certain force of European soldiers is indispensable, not only for the purpose of an advance into the enemy's territory, but also for the preliminary operations which you describe in your despatch to me of October 9,‖ and you state that you have satisfied yourself that they can be employed during the more healthy season in the manner you propose, without serious risk from sickness.

6. After carefully considering the arguments by which your proposals are supported, Her Majesty's Government had no hesitation in determining to comply with your request, and orders were at once given accordingly for the dispatch of the troops.

7. Before the troops reach the coast you will, no doubt, as far as lies in your power, have made every preparation in advance, so that no European soldier may be landed until the time for decisive action has arrived; and Her Majesty's Government rely with confidence that you will not employ this force, especially in the interior, a day longer than the paramount objects of your mission may require. The limit of their employment is fixed by the continuance of the more healthy season, and Her Majesty's Government trust you

* No. 201. † No. 181. ‡ No. 164.
§ No. 116 of Command Paper No. 2 of March 1874. ‖ No. 156.

may be able to re-embark the troops for return to England during the month of February, or at the very latest in March, before the end of which month, at all events, it will be absolutely necessary to withdraw them. This limit of time, which is imposed by the conditions of the climate, will, of course, of itself place a corresponding limit upon the operations which it will be prudent or possible for you to attempt. The nature and extent of the operations which it may, within this limit of time, be necessary to undertake in order to brings the war to a conclusion, must be left to your own judgment to determine, nor do Her Majesty's Government wish to fetter the discretion which must always be placed in the hands of an officer commanding a force in the field; but they desire that, in forming your decision, you will bear in mind the following considerations:—

8. You were informed in my despatch of October 6* that a satisfactory state of things would be obtained if you could procure an honourable peace, or could inflict, in default of such peace, an effectual chastisement on the Ashantee force.

9. It is obvious that it will be the interest of the Ashantees to gain time by negotiations, so as to delay the progress of the operations against them till the unhealthy season returns. They have abundantly proved their capacity for carrying on such illusory negotiations, and I have no fear that you will suffer yourself to be deceived by them. But it may be that the King of Ashantee, on learning the retreat of his army and the further preparations against him, will be ready to make reparation, and to conclude at once a peace on conditions acceptable to Her Majesty's Government, in order to avert the impending blow. Her Majesty's Government would view with much satisfaction such a termination of the existing difficulties.

10. But if it should be necessary to advance far into the interior of the country, and even beyond the Prah, it appears to Her Majesty's Government by no means to follow that it would be advisable to occupy Coomassie.

11. If you should inflict a severe defeat on the Ashantee army near or beyond the frontier, the occupation of the capital might, perhaps, be effected without much difficulty; but it is probable that the result might be a complete break up of the King's Government and power. In such an event, you might find yourself in possession of Coomassie, without any government or ruler to treat with, and as it would be wholly out of the question to keep European troops in a state of inactivity in the interior, you might be compelled to return without having obtained a full security for the establishment of a lasting peace.

12. It seems probable that one of the main grounds of quarrel between the Ashantees and the coast tribes arises, as in other parts of Africa, from the impediments interposed by the latter to the free access and trade of the Ashantees with the coast. If the King of Ashantee were persuaded that our object would be to facilitate and protect the trade of the Ashantees, and that they might regard Elmina as in every respect as much open to them now it is under our influence as it was when under Dutch protection, or as it could be in any other circumstances, it is reasonable to suppose that it would effect a great change in his relations with the British settlements.

13. In any communication which you may have with the King, you should lose no opportunity to impress upon him that our object is to promote, in every way, the intercourse of the Ashantees with the coast, and to protect the trade coming from the interior from interruption and annoyance. You cannot too strongly assure him that we desire to be on terms of friendship with the Ashantee nation, and that he has been completely deceived if he has been led to believe that our object in obtaining possession of the Dutch forts was to cut off his people from communication with the coast; that, on the contrary, if they come as peaceful traders it is as much our interest as his that they should meet with no hindrance which it is in our power to remove.

14. I have further to observe that, whilst the violent aggression of the King of Ashantee upon the Protectorate at a time when he was professing to be in friendly negotiations with the British authorities, cannot be overlooked, much less the ravages and barbarities by which the progress of the invaders has been marked, it must not be forgotten that there is a reason to believe that the Ashantees received some provocation from the tribes of the Protectorate, and, in negotiating the terms of peace, you will be careful to give fair consideration to any complaints which the King may urge against these tribes; and if you should be of opinion that they are to any extent well founded, you will give due weight to them in determining the amount of reparation which you may require.

15. I may sum up by saying that it is the wish of Her Majesty's Government that you should conclude a satisfactory peace as soon as it can be obtained, that you should advance no further into the interior than may be indispensable for the attainment of

* No. 35.

such a peace; and that, after concluding, if possible, a Treaty with the King of Ashantee, you should return with the least practicable delay to the sea-coast, and send home the European troops, keeping on foot only such other forces as you may consider necessary for the service of the Settlements, and for holding the road to the Prah, so as to keep the communication with the interior open to trade.

16. With respect to our relations after the war with the tribes of the Protectorate, considering that with some few exceptions the native tribes since their first defeats have made very little effort to defend themselves against the Ashantees, and that, practically, the whole burden of the war has fallen upon this country, it must be understood that when the present operations have been concluded, Her Majesty's Government will hold that they have discharged their obligations to the protected tribes, and that they are entirely free to review their relations with those tribes and to place them on such footing as the interests of this country may seem to them to require.

17. In desiring you, therefore, to leave the road to the Prah under the protection of such a force as you may deem necessary, they must not be understood as pledging this country to permanently maintain a force to keep the road open, and you will be careful not to enter into any stipulation with the Ashantees which may fetter the discretion of Her Majesty's Government in dealing hereafter with the relations between this country and the Gold Coast generally.

18. You will, of course, give such instructions to Captain Glover as will insure his conforming strictly to the views of Her Majesty's Government as indicated in this despatch.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 208.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, November* 24, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch dated October 31st,* reporting your march to Abracrampa, and the operation conducted by Colonel Festing against a camp of the Ashantees, near a place called Escabio, on the 27th of that month.

The success of Colonel Festing's operation is very satisfactory, but I observe with regret that you state that a large portion of the native allies behaved exceedingly ill on this occasion; and that, owing to their refusal to co-operate with you on the following day, you were unable to follow up the advantage which had been gained.

You will, no doubt, have conveyed to the Annamaboes, and to the other tribe mentioned by Colonel Festing as having fought well, your appreciation of their creditable conduct.

I approve of the Proclamation addressed by you to the Gold Coast kings and tribes.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 209.

War Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Pall Mall, November* 28, 1873.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th of October,† calling attention to the advantages of St. Helena as a place at which to establish a sanatorium for officers and men invalided from the Gold Coast, and stating that, if that island were selected for the purpose, the Earl of Kimberley would let to this Department, Plantation House, to be used as a hospital.

In reply, I am to acquaint you, for Lord Kimberley's information, that, after duly weighing the advantages of St. Helena as compared with those of Madeira, Cape de Verde Islands, and Gibraltar, Mr. Cardwell does not think it desirable to use that island as a sanitary station. Though the climate is salubrious St. Helena is within the tropics. It is also not in the line homewards, thereby rendering the removal of invalids to this country by the various mail-packets impracticable. Mr. Cardwell is informed also that

* No. 203.

† No. 112.

the landing at James Town is difficult on account of its open roadstead, and that the access to the town is very precipitous; and a ship would have to steam against the full force of the trade winds to reach it, to the great discomfort of invalids.

The present arrangements is to station Her Majesty's ship "Simoom" at St. Vincent, Cape de Verde Islands, as a depôt ship for invalids from the Gold Coast. From St. Vincent the patients will be conveyed to Gibraltar or England by the mail-steamers, and Madeira will, perhaps, be used if required as an intermediate station for invalids.

In expressing Mr. Cardwell's thanks for the offer of Plantation House, I am to state that he does not propose to take advantage of it.

I am, &c.

(Signed) H. CAMPBELL BANNERMAN.

No. 210.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received December 1.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, November* 3, 1873.

HAVING made inquiry into the matter referred to in your Lordship's despatch, of the 17th September,* I have now the honour to Report that I consider corn to be better adapted as an article of food for the people of this country than is rice.

2. I do not contemplate, however, that there will be any necessity for the Government to import corn for the use of the natives, as the daily issue of rice has already been reduced by more than one-half since the beginning of last month.

3. Should, however, it unfortunately happen that the exigency alluded to by Captain Knapp Barrow arises, corn and other suitable supplies could be obtained from the surrounding Settlements quicker and cheaper than from home.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator.

No. 211.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received December 1.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, November* 3, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Lordship's despatch of 6th October, 1873,† in which you express regret that no answer had, at the time of Colonel Harley's despatch of 1st September,‡ been returned to the letter of the King of Ashantee.

2. Your Lordship is already aware that, immediately on my arrival in this country I prepared a letter to the King, putting before him a plain declaration of the views and intentions of Her Majesty's Government.

3. Under all the circumstances of the case, seeing that the King had commenced his invasion without any warning, and had not written his letter till he had been for months devastating and ravaging: seeing that very nearly four months had passed since his letter had been received: and seeing, further, that nothing whatever was contained in it but claims which he well knew that he had recently repudiated, or which had been expressly resigned by the Treaty of 1831, I thought it better not directly, in my first summons to him, to allude to that letter.

4. I have found it quite possible to adopt the very plan suggested by your Lordship for communicating with Ashantee. I have already informed you that I sent two messengers to the Ashantee camp, as well as one whom I had hoped to pass through the Assin country, and that the two sent to the Ashantee camp reached that place in safety; that I received a letter from Amanquatia, stating that he had received those two letters; that I returned an immediate answer to him, of which copies were sent to you. Since then I have received back the first copy of the summons, which I had intended to go by way of Prahsue. In order to increase the certainty of this letter reaching the King, I have sent yet another copy by the hands of a prisoner, with a covering letter, of which I inclose a copy.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY, *Major-General and Administrator.*

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* No. 138 of Command Paper No. 2 of March 1873. † No. 41. ‡ No. 23.

Inclosure in No. 211.

King, *Government House, Cape Coast, November* 1, 1873.

THE bearer is one of your soldiers I captured at Assanchi. I have released him in order that he should carry this letter to your Majesty.

(*sic*) days ago I sent two copies of the inclosed letter, dated October 1873, to Amanquatia's camp, hoping he would send it on to Coomassie; but, as he is now nearly surrounded by my troops, I am not certain that he has done so. I, therefore, now send you another copy, and desire to call your serious attention to its contents, and to remind you of the dangers to which you expose yourself and your kingdom if you fail to comply with my demands.

My white troops are being constantly augmented in numbers from England, and our recent successes over your army will have proved to you that your soldiers cannot contend against white men in the bush.

I am, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY, *Administrator of the Gold Coast, and Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's West African Army.*

His Majesty Coffee Calcalli,
King of Ashantee, Coomassie.

No. 212

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received December 1.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, November* 4, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 11th October, 1873,* inclosing a memorandum on African experience, by Sir James Alexander. I shall be much obliged if you will convey my thanks to him for the same.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY, *Major-General and Administrator.*

No. 213.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received December 1.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, November* 4, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to forward papers from Captain Glover, reporting the loss by drowning of five Houssas and two women at Addah Fort.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY, *Major-General and Administrator.*

Inclosure in No. 213.

Sir, *Accra, October* 24, 1873.

WITH great regret I report the loss, by drowning in the surf at Addah Fort, of five Houssa armed police and two Houssa women, when landing detachment from the transport "Gertrude," on the morning of the 17th instant.

2. It does not appear that the surf was heavy or the boat overloaded; the boat to which the accident occurred was the third boat which had left the transport, and the remainder of the debarkation of men and stores was completed without further accident or inconvenience.

3. Every effort was made by both officers and men on the beach to rescue the drowning men and women, and to recover the rifles, but owing to a strong drawback they were unsuccessful.

4. Lieutenant Moore, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "Druid," was a passenger in the

* No. 32.

"Gertrude," having been sent down with steam-launch and two surf canoes to sound and buoy entrance to the river, in order that vessels might enter in safety, and until this service had been effected I had not deemed it prudent that the transport should attempt to cross the bar.

5. My duties with the Kings and Chief, at Accra, have prevented me hitherto from proceeding to the Volta, or the bar should have been long since examined by me and buoyed; and Lieutenant Larcom has been on detached service, first at Lagos, and secondly at Sierra Leone, to procure krooboys, where he only succeeded in obtaining thirty out of the required number of 100.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER, *Special Commissioner.*

His Excellency Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley,
C.B., K.C.M.G., &c., Cape Coast Castle.

No. 214.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received December* 1.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, November* 4, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report the progress which has been made by officers sent to the several native Chiefs.

2. From Bathurst, Captain Furse reports that various local circumstances have seriously interfered with his prospects of recruiting. These are, especially, the approach of harvest time, the superstitious dread of a sea voyage, the constant state of war among the tribes; 100 or more men, chiefly Mahommedans have, however, been enlisted by him and Lieutenant Saunders. He assures me that even so much success as this far exceeds what he had been lead by the local residents generally to anticipate under the circumstances, and that it is due chiefly to the cordial assistance which he has received from the Administrator of the Gambia and from Captain Cooper. The exertions of these gentlemen appear to have been unremitting, and I beg to draw your Lordship's attention to the efforts they have made in aid of the work of the officers under my orders. I have written to Mr. Berkeley requesting him to convey my thanks to them.

3. From Sierra Leone, Lieutenant Gordon has forwarded eighty-five men of the Kossoh tribe. It is a fact illustrative of the character of the people of the Coast that it was necessary to dispatch these men hither in order to get them at once as far as possible away from their own country lest they should seek to return after having only just enlisted.

4. Lieutenant Gordon has since arrived from Sierra Leone, bringing some thirty-five more. None of the Mandingo tribe have enlisted. I should have been glad to have obtained their services in consequence of the reputation they have for fighting qualities; but they are engaged in some local war and would not send a man.

5. Captain Bolton reports from Mumford that the Winnebah people have made a move. He anticipates that by the 8th the people of King Tando of Gomoah and of Assin will move to the camp at Dunquah.

6. Lieutenant Graves speaks of much more difficulty at Mankessim. The King appears to have at last started to collect his men, but he delays and lies to such an extent that it is difficult to be sure that he will do anything.

7. About the 20th, Sub-Lieutenant Filliter brought in to Dunquah, about 217 men from Domonassie.

8. Captain Bromhead brought in about 276 men from King Cheboo of Yancoomassie.

9. Captain Godwin collected from Anamboe about 421 men upon Dunquah.

10. Captain Thompson from Eastern and Western Wassaw reports that much turns upon our recognition of a new King, who is undoubtedly the rightful heir, but whose coronation is delayed by the discussions which invariably take place on these occasions. I have recognized the King in a Proclamation of which I inclose a copy.

11. Captain Thompson hopes that some considerable assistance may be obtained from these people, acting in their own neighbourhood, and as a test of it, has obtained the King's signature to a promise to send 100 men, each here by the 5th November, to enlist. Certain presents on the King's coronation have been made, dependent upon this being done. The Commandant at Dixcove has received orders to be present at the coronation. I inclose a report of a conversation which I had with an Embassy from this King.

12. I am sending a letter, of which I inclose a copy, to the people of Denkera of Garman, who are Mahomedans and hereditary enemies of Ashantee.

13. From the Bonny River, Captain Nicol reports some difficulty, due to jealousy, between the King of Grand Bonny and the King of Opopo. But he hopes to be able to turn this rather to advantage than otherwise by inducing each King to supply more men than he would otherwise do, from fear lest the other should supply more, and thus get a larger number than himself trained by English officers.

14. I am commissioning Captain Butler to raise the people of Western Akim and the neighbourhood to whom I long since addressed summonses, and whom I now wish to have brought down to some point between Mansue and the Prah, where they may be able to trouble the march of the Ashantees. The King of Akim appears to be a man of more vigour than most of the people of this country. He is not a Fantee, and appears to have considerable jealousy of the Fantee tribes.

15. I inclose a copy of the instructions I have given to Captain Butler.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY, *Major-General and Administrator.*

Inclosure 1 in No. 214.

Proclamation.

By his Excellency Sir Garnet Joseph Wolseley, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Administrator of Her Majesty's Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast, &c., &c., &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY, *Major-General and Administrator.*

THIS paper is to show, to all whom it may concern, that discussion having arisen as to whether Enimil, the lawful heir to the Stool of Eastern Wassaw, is or is not to succeed thereto, I, Garnet Joseph Wolseley, Major-General, Administrator of the Gold Coast, recognize him, the said Enimil, as King of Eastern Wassaw, and refuse to admit the claims of any others thereto.

Given under my Hand and the Public Seal at Government House, Cape Coast, this 30th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1873.

By his Excellency's command,

(Signed) W. OWEN LANYON,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

God save the Queen.

To King Enimil,
of Eastern Wassaw.

Inclosure 2 in No. 214.

Interview between His Excellency the Administrator and the Nephew of Ennimil, King of Eastern Wassaw, and the Brother of King of Eastern Wassaw, and the King's Sword-bearer.

Government House, Cape Coast, October 30, 1873

Sir Garnet.—I am glad to see you.

Captain Thompson presents gold dust received as "dash" from King of Wassaw.

Sir Garnet.—I have heard from Captain Thompson of the promises which your King has made. I quite approve of what Captain Thompson has done. There are still 150 men to come from your King, whom I hope he will punctually send on the day he has promised them. I want your King to bring all his people down to Prah. We have twice recently surprised the Ashantees, and they are falling back behind the Prah. I am endeavouring, therefore, to bring down upon them from the East all the tribes on that side. If the two Kings of Wassaw will come down on them from the West, it will greatly assist the whole movement. I am much obliged to the Kings for their reception of Captain Thompson. From the manner in which they now act against the enemy shall judge of their zeal, and shall reward it hereafter. Are any of their forces actually in the field?

Interpreter.—They have about 500 men now at Dampwassie, on the Prah, three days from Jooquah. The King wants the Commendah people to do their own work. They

ought to prevent the Ashantees from passing near Commendah, and they are not doing so.

Sir Garnet.—They are at Napoleon; they could not be doing better elsewhere, if they do this duty where they are.

King's Nephew.—We should be glad if the Governor would send us back by sea as far as Dixcove.

Sir Garnet.—I will send you back to-morrow.

Captain Thompson.—It seems to be a matter of great importance, in order to avoid delay, that the new King should be recognized as King over Wassaw. There is no doubt as to his title, but a certain amount of discussion always takes place on the death of a King, and this, unless the question be settled by authority from you, Sir, will produce delay.

Sir Garnet.—Very well, that shall be done; and I will send two cases of gin to the King, as a present on his coronation.

Captain Thompson.—If you will make those presents, contingent upon the 100 men who were promised to me being sent, it would, I think, insure the men's coming.

Sir Garnet.—Very well; let that be done.

Inclosure 3 in No. 214.

King, *Government House, Cape Coast, October* 31, 1873.

I SEND you, by your Sword-bearer, some copies of a Proclamation which I have just issued, informing all the tribes of the Gold Coast that your enemies, the Ashantees, are falling back upon the Prah, after two successive surprises and defeats have been inflicted on them by the troops under my command.

What I want you in particular to do is, to make such arrangements with the people of Wassaw, that you may together fall upon and intercept any of the enemy who may still be in the country between the sea and your kingdoms, especially near Apollonia.

I should, however, wish you, if possible, to cut off the retreat of any Ashantees you can, who are endeavouring to withdraw their plunder across the Prah.

Do not delay to act yourself at once. Do all you can, and, at the same time, send an Embassy to the King of Wassaw about it.

I know that I may count on your well-known courage and zeal against the Ashantees.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GARNET J. WOLSELEY, *Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.*

To King I Denkerah, of Garman.

Inclosure 4 in No. 214.

Instructions for Captain Butler, late 69th Regiment, who has been selected by the Major-General Commanding to proceed on a Special Mission to the King of Western Akim.

YOU will proceed on the 3rd instant, in one of Her Majesty's men-of-war, to Accra, *en route* for Western Akim, to the King of which country you are accredited as a Special Commissioner in connection with certain correspondence that has taken place between his Excellency the Governor, Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, K.C.M.G., C.B., and the Kings, Queen, and Chiefs of that district.

You are empowered to offer the same terms to the Kings and Chiefs of Western Akim that have been promised to the other Kings. You will take with you 100*l.* for your own expenses. Copies of the Proclamatiou lately issued are inclosed for distribution by you to the Kings and Chiefs and you will use your best endeavours to raise the whole of the fighting-men in Western Akim, for the purpose of closing in upon Amanquartia's army, as it is endeavouring to recross the River Prah into Ashantee.

You are fully aware of the position of affairs here at present, and you will not fail to keep the Major-General well informed, every two or three days, through Mansue, of your movements, and how you succeed in your mission.

Your messengers will be paid at Mansue, on an authority from you, whatever sums you may consider necessary for carrying your despatches. It is impossible to give you more precise instructions; accordingly, there is nothing to add further than that the

Major-General relies upon your zeal and discretion, and on your knowledge of barbarous people, to carry out quickly the objects of this most important mission which has been confided to you.

By Command.

(Signed) J. D. BAKER,
Acting Chief of the Staff.

Head-Quarters, Cape Coast, November 2, 1873.

No. 215.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received December 1.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, November* 4, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to forward papers from Captain Glover of the movements of the various tribes to whom he is commissioned.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

Inclosure in No. 215.

Sir, *Accra, October* 23, 1873.

I HAVE to report that the several Kings and Chiefs of the Eastern district left Accra last night, and this morning Eastern Akim and Aquapim, to watch north-west and northern frontier.

The Croboes and Crepees to meet me in camp on left bank of Volta, in a fortnight. By the first opportunity I shall furnish report of expenses incurred up to date, and probable cost of these native levies when in the field.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER, *Special Commissioner.*

Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, C.B., K.C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.
Cape Coast Castle.

No. 216.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received December 1.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, November* 4, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Lordship's despatch of the 6th October, 1873.* In reference to it I beg to assure you that I shall certainly not allow myself to be influenced by any of the numerous conjectures and speculations as to the intentions entertained by Her Majesty's Government, which, as you rightly assume, have reached me from many quarters. Your Lordship will, I trust, have been able before this despatch arrives in England, to assure yourself that in everything which I have done, since I landed on this coast, I have kept carefully before me the instructions which have been given me by Her Majesty's Government.

2. I sincerely hope to be able to avoid any desultory skirmishes which may result in advantage to the Ashantees, and which may be magnified into serious disasters to the British arms. At the same time I must point out that any action in which I may at present be engaged must, in one sense, be desultory. The forces now under my command consist simply of about 200 of the 2nd West India Regiment, very much under-officered. I can, therefore, only strike blows against detached fractions of the enemy and cannot venture to bring his whole army to action or strike an effective blow against him. I certainly, however, purpose in no case to undertake operations from which I do not hope for a serious result if they be successful, nor shall I enter upon them at all unless I believe that the chances are very greatly in my favour. It is further my intention to reserve, as far as possible, the handful of regular troops at my disposal to the defence of posts where my magazines have been established, operating against the enemy almost exclusively with the native levies that I have succeeded in collecting.

* No. 35.

The most serious result, however, for which I am seeking, is a unanimous rising of the tribes. Nothing tends so much to bring this about as the policy of constantly engaging the enemy in partial skirmishes, attacking his foraging parties and alarming his camps by threatened attacks upon them.

I must beg your Lordship to observe that in this matter of the rising of the tribes, two entirely distinct questions are involved. I have throughout assured them that the war was their war, not Her Majesty's, and that unless they put forth all their strength in their own cause, we could do nothing for them; I should not think of suggesting any measure which would tend to relieve the natives from the duty of fighting for themselves.

But then it is not enough for us that they should be willing to do their utmost; they must do it also within a given time. And seeing that we left them almost entirely to themselves at the beginning of this contest, it is scarcely to be expected that without something more than mere verbal assurances, the whole of a much dispersed and dispirited people will suddenly come to believe in our serious intention vigorously to aid them. To get the people to act with that rapidity which for our purposes is essential, we must act energetically ourselves.

3. Similarly, with reference to the employment of European troops, I fully understand the reluctance of Her Majesty's Government to send any English regiments here. If I believed that it was in the least possible for me to dispense with their services, and were I not also convinced that I can employ them without any more than ordinary risk, I should feel at least an equal reluctance. As my letters to your Lordship and the Secretary of State for War, stating fully my grounds for this belief, have been sent since your despatch was written, I will not again recapitulate them; but I desire most earnestly to urge that if the European troops are dispatched to me, it is indispensable that they should be sent at once. Further, I must add here that experience gained during the past eight or nine days, when I have so frequently engaged portions of the enemy without the assistance of any marines or sailors, clearly proves that the Fantee levies cannot be induced to face the Ashantees, and that, consequently, no serious blow can be struck against the enemy without the contingent of English troops that I have already felt it necessary to ask for.

4. I have steadily kept before myself, in all that I have done, the fact that the one great purpose of my coming was to procure a permanent and satisfactory peace. Your Lordship will have perceived that my letter to the King of Ashantee was couched in terms as friendly and courteous as I could contrive, and that I have demanded of him nothing which I was not required by the express terms of my instructions to exact. It may be well that I should pointedly direct attention to the fact that I have endeavoured to leave him a loophole by which he may escape from the necessity of acknowledging that he has done wrong. I have suggested in my letter to him the possibility that false information has been conveyed to him as to the really friendly intentions of Her Majesty towards him. If, therefore, he has been in the least induced to wish for peace, he can still honourably comply with the conditions proposed to him, professing that he had been deceived.

5. The blows which I have struck were expressly directed to the accomplishment of the object pointed out by your Lordship as the primary one to be attained. They have been most successful, resulting, as I have in my despatches of the last mail informed your Lordship, in causing the enemy to retreat from the menacing position they had occupied for so many months at Mampon and Effootoo, so that I believe I may safely assert that the British settlements upon the coast are, for the present, secure.

6. I must, however, remind your Lordship that the ultimate security of those Settlements must depend upon one of two things. Either forces must be retained here and paid by Her Majesty expressly with a view to this security, or the same means must be again employed which were successful in 1831, and for the use of which upon the present occasion my instructions gave me express sanction. The tribes must be induced to act vigorously and in union for their own defence. All the more warlike tribes, and those which can give us the most valuable assistance, border upon Ashantee, and are comparatively distant from the Settlements themselves. These tribes owe their independence to that Treaty of 1831 to which I am expressly referred in my Instructions, and which I have, therefore, quoted in all my letters to the King of Ashantee and to Amouquoitia.

7. If it once came to be supposed among these tribes that our sole object in the contest would be the mere security of our own Settlements, and that as soon as that had been secured we should abandon them and repudiate the Treaty of 1831, my sole chance of permanently securing our Settlements themselves would disappear. If I had now to wait for two months for the decision on this point of Her Majesty's Government, my present position would be also untenable. The means of punishing the Ashantees which I at

present possess would be seriously diminished, and I should have no chance whatever of obtaining the terms of an honourable peace, even if I escaped the yet further disaster of a return to the Ashantees of these very tribes who since 1831 have been induced to place dependence on us rather than on them. Should this again take place, our Settlements could only be permanently maintained on the Gold Coast at enormous cost.

8. I am forced, therefore, to assume that the concluding paragraph of your Lordship's letter is only intended to apply to the decision at which Her Majesty's Government will have to arrive at the end of the war as to the relations that are in future to exist between England and these Settlements.

9. I trust that your Lordship does not need to be assured that I shall reserve that question entirely for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, and shall compromise it in no way by any action whatever which is not strictly in accordance with the Instructions I have received.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

No. 217.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received December 1.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, November 4, 1873.*

IN continuation of my despatch of the 4th instant,* I have the honour to inclose states, showing the present strength of native levies at the different stations.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

Inclosure in No. 217.

APPROXIMATE Number of Native Levies in the Field.

Station.	Tribe.	Number.
Abrakrampa ..	Abrahs	430
	Mumford, Appam, Winnebah } Russell's Regiment of Foot	307
	Kossoos	108
Dunquah	Assins	276
	Anamaboes	421
	Abrahs	117
	Denkerahs	276
	Jukoosookoms	155
Beulah	Cape Coast	960
	Commenda	51
	Fantee, Wood's Regiment	163
	Total	3,264

No. 218.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received December 1.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, November 5, 1873.*

DURING the period which has elapsed since the last mail left for England the general condition of our affairs has not very greatly changed, but it has, nevertheless, undergone a progressive improvement from day to day. That progress, steadily continued since our arrival, has, at the present moment, left me in a position which, when I landed (just one month ago), I could not have conceived it possible that we should so soon have attained to.

2. The first event of importance which occurred after my last letter was the abandonment by the enemy of his camp at Mampon, followed by its destruction immediately

* No. 216.

afterwards by a band of our native allies. From that time the definite retreat of the Ashantee army towards the Prah may be said to have commenced.

3. I therefore began at the same time to put into execution the arrangements for following them up, to which I have alluded in my despatch of this mail;* that is to say, I began to occupy with my few regulars successive strong posts to the east, west, and south of the retreating army; to push strong reconnaissances against him consisting chiefly of native levies. By these means I have been able both to harass his retreat and to reduce the source of supply on which he has hitherto most counted.

4. I first pushed forward from Napoleon and from Elmina all the native levies whom I had there gathered as far as Beulah.

5. Finding that the threatened attack upon Abrakrampa, of which I wrote by last mail, is still postponed, I am withdrawing thence the fifty Marines and blue-jackets who, after nearly a fortnight on shore, are in excellent health and spirits, not one man having been reported sick; a fact which proves once more how possible it is for European troops to be safely employed, under proper conditions, in this country, and how much healthier are the inland stations than the ports upon the coast. This party will probably be embarked to-morrow on board the "Simoom."

6. At the same time I have resolved that, until the whole Ashantee army has passed Dunquah, it will be necessary to occupy Assayboo in strength. A fresh force of fifty Marines has been therefore moved thither, a large camp having been already prepared for them, and ample clearances having been made.

7. Thus for the moment my posts round the Ashantee army consist of Dunquah, Abrakrampa, and Assayboo, to the east, and Beulah on the west.

8. From Dunquah, Abrakrampa, and Assayboo strong reconnaissances were, on the 3rd, directed upon the Ashantee camp.

9. Of these only that from Dunquah came into serious collision with the enemy. I inclose Colonel Festing's Report upon the subject. I will only add to it that more recent information leads to the belief that the Ashantees have been completely cowed by the skirmishes in which we have engaged them, and that they are losing heart.

10. It appears that several chiefs and captains fell during this affair upon the 3rd, and that a Council of War was, in consequence of it, held, which decided that the portion of the army in the neighbourhood of Dunquah should endeavour, at any sacrifice, to make the best of their way towards the Prah.

11. It is impossible to exaggerate the cowardice and feebleness of the conduct of our native allies. They remain absolutely in the rear, abandoning our officers and firing wildly into the air at nothing; then a sudden panic seizes them and they rush panic-stricken home when no Ashantee is near them. Near Beulah a panic of this kind occurred because they came across some dead Ashantees. From Abrakrampa similar scenes are reported.

12. I have with much regret to record the death of a young officer of promise who fell during the action at Dunquah. Lieutenant Eardley Wilmot of the Royal Artillery was severely wounded in the shoulder early in the action, but continued to carry on the rocket practice till he was wounded, as it proved mortally, by a second bullet. I inclose a list of the casualties.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

Inclosure 1 in No. 218.

Sir, *Camp at Dunquah, November* 4, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Major-General Commanding, that I moved out with a force (strength as per margin *a*) yesterday morning a little after daylight, to make a reconnaissance-in-force.

	Officers.	Men.
a Officer commanding	1	..
Medical officers	2	..
Control	1	..
2nd West India Regiment	3	80
Rait's Artillery	1	8
Fantee Police	..	12
Native allies	1	1,011
	9	1,111

* No. 216.

present possess would be seriously diminished, and I should have no chance whatever of obtaining the terms of an honourable peace, even if I escaped the yet further disaster of a return to the Ashantees of these very tribes who since 1831 have been induced to place dependence on us rather than on them. Should this again take place, our Settlements could only be permanently maintained on the Gold Coast at enormous cost.

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I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

Inclosure 1 in No. 218.

Sir, *Camp at Dunquah, November* 4, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Major-General Commanding, that I moved out with a force (strength as per margin *a*) yesterday morning a little after daylight, to make a reconnaissance-in-force.

	Officers.	Men.
a Officer commanding	1	..
Medical officers	2	..
Control	1	..
2nd West India Regiment	3	80
Rait's Artillery	1	8
Fantee Police	..	12
Native allies	1	1,011
	9	1,111

* No. 216.

We took the western road from Dunquah, and marched along a track leading to the south-west. We soon fell in with the enemy's scouts, who fired upon our advanced guard and retreated. We pushed on until we arrived close to a large camp of the enemy, who quickly gave us battle.

We advanced and engaged them for about a couple of hours, during nearly the whole of which time the engagement was very hot indeed, and the bush very dense.

Having put their fire down, and hearing tom-toms sounding towards our rear, I moved with the intention of preventing any attempt which might possibly be made to outflank us.

Not finding this the case, but that the enemy were evidently in retreat, and having expended a large portion of ammunition, our men also being very tired, I returned to camp.

From a prisoner who has come in this morning from the Ashantees, I learn that we did considerable execution amongst them, and that they have in consequence broken up their camp this morning, and are retreating through the bush to the Prah. He says that one rocket falling into a group principally of Chiefs and Captains killed six of the number.

I regret very much to have to report the loss of Lieutenant Eardley Wilmot, Royal Artillery, who fell shot through the heart in the front of the action. This officer was wounded earlier in the day, but gallantly remained in action with his men until the end.

I must repeat the great difficulty, in fact almost impossibility, of getting the native allies to fight; they remain behind firing away their ammunition at nothing, whereas two or three tribes ran *en masse* back to camp at the commencement of the battle.

All the officers behaved most admirably, and of those engaged only three remained unwounded.

List of casualties inclosed.

(Signed) F. W. FESTING, R.M.A., *Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Outpost.*

The Chief of the Staff,
Head-Quarters.

Inclosure 2 in No. 218.

RETURN of Casualties in the Engagement near Dunquah on the 3rd November, 1873.

KILLED.

Lieutenant Eardley Wilmot, R.A.
1 native.

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, R.M.A., severely, in left hip.
Lieutenant Jones, 2nd West India Regiment, severely, in left hip.
Lieutenant Patchet, 2nd West India Regiment, severe contusion of right fore-arm, and slight wound of abdomen.
Surgeon-Major Gore, A.M.D., severely; contusion of right fore-arm; severe wound in the dorsal muscles, bullet extracted.
Corporal Taylor, R.M.A., severely.
12 2nd West India Regiment; 10 of whom severely, and 2 slightly.
50 native allies, badly wounded.
1 Fantee police, slightly.

(Signed) ALLAN N. FOX, *Surgeon-Major.*

No. 219.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received December 1.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, November 8, 1873.*

I HAVE the honour to report, briefly, the result of a series of operations conducted under my orders, which have ended in the complete route of the main Ashantee army, and in our capture of most of their stores, including the sacred symbols and personal belongings of the General himself.

2. At 2 A.M. on Thursday morning, I received news that Amouquaitia, with nearly the whole Ashantee army, had on Wednesday, at 4 P.M., commenced a most furious and persistent attack upon Abrakrampa. I at once arranged with Captain Fremantle for the march of all available marines and blue-jackets upon the attacking army. Captain

Fremantle, with his usual cordiality, at once placed all the force he could at my disposal, and marched in command of the Naval Brigade himself.*

3. The day was excessively hot, and it was necessary to leave some of the men at Assaybo. I passed on at 4 P.M. with the remainder and the fifty whom I had previously left at that station.

4. We arrived at Abrakrampa at 6·30, finding that the fight was still going on. The enemy, however, soon desisted.

5. Had the Cape Coast companies obeyed my orders, they would, at about the same time, have arrived upon the rear of the Ashantee army. But fearing to do so, they made some excuse for coming to Assaybo whilst we were there. I left them that night at Batteyan. The following morning, on their arrival at Abrakrampa, I sent them to attack the Ashantees in the bush. They behaved with as much cowardice as is conceivable, but probably the noise they made at the distance, which they cautiously observed, made an impression on the Ashantees which contributed to cause a panic which now almost immediately set in. An hour or two afterwards I sent Lieutenant Gordon and the Houssas in pursuit. They returned after dark, having found all along the road very extensive camps recently abandoned with pots upon the fire, and everything left behind except probably the actual weapons in the hands of the fighting men.

6. The result is solely attributable to the admirable conduct of Major Russell and the officers under his orders, who, with only fifty Marines, in addition to native levies, held the town against numbers at least twenty-fold during two most fatiguing days and nights, throughout which time none of them could rest for a moment.

7. No white men or officers were wounded. A few of the native allies were wounded during sorties, which it was found impossible entirely to repress.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

No. 220.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, December* 1, 1873.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, extracts from a letter of Captain Peile, of Her Majesty's ship "Simoom," dated at Cape Coast Castle, 8th ultimo, respecting the engagement with the Ashantees at Abrakrampa, the state of affairs at Jellah Coffee and Cape Coast Castle; also respecting the condition of the sick and wounded officers on board the "Simoom."

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

Inclosure in No. 220.

Extracts from a Letter of Captain Peile, of Her Majesty's ship "Simoom," dated at Cape Coast Castle, November 8, 1873.

CAPTAIN FREMANTLE having, in compliance with Major-General Sir G. Wolseley's urgent requisition, proceeded to Assayboo and Abrakrampa, with all the available small-arm men and marines of the squadron at Cape Coast, he has requested me to write the usual letter of proceedings.

It appears that, on the night of the 5th instant, Abrakrampa, which was garrisoned by fifty seamen and marines, a party of 2nd West Indian Regiment, Houssas, and native levies, was heavily attacked by the Ashantee army. In consequence of this Sir Garnet Wolseley considered it necessary that a further force should at once proceed to its assistance, in company with himself and staff.

Intelligence received from the front as late as 8·30 A.M. yesterday, the 7th instant, describes the Ashantees as having made a most determined attack, and being in great numbers, and of their having been repulsed with very serious loss. Only one casualty

* Houssas:—2 subalterns; 2 staff; 4 sergeants; 4 corporals; 63 rank and file.—Total, 75. Second West India Regiment:—5 sergeants; 4 corporals; 1 drummer; 86 rank and file.—Total, 96. Native allies:—1 field officer; 30 chiefs; 400 rank and file.—Total, 430. Marines and Blue Jackets:—rank and file, 50.

has occurred on our side, consisting in a blue jacket being badly wounded in the eye. It was expected that the attack would be renewed yesterday, but Sir Garnet was perfectly satisfied of the safety of his position, and of the great sacrifice that must be sustained by the enemy.

During Sir G. Wolseley's absence I have been directed to assume the command of Cape Coast and its environs, all of which are in a quiet and satisfactory state.

Information has been received through Captain Glover of a feeling of hostility existing at Jellah Coffee, it having been stated that several Ashantee Captains had been there, and that the Ahwoonahs are arming with the view of assisting the Ashantees.

Her Majesty's ship "Decoy" has been sent to Accra with orders to place herself at Captain Glover's disposal for a period of one week.

The freight ship "Bonny" was discharged on the 31st October, and the transport "Adela" completed discharging her cargo for Cape Coast on the afternoon of the 6th November. She left the roads that evening at 7·30, to communicate with Captain Glover, who is now probably in the Volta. On completing this service she is ordered to return to this anchorage.

The "Lady of the Lake" arrived on the 3rd November, and proceeded the following day to Accra, to place herself under the orders of Captain Glover. Colonel McNeill, V.C., Chief of the Staff, is still under hospital treatment on board the "Simoom" for the wound he received on the 14th October; and Captain Godwin for a severe wound he received in the groin in a bush skirmish near Dunquah, on the 27th October. Lieutenant Eardley Wilmot, R.A., was killed in another skirmish near Dunquah, on the 3rd instant.

There are also six other military officers on board the "Simoom," suffering with fever or dysentery; but with the exception of one case, viz., Assistant-Commissary Harrymount, who is reported to be in a precarious state, are all doing well.

I regret to have to report that, since writing the above, Mr. Harrymount has died this morning.

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

No. 221.

War Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *War Office, Pall Mall, December* 1, 1873.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to acquaint you, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, that Colonel Sir A. Alison, Bart., C.B., has been appointed Brigadier-General on the Gold Coast, to officiate as second in command to Major-General Sir G. J. Wolseley, C.B., K.C.M.G.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LANSDOWNE.

No. 222.

Captain Glover to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received December 1.)

My Lord, *Accra, September* 3, 1873.

MAJOR-GENERAL Sir Garnet Wolseley being absent from Cape Coast Castle, to save delay I address your Lordship direct on the subject of further medical aid being at once furnished for the force under my command.

The force has been equipped so as to enable it to move in three columns, and cannot be considered complete without a medical officer attached to each column.

Mr. Davis, who is at present doing duty at the Naval Hospital, Plymouth, would, I believe, join the Expedition if it was notified to him that his services were required.

He served with me in the Niger Expedition of 1857, and is highly thought of in the naval medical profession.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER, *Special Commissioner.*

No. 223.

The Earl of Kimberley to Governor Berkeley.

Sir, *Downing Street, December* 2, 1873.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith, for communication to Mr. Kortright and Capt Cooper, an extract from a despatch from Sir Garnet Wolseley, calling my attention to the assistance rendered by them to the officers who had been seeking recruits at the Gambia for the Gold Coast.*

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 224.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, December* 2, 1873.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 4th ultimo,* reporting the progress which has been made by the officers sent to the several native Chiefs.

I have to convey to you Her Majesty's approval of your proceedings with respect to Eastern and Western Wassaw and Western Akim, and of the proclamation which you had issued, recognizing Enimil as King of Eastern Wassaw.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 225.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, December* 2, 1873

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 3rd ultimo† explaining why, in your letter to the King of Ashantee, you had taken no notice of the communication addressed by him to Colonel Harley.

In reply, I have to refer you to my despatch of the 24th ultimo,‡ from which you will have learnt that Her Majesty's Government approve of your letter to the King of Ashantee.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 226.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, December* 2, 1873.

I TRANSMIT to you an extract from a letter which appeared in the "Times" of the 1st instant, dated Cape Coast Castle, 8th November, and I desire to call your particular attention to the passages therein which are underlined.

I have to request that you will call upon Mr. McMarshall to furnish me with a report upon the statements that "slaves are constantly dragged from English vessels under the warrant of an English Judge," and that a woman was, "under due legal process, carried back to her master."

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

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* No. 214. † No 211. ‡ No. 206.

No. 227.

Colonial Office to Admiralty.

Sir, *Downing Street, December* 2, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you, to be laid before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a copy of a despatch from Captain Glover, asking for further medical aid, and suggesting that Mr. Davis, of the Naval Hospital at Plymouth, would go out if it were notified to him that his services were required.*

Lord Kimberley would be glad to learn that their Lordships are able to place the services of Mr. Davis at Captain Glover's disposal, and in such case I am to request that Mr. Davis may be communicated with at once upon the subject.

I am also to request to be informed what are the emoluments of Mr. Davis' present appointment, with a view to fixing the amount of pay to be assigned to him should he join the Expedition.

I am, &c.
(Signed) R. H. MEADE.

No. 228.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, December* 3, 1873.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your despatch of the 4th of November,† acknowledging my despatch of October 6.‡

I have much pleasure in assuring you that Her Majesty's Government have every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which you have executed your instructions since you assumed the Administration of the Gold Coast Settlements.

You will have learnt from my previous despatches that Her Majesty's Government, on receiving your statement to the Secretary of State for War, in your despatch to him of the 13th of October, of your views as to the reinforcements which should be sent from this country, determined at once to adopt those recommendations, and no time has been lost in dispatching the troops which you asked for to Cape Coast.

Her Majesty's Government agree with you that if further proof had been required of the necessity of employing European troops, your accounts of the behaviour of the Fantee levies afford ample confirmation of that necessity.

It is very gratifying that, with the regular forces which, pending the arrival of these reinforcements, you have had under your command, consisting of 600 rank and file of the 2nd West Indian Regiment, with the valuable assistance of the detachment of Marines specially sent in the "Simoom," and the seamen and marines of the squadron placed at your disposal by the officer commanding the naval forces, you had even before the success at Abrakrampa, made such progress, notwithstanding the failure of efficient support from the native tribes, that you were able to report that you had caused the enemy to retreat from the menacing position he had occupied for so many months at Mampon and Effootoo, and that you believed that the British Settlements on the coast were for the present secure.

In pointing out to you, in my despatch of October 6,‡ that the primary object of your operations would be to drive the enemy from that district of country, their presence within which endangered or seriously menaced the security of the British Settlements, it was not intended to prejudge the ultimate decision of Her Majesty's Government upon the recommendations which you might make after having examined the condition of affairs on the spot, in conformity with your original instructions, and you will have found, on perusing my despatch of the 24th of November,§ conveying to you the views of Her Majesty's Government in reply to your statement to the Secretary of State for War, that you were also quite right in inferring that they desired to reserve for consideration at the end of the war the relations that are in future to exist between this country and the Gold Coast.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

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* No. 222. † No. 216. ‡ No. 35. § No. 207.

No. 229.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, December* 3, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of the 5th and 8th November,* in which you report the progress made since the departure of the preceding mail, in your operations against the Ashantees.

Her Majesty's Government have learnt with the greatest satisfaction the gallant defence of Abrakrampa, followed by the capture of the Ashantee camp near that place, and the complete rout of the main army of the enemy.

I most sincerely regret that Lieutenant Eardley Wilmot; of whose conduct Colonel Festing speaks so highly, should have lost his life in the engagement near Dunquah.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 230.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, December* 3, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 4th November,† inclosing a report by Captain Glover of the movements of the tribes to whom he has been sent as Special Commissioner.

I have observed with satisfaction the progress which Captain Glover has made, and I shall be glad to receive fuller accounts of his proceedings when he is able to furnish them.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 231.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, December* 3, 1873.

I HAVE received with regret your despatch of the 4th ultimo,‡ inclosing one from Captain Glover reporting that five Houssas and two Houssa women had been drowned at Addah Fort in landing from the transport "Gertrude" on the 17th October.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 232.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, December* 3, 1873.

WITH reference to your letter of the 2nd instant,§ forwarding a despatch from Captain Glover, Special Commissioner on the West Coast of Africa, requesting that further medical aid may be furnished to the force under his command, and that Mr. Francis W. Davis, Staff-Surgeon, 2nd Class, now employed at Plymouth Hospital, may be invited to accept an appointment, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to acquaint you, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, that their Lordships regret that they cannot dispense with the services of Mr. Davis, nor can they allow him to join the Expedition under Captain Glover.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

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* Nos. 218 and 219. † No. 215. ‡ No. 213. § No. 227.

No. 233.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, December* 3, 1873.

I TRANSMIT to you, for communication to Captain Glover, copy of a correspondence between this department and the Admiralty,* on the subject of his despatch of the 3rd ultimo (copy annexed).

You will inform Captain Glover that I am endeavouring to procure a competent person to join the Expedition instead of Staff-Surgeon Davis.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

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* Nos. 227 and 232.

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING THE

ASHANTEE INVASION.

No. 2.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
March 1874.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

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Further Correspondence respecting the Ashantee Invasion.

No. 1.

The Earl of Kimberley to Colonel Harley.

Sir, *Downing Street, May* 5, 1873.

I HAVE had under my consideration your despatch of the 2nd ultimo,* with its inclosures, reporting that you had assembled the Council for the purpose of consulting them on the expediency of transferring the King of Elmina to Sierra Leone, and expressing your own opinion that such a course would be likely to lessen the disturbed feeling understood to exist along the Windward Coast.

2. I think that so extreme a measure as the removal of the King to Sierra Leone should not be resorted to unless there is convincing evidence that an outbreak at Elmina, dangerous to British authority, or a coalition of the Elminas with the Ashantees, can in no other way be averted; and as I do not find in your recent despatches proof that such an emergency has arisen, I cannot authorize his removal. I am of opinion that, whilst every precaution should be taken necessary to prevent him from communicating with the Ashantees, or promoting any intrigues against the authority of Her Majesty's Government, he should, so far as is consistent with such precautions, and with his safe custody, be treated in a friendly manner; and if he should hereafter show his willingness to accept British authority, and be ready to give securities for his good behaviour, it may prove to be the wisest course to restore him to his former position.

3. If the Ashantees are successfully repelled, the King may find it for his advantage to accept cordially British rule at Elmina; and it appears to me, at all events, to be premature and impolitic to treat him as an irreconcilable enemy.

I have, &c.

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 2.

The Earl of Kimberley to Colonel Harley.

Sir, *Downing Street, May* 5, 1873.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 2nd ultimo,† reporting the opinions of the members of the Council on the proposal that the two Kings of Secondee should be deposed, and one head Chief be appointed in their place. You state that your own impression is in favour of this course.

It appears from Dr. Horton's despatch of the 15th March, that the headmen of both parties have already been told that the Kings would be deposed, and have agreed upon a new Chief. In a matter of this kind, where there seems not to have been urgent necessity for immediate action, it would have been better not to commit Her Majesty's Government so far without referring home for instructions.

It is difficult to judge, in these circumstances, what might be the effect after the announcement which has been made to the Headmen of allowing the Kings to return.

* No. 201 of H. C. 266-1 of 1873, Part 2.

† No. 202 of same Paper.

On the whole, I am of opinion that the most decided course may now be the safest, and if you are of opinion that it is indispensable for the peace and security of Secondee that the Kings should be replaced by a new Chief, who should hold undivided authority, I should not object to the deposition of the two Kings.

Before removing them to Lagos, you should consult Mr. Berkeley whether their presence at that settlement would cause any inconvenience.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 3.

The Earl of Kimberley to the Administrator-in-Chief.

Sir, *Downing Street, July* 21, 1873.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 17th instant,* I transmit, for your information, copies of a correspondence with the War Office, respecting the reinforcement of Royal Marines sent to the Gold Coast in Her Majesty's ship "Simoom."

You will observe that in the War Office letter of the 16th instant,† the number of the detachment is stated to be 150, whereas, in the Admiralty letter of the 17th instant, which forms an inclosure to my despatch of 21st instant, and also in my despatch of 17th instant, 200 is mentioned as the number to be embarked. The explanation of this apparent discrepancy is that 50 of the Marines have been sent out to fill up vacancies existing in the ships on the station.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 4.

The Administrator-in-chief to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received July 26.)

My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, June* 28, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 23rd April last,‡ with reference to a mob having taken five Ashantees from the house of Prince Ansah at Cape Coast and beheaded them. I beg now to forward, for your Lordship's information, the Queen's Advocate's opinion as to how far Messrs. Davidson and others are liable to prosecution for aiding and abetting in a breach of the peace on that occasion, and his doubt as to "the great improbability of any conviction being obtained from a Jury upon whatever evidence in this matter, whether on an indictment charging murder or rioting."

2. I may mention to your Lordship that, immediately on the outrage taking place I consulted the Members of Council as to the expediency of at one arresting these persons, but they were of opinion that in the then state of public feeling it might cause a disturbance which it was desirable to avoid; but, although I adopted their advice as a matter of prudence at the time, I could not but feel how gross the outrage was against the law. I shall now very respectfully await your Lordship's further instructions in the matter before taking any steps.

3. Copies of the Depositions taken at the inquest which was held are forwarded, as well as the Reports of the Inspector of Police and Mr. Ansah.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY.

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* Vide No. 136 of Command Paper No. 1 of March 1874. † No. 124 of same Paper.
‡ No. 191 of H. C. 266-1, 30th June, 1873.

Inclosure 1 in No. 4.

Sir, *Cape Coast, June* 12, 1873.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Excellency's letter of the 26th ultimo, transmitting a despatch fo the Right Honourable the Earl of Kimberley, of 23rd April, 1873, relative to the outrage committed on the five Ashantees at Cape Coast on the 16th of March last, in which you are instructed to take my opinion as to whether Davidson, Brew, and Amissah, if not accessories to the murder, are not liable to prosecution for aiding and abetting in a riot or breach of the peace.

From perusal of the Reports of Prince Ansah and Mr. Inspector Loggie, which accompanied your Excellency's communication, I learn that Davidson, Brew, and Amissah, backed by a crowd of people, came to Prince Ansah's house, and demanded that he should give into their hands all the Ashantees that were there, stating that it had been reported to them that some Ashantees had been in Cape Coast buying gunpowder for the invading force; that Ansah, induced by the clamours of the mob, delivered into their hands six Ashantees (four men, one woman, and a boy), believing that no violence was intended against them beyond making them "Prisoners of war"; that the mob forthwith took the four men a short distance to the beach and beheaded them; that presently after this, the mob returned and took away another Ashantee (Prince Ansah's servant), and beheaded him; after which the mob returned again and were engaged in destroying Prince Ansah's property, when the arrival of the armed Police caused their dispersion. I am not at present informed whether or not Davidson, Brew, and Amissah were with the mob or took part in their proceedings on any of their visits to Ansah's house, subsequent to the first visit.

In order to establish the criminality of Davidson and the others as accessories to the murder, it would be necessary that some proof should be given, either that they were present and in some way aiding or encouraging the mob when the Ashantees were killed, or that the death of the Ashantees, and not the making of them prisoners, was antecedently purposed, it being possible that the intention at first was only to make them prisoners, and that there being killed was the result of sudden impulse of the mob, in which Davidson and their other original leaders may not have concurred.

These points are not developed so far as the inquiry has proceeded.

Consequently, although further investigation might disclose grounds for indicting the persons named as accessories to murder, I consider that it would not be warranted by the facts as at present placed before me.

With reference to the second branch of the question, I consider that Davidson, Brew, and Amissah are, upon the facts stated, indictable for riot and breach of the peace.

Although I have assumed in the foregoing answers that this case should be governed by the rules of English law, it would nevertheless be improper to leave the subject without noticing that those rules are of somewhat doubtful application, owing to the peculiar nature of the jurisdiction in Cape Coast, the same as elsewhere in the protected territories. No part of the town being British soil, English law is only partially of force, that is, so far as it has been established by Treaty, "capitulation, grant, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means." Now, although by these means English law has come to be generally recognized as regards crimes of the nature which occur in civil life or in times of peace, it has not, so far as I am aware, been applied to modify the native usages of war. Native usage does not make the distinction admitted in the wars of civilized races between armed combatants and persons who do not resist or are incapable of resisting, but involves all members of the hostile population alike in the consequences of war. It is true that prisoners of war are sometimes saved through the interposition of British influence, but these instances can only be regarded as exceptional, and I know of no precedent in which authority has punished as a crime an act (although criminal by the law of England) which from the native point of view would be a lawful act of war. There are special circumstances in the present case, inasmuch as the victims had, it seems, been allowed to reside in Cape Coast for some time after the breaking out of the war without molestation; an implied immunity being thereby (according to the best native usage) granted them. But, on the other hand, that immunity would be forfeited if the allegation were established that they had been engaged in assisting the enemy. If the rule of civilization, which preserves the lives of enemies when they are incapable of resistance, were vindicated by a prosecution of the persons indicated, successfully carried to conviction through the ordinary

machinery of the Court, the conviction would, I conceive, be valid as a "sufferance" of the English criminal law in application to matters of this description; but it would be an extension of the authority hitherto exercised.

The observations in the preceding paragraph apply more to the prosecution for murder than for riot; as in the latter case, even on the extreme assumption that could be made in favour of the accused, viz., that their act was allowed by prevailing native usage, that would not permit its being done in a riotous manner.

Although not within the terms of Earl Kimberley's inquiry, it may, perhaps, be permissible for me to state my opinion that there would be great improbability of any any conviction being obtained from a jury upon whatever evidence in this matter, whether on an indictment charging murder or rioting.

I have, &c.
(Signed) D. P. CHALMERS.

His Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B.

Inclosure 2 in No. 4.

Five Inquisitions on the Bodies of five Ashantees who were beheaded in the town of Cape Coast, respectfully forwarded to his Excellency the Administrator-in-chief.

Gold Coast, to wit.

AN Inquisition indented taken for Our Sovereign Lady the Queen at Gothic House, Cape Coast Castle, Gold Coast, on the seventeenth day of March, in the thirty-fifth year of the reign of Our Sovereign Lady Victoria, before Colonel Foster Foster, Esq., Coroner of Our said Lady the Queen for the said Gold Coast, on view of the body of an Ashantee man, there and then lying dead.

No. 1. AFARKWAH, recognized by lump in groin, then and there lying dead, upon the oaths of Chief Amoir (foreman), Chief Quarmina Maniah, John Coleman D. Graft, Thomas Hughes Halm, David Alfred Duncan, good and lawful men of the said Gold Coast, duly chosen, and who, being then and there duly sworn and charged to inquire for Our said Lady the Queen when, how, and by what means the five Ashantee men came to their death, do upon their oath, say that the said five Ashantee men came to their death by having been beheaded by some person or persons unknown to the said jurors aforesaid.

In witness whereof, as well the said Coroner as the jurors aforesaid, have hereunto set and subscribed their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

(Signed) FOSTER FOSTER, *Coroner.*
CHIEF AMOIR, *Foreman.*
CHIEF MANIAH.
THOMAS HUGHES HALM.
J. C. DE GRAFT.
D. A. DUNCAN.

J. B. Bosoo sworn, states—I was in the police station yesterday, and when I heard a great noise going on in the town, I ran outside to see what the noise was; I happened to see a boy named Amoniah pass by; I called and asked him the cause of the noise; he told me that the Cape Coast people were going to Mr. Ansah's house to take some Ashantees out to kill. I immediately ran and reported it to Sergeant Smith; he also went to report it to the Inspector-General of Police, Mr. Craig Loggie. The Inspector ordered Sergeant Smith to march some policeman to go and prevent it. We went, and on our arrival at the beach we found that the men had been already killed and heads cut off; two of the heads were taken away.

(Signed) J. B. BOSOO.

Sergeant Smith, armed police force, sworn, and states as follows:—

Yesterday, about 3.30 p.m., Bosoo, the constable, came and told me that five Ashantee men had had their heads cut off on the beach, and were lying dead. I went there and found the five bodies as stated, with their heads cut off. I then returned and reported the matter to Mr. Loggie, the Inspector-General of the armed police; then

Mr. Loggie and I went to the Castle and we got a guard of Houssa troops, which were placed over the dead bodies to prevent them being taken away, and then we proceeded to Mr. Ansah's house with a guard of police and we found a great riot going on and Mr. Ansah's property being destroyed by a mob of people; then we, with the guard, went to the Castle and took Mr. Ansah with us, and left him there in safe keeping, so that the mob would do him no harm. I heard that the Ashantees who had their heads cut off yesterday afternoon, as above stated, had been taken by a mob of people from Mr. Ansah's house.

When I arrived where the dead bodies were, I found a large mob of people there, but could get no information about who had cut off the Ashantee's head.

(Signed) R. SMITH, *Serjeant.*

Mr. Craig Loggie, Inspector-General of Armed Police, sworn, states—Yesterday afternoon, about 3 P.M., I was called upon by the Administrator, Colonel Harley, C.B., to proceed to the house of Prince Ansah, as the Prince had written for protection, saying that his life was in danger, from the threatening attitude of a mob outside of his house. On arriving at the Prince's house with a party of fifty Houssas armed, I found the house in possession of a large mob of people who fled as soon as they saw the near approach of the police under my command. On getting inside of the house I found that it had been completely wrecked, and Prince Ansah and his family had taken shelter in one of the upper rooms of the house. I took charge of Prince Ansah and his family, and had them taken to the Castle for safety.

From information received, I was informed that a party of Ashantees had been observed on his premises, and that a demand for the delivery of these Ashantees had been made that afternoon about 2.30 P.M. by Messrs. Brew, Amissah, and Davidson, backed by a mob outside the house, that these Ashantees demanded were delivered up by Prince Ansah to the above-named gentlemen, and that they were hurried down by the mob to the beach, where they were beheaded. I afterwards visited the beach and found five bodies, with only one head between them. I had a guard placed over them, and afterwards had them conveyed to the dead house of the Colonial Hospital.

(Signed) J. CRAIG LOGGIE.

Dr. Rowe, Staff Surgeon, sworn, states as follows:—

I have examined the bodies of five men in the dead-house, and numbered consecutively No. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. The bodies were so numbered because the names of only two of the dead men can be discovered by me. No. 1 is identified by my clerk, George R. Blackson, as the body of a man called Afarkwah, and he recognized him by the presence of a lump in the groin, which he remarked during life.

I identify the body No. 4 as that of one Coffee Quarmin by the loss of three fingers from his left hand, which I myself removed at the Colonial Hospital during his life. All these men have died from the immediate results of decapitation; in all five instances the men were alive when decapitated.

(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE, *Staff Surgeon.*

Prince Ansah, sworn, states as follows:—

Yesterday, about 2·30 P.M., three gentlemen came to my house to see me, namely, Mr. W. E. Davidson, Mr. James Brew, and Mr. James Amissah. They asked me whether any Ashantees were living in my premises; I said Yes; Mr. Davidson said there were some Ashantees who came to buy powder; and I said that those that are in my house have been over six months there, and it cannot be them, and those they speak of I am not aware they were in the town. Mr. James Brew stated that there has been a Proclamation issued that if any Ashantees were in the town they were to be seized and sent back from the town; therefore, they want those Ashantees that were in my premises. There were six of them, viz., four men, one woman in the family-way, and one boy. When I found that the people accompanied those three gentlemen were very severe to those four men, I begged Mr. Davidson to spare the woman that was in the family-way to me and would take care of her. He promised to give her to me. Not having received her they told me that she had gone with the four men. When the boy found that they were handling the four men roughly, he ran upstairs to me. After this Mr. Davidson sent one man, named Tomprey, to me to deliver the boy immediately to him; the boy was delivered. I begged again Mr. Davidson to have the boy and woman returned to me, and that also he would have the four men well treated. My boy returned to me from the Sunday School reporting that four men had been killed (the

four Ashantees that have been taken from my house). About five minutes afterwards the mob, that came previously with Mr. Davidson, returned to my house and took away my man called Afarkwah, who had been in the Protectorate for over twenty-two years, and I heard afterwards that he also had been beheaded.

After this happened, I heard that the mob threatened my life, and I wrote to the Governor asking him for protection. Soon after this letter had been dispatched the mob outside rushed into my house and plundered the whole of my premises, then the troops arrived, and was taken, under their protection, for safety in the Castle, where I have remained ever since, and have come here now to give this evidence at the Treasury Building under an escort of troops from the Castle.

I was present with Mr. Davidson, Mr. Brew, and Mr. Amissah when the mob came in the yard and took them away. I could not see where they were taken. I did not see who murdered them.

All the people went away with the mob together, Mr. Brew, Mr. Davidson, and Mr. Amissah went away altogether with the mob.

I was told not to stay in my yard but to go up stairs; as the people outside were threatening my life, I can give no clue to who cut off the heads of any of the Ashantee men.

(Signed) JOHN OSSO ANSAH.

Gold Coast, to wit.

An inquisition indented taken for Our Sovereign Lady the Queen at Gothic House, Cape Coast Castle, Gold Coast, in the seventeenth day of March, in the thirty-fifth year of the reign of Our Sovereign Lady Victoria, before Foster Foster, Esq., Coroner of our said Lady the Queen for the said Gold Coast, on view of the body of No. 2, then and there lying dead upon the oaths of Chief Coffee Amoir (foreman), Chief John Maniah, Thomas Hughes Halm, John Coleman Degraft, David Alfred Duncan, good and lawful men of the said Gold Coast duly chosen, and who, being then and there duly sworn and charged to inquire for Our said Lady the Queen, when, how, and by what means the five Ashantees came to their deaths, do, upon their oaths say, that the five Ashantees came to their death by being beheaded by some person or persons unknown.

To the Jurors aforesaid, in witness whereof as well the said Coroner as the Jurors aforesaid, have hereunto subscribed their hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

(Signed) FOSTER FOSTER, *Coroner.*
CHIEF COFFEE AMOIAH, *Foreman.*
CHIEF JOHN MANIAH.
THOS. H. HALM.
JOHN C. DE GRAFT.
DAVID A. DUNCAN.

[Then follows the evidence of Constable Bosoo, Serjeant Smith, Mr. Loggie, Dr. Rowe, and Prince Ansah, which will be found printed with the inquisition on the first body.]

Gold Coast, to wit.

AN inquisition indented taken for our Sovereign Lady the Queen at Gothic House, Cape Coast Castle, Gold Coast, on the seventeenth day of March, in the thirty-fifth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Victoria, before Foster Foster, Esquire, Coroner of our said Lady the Queen for the said Gold Coast, on view of the body of—

No. 3, then and there lying dead, upon the oaths of Chief Coffee Amoir (foreman), Chief John Maniah, Thomas Hughes Halm, John Coleman Degraft, David Alfred Duncan, good and lawful men of the said Gold Coast, duly chosen, and who, being then and there duly sworn and charged to inquire for our said Lady the Queen when, how,

and by what means the said five Ashantees came to their death, do upon their oaths say that the said five Ashantees came to their death by being beheaded by some person or persons unknown to the jurors aforesaid.

In witness whereof, as well the said Coroner as the jurors aforesaid have hereunto set and subscribed their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

(Signed) FOSTER FOSTER, *Coroner.*
CHIEF COFFEE AMOIAH, *Foreman.*
CHIEF JOHN MANIAH.
THOMAS HUGHES HALM.
JOHN C. DE GRAFT.
DAVID A. DUNCAN.

[Then follows the evidence of Constable Bosoo, Serjeant Smith, Mr. Loggie, Dr. Rowe, and Prince Ansah, which will be found printed with the inquisition on the first body.]

Gold Coast, to wit.

An inquisition indented taken for Our Sovereign Lady the Queen at Gothic House, Cape Coast Castle, on the seventeenth day of March, in the the thirty-fifth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Victoria, before Foster Foster, Esquire, Coroner of our said Lady the Queen for the said Gold Coast on view of the body of—

No. 4, Coffee Quamin, known by his fingers being amputated, then and there lying dead, upon the oaths of Chief Coffee Amoiah (foreman), Chief John Maniah, James Hughes Halm, John Coleman Degraft, David A. Duncan, good and lawful men of the said Gold Coast, duly chosen, and who, being then and there duly sworn and charged to inquire for our said Lady the Queen, when, how and by what means the said five Ashantees came to their death, do upon their oaths say that the five Ashantees came to their death by being beheaded by some person or persons unknown to the jurors aforesaid.

In witness whereof, as well the said Coroner as the jurors aforesaid have hereunto set and prescribed their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

(Signed) FOSTER FOSTER, *Coroner.*
CHIEF COFFEE AMOIAH, *Foreman.*
CHIEF JOHN MANIAH.
THOMAS HUGHES HALM.
JOHN C. DEGRAFT.
DAVID A. DUNCAN.

[Then follows the evidence of Constable Bosoo, Serjeant Smith, Mr. Loggie, Dr. Rowe, and Prince Ansah, which will be found printed with the inquisition on the first body.]

Gold Coast, to wit.

An inquisition indented taken for Our Sovereign Lady the Queen, at Gothic House, Cape Coast Castle, Gold Coast, on the seventeenth day of March, in the thirty-fifth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Victoria, before Foster Foster, Esquire, Coroner of Our said Lady the Queen, on the said Gold Coast, on view of the body of—

No. 5, then and there lying dead, upon the oaths of Chief Coffee Amoiah (foreman), Chief John Maniah, Thomas Hughes Halm, John Coleman Degraft, David Alfred Duncan, good and lawful men of the said Gold Coast, duly chosen, and who, being then and there duly sworn and charged to inquire for Our said Lady the Queen, when, how, and by what means the said five Ashantees came to their death, do, upon their oaths, say that the five Ashantees came to their death by being beheaded by some person or persons unknown to the jurors aforesaid.

In witness whereof, as well the said Coroner as the jurors aforesaid have hereunto set and subscribed their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

(Signed) FOSTER FOSTER, *Coroner.*
CHIEF COFFEE AMOIAH, *Foreman.*
CHIEF JOHN MANIAH.
THOMAS HUGHES HALM.
JOHN C. DEGRAFT.
DAVID A. DUNCAN.

[Then follows the evidence of Constable Bosoo, Serjeant Smith, Mr. Loggie, Dr. Rowe, and Prince Ansah, which will be found printed with the inquisition on the first body.]

Inclosure 3 in No. 4.

Sir, *Cape Coast Castle, March* 19, 1873.

I BEG leave to report, for the information of his Excellency the Administrator-in-chief, that on Sunday afternoon last, about half-past 3, I was ordered to take an armed force of fifty Houssa Police, and proceed to the house of Prince Ansah, where a large mob had assembled, and threatened to injure Ansah and his family.

On approaching Ansah's house, I found it in possession of a great number of people, who fled on seeing the approach of the Houssas under my command, and who had completely wrecked the house of its contents.

Ansah and his family I discovered in one of the upper rooms of his house, where they had retired for safety, until assistance would arrive.

Seeing the state of affairs, I placed a guard on the house, searched it to see if any Ashantees were headed about the buildings (but found none), and removed Ansah, his wife and family, to the Castle for safety.

From information received as to the cause of this disturbance, I was told that for some time past five men, one woman, and one boy, had been living on Ansah's premises; that on Sunday afternoon, about half-past 2, a demand was made on Ansah by Messrs. Brew, Davidson, and Amissah, that the above persons being Ashantees, should be given up to them; the demand was complied with, as the demanders were backed by a large crowd. As soon as the Ashantees were handed over by Ansah, the crowd hurried the five men off to the beach, and their heads were cut off. The crowd returned from the beach, and then proceeded to destroy Ansah's house for having sheltered Ashantees.

The remains of the five murdered men were conveyed at night to the Colonial Hospital Dead House, and an inquest held on the following day. Only one head was recovered, the crowd having carried away the four others.

From the manner in which this outrage was conducted, I can only come to the conclusion that it was pre-arranged, and up to the present no arrests have been made.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. CRAIG LOGGIE,
Acting Inspector-General.

The Assistant Private Secretary to His Excellency
the Administrator-in-chief.

[Then follows petition from Prince Ansah, requesting removal to some other British Colony for a temporary residence, which will be found printed at page 378 of House of Commons Paper No. 266-1 of 1873, No. 203.]

No. 5.

Colonel Harley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received July* 26.)

My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, June* 30, 1873.

REFERRING to the portion of my despatch of the 10th instant,* relating to my interview with the Fantee Kings and Chiefs at Cape Coast after their defeat at Jouquah, I beg now to forward, for your Lordship's information, a copy of the "West African Herald," a paper published at Cape Coast and but recently established, under date 28th June instant, which gives a fairly accurate report of what took place at the meeting.

2. I had notes taken at the time, so that I might address your Lordship on the subject, but I find, on casually looking at this paper, that it embraces nearly all of importance which was said.

3. In forwarding this Report I would very respectfully draw your Lordship's attention to the statement made by the Fantee Kings and Chiefs, and which is accurately reported, viz.: "They do not feel able to take the management of affairs—it would be impossible for them to do so, nor could they elect one to be their Chief King, that power must come from the Governor; and if any one has said that they wished to govern themselves it was untrue.

4. This public declaration and admission on the part of the assembled Fantee Kings and Chiefs, the principal of whom were all present, is perhaps the most complete answer to the designs and intrigues of those who endeavoured to organize the so-called "Fantee Confederation" which has yet been given; and it may be of some use to your Lordship in replying to the many inquiries and statements which, I observe, continue to be made with reference to the attempt made some time since at forming a native Government for the Protectorate.

5. I beg that your Lordship will not suppose by this remark that I am one who is opposed to an advancement of the people to positions of trust and self-government; very far from it, my Lord, but I would seek some guarantee, however small, in the shape of education, and good conduct and temperate habits; and an experience of twenty-five years has enabled me to study the native character in Africa and the West Indies, and I am led by it to the conclusion that, before they can govern themselves, they must learn, amongst many other things they have yet to be taught, the value of labour and of industry, which is but little understood or practised amongst the people which inhabit and possess this country.

I trust that your Lordship may be pleased to approve of the remarks which I made generally to the assembled Kings and Chiefs.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator-in-chief.

Inclosure in No. 5.

Extract from the "West African Herald" of June 28, 1873.

Important Meeting of all the Kings and Chiefs of the British Protectorate of the Gold Coast, at Government House, Cape Coast, on the 6th of June, 1873, *presided over by his Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B.*

AFTER an unsuccessful attempt on the 5th June instant to get all the Kings and Chiefs together, they met on the following day, and we have authority for saying that, since the days of Governor McLean there never has been such a large and complete assembly of the Kings and Chiefs as on this day. We believe the King of Anamaboe was the only absentee.

As we were courteously permitted by his Excellency the Administrator to be present for the purpose of taking notes of the day's proceedings, we now give our readers an almost correct account of the deliberations of that august assembly, which, we are happy to state, leaves no doubt upon our minds that the Kings and Chiefs of the Protectorate are most loyal to the Queen, and perfectly satisfied and grateful to Colonel Harley for all he has done for them.

* No. 121 of Command Paper No. 1 of March 1874.

We cannot do better than publish exactly what took place, and leave our readers to form their own opinions.

At a little after 11 o'clock A.M., on the 6th instant, his Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B., attended by Captain Haynes, 2nd West India Regiment, and a brilliant staff of Officers, repaired to Government House (now under repairs) to meet the Kings and Chiefs of the Protectorate; immediately his Excellency entered the gates of Government House, a company of the 2nd West India Regiment presented arms, and his Excellency proceeded to the large hall in Government House—where he met.

Aquasie Kaye, King of Denkera,
Amfoo Ottoo, King of Abbrah,
Qusie Eddoo, King of Mankassim,
Emmill, King of Wassaw,
Inkie, King of Assin,
The, King of Akim,
Tandoe, King of Gomoah,
R. J. Ghartey, King of Winnebah,
Quashie Attah, Head-man of Cape Coast,
Kruie, King of Commender,
Hammah, Ex King of Ajamacoo.

Chiefs Green, Armooah, Martin, Thompson, Yammee, Robertson, Danquah, Badicoor, Sackey, and others.

His Excellency opened the meeting by expressing the pleasure it gave him to meet the whole of the representatives of the Fantee tribes; and regretted very much the sad reverses that had befallen them at Jonquah, which compelled them to retreat in a body to Cape Coast. His Excellency informed the Kings that he had but one object, and that was their welfare and benefit, which he was anxious to promote in every legitimate way. His Excellency assured the Kings and Chiefs that he was always glad to see them and their messengers, but objected to any one going between them, as he wished his ears to be open to theirs, and theirs to his; and that so long as they were true and loyal to the Government, he assured them, in all truth and sincerity, that he would not only be their Governor, but their friend; but he warned them against listening to the voice of agitators, who only had their own ends in view, and not their welfare.

The King of Wassaw requested that his family and people, who had been left behind might be sent for, as they were in great danger from the enemy.

His Excellency promised to do his utmost to assist the King, in earnest of which he has since sent ships which had brought several hundreds from Commenda, and a ship of war had been sent to protect them.

His Excellency desired to know what they proposed doing, as it was impossible for him to say how far he could meet their wishes till he knew their requirements. His Excellency went on to say how little could be done without unity, a sad proof of which was the breaking up of the camp the other day at Denkera, where everything was so much in their favour. The reason why the Ashantees were so successful was owing to their acting together under one head, and keeping in a body, and he would strongly advise them to follow the same plan when they formed another camp; they might then hope for that success which it was impossible where each King and Chief acted separately. In the event of another camp being formed his Excellency promised his assistance.

The Kings and Chiefs, in a body, retired to consult as to their reply. After an absence of half an hour they returned, requesting that they might have Mr. William Thompson as their Interpreter instead of Mr. James Davis. His Excellency agreed to their request, and Mr. William Thompson (who is the most accurate and trustworthy Interpreter on the Gold Coast) was substituted for Mr. James Davis. Chief Green, the orator of the Fantees, then rose on behalf of himself and all the Kings and Chiefs of the Gold Coast Protectorate to state that the Kings and Chiefs that day assembled were very much pleased at the words spoken by the Governor. They knew that in Sir Charles McCarthy's time King "Osai" troubled them, when Sir Charles asked them for their assistance, which they promised to give, at the same time they signed a document to show they were under the Crown of England—Sir Charles himself accompanied them till the war was over. The King of Ashantee having to give 600 ozs. of gold and his two sons, the latter to be sent to England as hostages, to be returned in ten years, if the King kept true to his [illegible] (which he did) the hostages and 600 ozs.

of gold were to be returned, the Kings and Chiefs consider that they stand now in the same position towards the Government as they did then. They do not feel able to take the management of affairs. It would be impossible for them to do so; nor could they elect one to be their Chief King, that power must come from the Governor, and if any one has said that they wished to govern themselves, it was untrue. They thanked his Excellency for what he had done in providing ammunition, &c., and assured him that they left everything in his hands, and very much regretted their cowardice in running away from the enemy, whenever they met them. When strong man worked, he must be fed and begged for money, as when Sir Charles McCarthy saw that they wanted these things, he provided them with money, and officers to lead them—until they had defeated their enemies.

His Excellency then said, I have listened to the very interesting speech that has been delivered, and have heard with pleasure the sentiments expressed. I told those who were present yesterday what pleasure it afforded me to meet them, and I say the same to-day to those now present. I told them that I wanted their communications to come direct to me, and not through any intermediate person, I think by adopting such a method, we would understand each other better. I have heard what they say about my selecting a Chief King, but I think a king appointed unanimously by themselves would be more satisfactory, as they have better opportunities of judging who would be most fitting for so important a post. There are assembled here to-day all the Kings and Chiefs of the Fanti power, and if they will elect from amongst them one of their number, I am prepared to give him such power as is necessary, but it must be for only a temporary period. I am also prepared, if you will form another Camp and (there is not an hour to be lost), to assist you in all my power to attack and repel the Ashantees.

I differ in one respect from the opinion expressed by your Chiefs who represent your views. I consider the Fantees are well able to defy the Ashantees. You are finer men. A firm determination to unite together for one cause, will be sure to meet with success. To attain this unity, I will do all in my power to assist you. I wish the Kings and Chiefs and myself to understand each other. I have no money to give them. The arms and ammunitions are sent by Her Majesty's Government to them. If the means of this Government permitted it, I would gladly help them; and if any any one tells them I have money and won't assist them, it is not true. I cannot give them what I have not.

I shall continue to do what I have hitherto done, and provide leaders for them if I possibly can. I think it must be a mistake to call this the Gold Coast, for I see very little of it; and if it exists, they must have it.

Now let them consider who is to be their Chief King, and whether they will form a camp.

Chief Green.—I am requested to state, in the name of all the Kings and Chiefs, that from here to Appolonia belongs to the Queen; and yet we hear that the Ashantees are at Elmina.

Governor.—Does the Chief mean the territory?

Chief Green.—It was formerly Dutch, but since it has been taken by the English it must, therefore, be Fantee territory.

Governor.—I think the English jurisdiction only extends to the forts and Settlements.

Chief Green.—The ground in the bush does not belong to the Government, but the Fantees do.

Governor.—I hear a piece of land near this was bought from the Chiefs of Cape Coast for 100*l.*; is that true?

Chief Thomson.—That is true.

Governor.—I have listened to all you have said, and if you all still desire it, I will think about appointing a Chief King, through whom I will deal on behalf of the Government.

Chief Green.—I am requested by all the Kings and Chiefs here present to state, that they have heard what your Excellency has said about their nominating a Chief King, but we are all agreed that it would be better that that appointment should come from your Excellency; as we have no money to give our King, and he would expect it from us, as is usual in this country.

Governor.—I made the suggestion because I thought, in their collective wisdom they would be better able to judge than I could, but as they desire it, I will do so; but I do not undertake to give the Kings and Chiefs money that I have not. Ammu-

nitions of war I will always assist them with; and if the commerce of the country brings means into my hands, I will most willingly assist them.

Tandoe, King of Gomoah.—We wish to get Commenda people down, and wish to know if we form a camp at Elmina, and the Elminas try to prevent us, and say the ground is theirs, shall we fire on them?

Governor.—Certainly not; the Elminas are your brothers. If you find the Elminas are in league with the Ashantees, then you may fire on them; but if they are peaceably cultivating their farms, not.

Tandoe, King of Gomoah.—Will your Excellency give orders that the Elminas do not interfere with the Commenda people when they are coming down here.

Governor.—I have already given orders; but as to how I rule the Elminas, I will do so without reference to the Kings.

The meeting then closed.

No. 6.

Colonel Harley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received July 26.)

(Extract.) *The Castle, Cape Coast, June 30, 1873.*

MY despatch of the 23rd instant,* will have placed your Lordship in possession of the state of affairs here up to that date, and I have now the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, the apprehensions then felt at Cape Coast of an intended attack by the Ashantees have proved as I thought they would.

The intelligence which had reached Colonel Festing at Elmina proved to be only one of the thousand rumours with which I have had to contend for many months.

Colonel Festing and Captain Fremantle have remained at Cape Coast, and they confer with me daily, but as the Ashantees have made no movement, and Her Majesty's troop-ship "Himalaya" has not yet arrived with the head-quarters and four companies of the 2nd West India Regiment as instructed by your Lordship, matters remain, my Lord, in much the same position as when I last had the honour to report, except with regard to the state of feeling in the Windward Settlements, which I was then obliged to report as being much excited at the bombardment of Elmina, and especially the Chamas and Secondees.

* * * * *

No. 7.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, July 28, 1873.*

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of a general letter, of the 2nd instant, from the Senior Naval Officer on the West Coast of Africa, in regard to the state of affairs at Cape Coast Castle and the neighbourhood, by which it appears that the Ashantees had made no advance, but continued to occupy the same position.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

Inclosure in No. 7.

Sir, *"Barracouta," Cape Coast Castle, July 2, 1873.*

THERE is little of importance to report since my last letter of 22nd of June. The Ashantee army appears to be still occupying the same ground as when I wrote last, their main camp being at Effotoo, where they appear to be quietly eating up the country, uncertain whether to advance or retreat.

2. Fresh reports reach us daily, but they are generally unreliable.

The latest which arrived by an escaped prisoner yesterday is to the effect that the General-in-chief, Amanguah-tiah, has taken post on the Sweet River six or seven miles distant from either Cape Coast Castle or Elmina.

* No. 118 of Command Paper No. 1 of February 1874.

My impression is, that the action of the 13th June has convinced the Ashantees of the folly of their making an attack upon our positions, and that they will rest satisfied with ravaging the country round. The rainy season has now set in in earnest, and I fully expect to hear of the retreat of the enemy into their own country shortly, though it is possible that their orders from the king may be so imperative as to force them to a forward movement first.

3. A force of 3,000 Ashantees is reported to be threatening Axim, but, on the 28th June, I had dispatched the "Seagull" to protect the windward forts, and her arrival will be opportune in case of this report being trustworthy.

4. Something has been done both here and at Elmina towards improving the defences; guns in position have had their charges and appointments looked to; some bush has been cleared round the forts, and breastworks erected. Some more stores and provisions were sent by the "Seagull" to Dixcove and Secondee, and she took two marine artillery men to put the ordnance of Axim and Dixcove in order.

5. I regret to say that the rainy season is beginning to show its bad effects in sickness among our men. The "Druid" had yesterday thirty-five on the sick list, twenty-two with fever, her marines having specially suffered. All the sick have been sent on board; and I yesterday arranged for all the "Druid's" men to be re-embarked; but owing partly to a bad surf, and partly to delay due to the Administrator's desiring to retain the men on shore, on account of the report I have before mentioned, only a few of her men have yet returned to their ship. It is now raining heavily, and the surf dangerous; but I mean to insist on their return to their ship as soon as the weather permits. There are no dangerous cases of fever; but I propose sending the "Druid" to sea for a short cruize in a few days, if matters on shore remain as at present. The sick list of this ship and the "Argus" is not unusually large.

6. Her Majesty's ship "Bittern" arrived here from Fernando Po, and the "Niger" on the 30th ultimo. I regret to say that Commander Stephens was seriously ill with fever contracted on the "Niger;" and as many of her crew are much debilitated by the length of time they have been on the Coast, I propose to dispatch her to-morrow to cruize as far as St. Helena; and she will take a few of our invalids from the squadron, for whom change of air is imperative. These invalids she will, if necessary, leave at Ascension on her return here.

7. The "Seagull" has orders, after relieving the windward ports, to proceed as far as Cape Palmas, so as to recover Government stores and money, landed from the wrecked mail-steamer "Yoruba," which appears to be detained by the Liberian Government.

8. The last mails from England of 30th May and 6th June both arrived by the "Loanda" on the 27th ultimo, the "Negretia," with the mails of the 30th May, having been totally wrecked on Carpenter's Rock, off Sierra Leone.

9. Lieutenant Law, of Her Majesty's ship "Coquette," reports having accepted an offer of 450*l.* for the "Pioneer" from Mr. Holt, at Fernando Po.

10. I am anxiously waiting for the arrival of Her Majesty's ship "Himalaya," so that the marines of the ships still on shore may be re-embarked.

The marines of detachment under Lieutenant-Colonel Festing have, I regret to say, suffered much in health lately, and one man died on 1st July from dysentery.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. R. FREMANTLE,

Captain and Senior Officer.

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

No. 8.

Captain Glover to the Earl of Kimberley.

My Lord, *Army and Navy Club, St. James's, July* 30, 1873.

IF the *on dit* be correct that your Lordship is pledged not to send me again to West Africa, I conclude that such pledge refers to the administration of the general government of the West African Settlements, but need not preclude me from serving Her Majesty's Government in the present emergency, viz., the Ashantee invasion.

2. The proposal to use the tribes of the eastern district of the Protectorate, in order to cause a diversion in the rear of the Ashantee army, and at the same time to threaten Coomassie, was yesterday represented by me to His Royal Highness the Commander-in-chief, at the request of His Royal Highness.

3. Should such line of policy meet the approval of Her Majesty's Government, I would offer my services to effect this object, in the belief that I could be useful to Her Majesty's Government without involving your Lordship in any breach of promise made, if such should have been the case to any persons connected with the trade of Lagos.

4. I am induced to offer my services to carry out the proposal which I am led to believe was laid before your Lordship this morning, from the following considerations:—

(1.) I am the only European now living who has met the Ashantees in action and defeated them, viz., at Duffo in 1870. This service was placed in my hands by Mr. Administrator Ussher, in conjunction with the Kings and Chiefs of the Eastern District; my name is, therefore, known to the Ashantees, and I have acquired in action the confidence of the eastern tribes of the Protectorate.

(2.) If the Houssa force is to be increased to a thousand strong, then I could obtain a hundred, when any one except myself would raise but five; they are numerous in the Protectorate, and will be found in the Ashantee army; added to which, as soon as it is known at Lagos that I was in the Protectorate of the Gold Coast, the Houssas at Lagos, and its neighbourhood would enlist.

5. I believe I am correct in stating that only fifty-eight have enlisted since the 1st of January, while there are many, and discharged men of the force, awaiting my return. I need not visit Lagos to induce them to rejoin their comrades.

6. As Commissioner to the eastern tribes of the Protectorate, to organize, and lead them, I am justified in feeling confident that I can do good service to Her Majesty's Government. I have seen service in the field in India as well as in Africa, and I raised and disciplined the Houssa force which fought at Ikorodu in 1864, before any military officer was appointed to superintend them; the despatch from the officer commanding the troops on that occasion, evincing my capability to organize an discipline irregular levies for the field.

7. Trusting that I may not find I am precluded from ever again doing service to Her Majesty's Government in a country where I acquired a knowledge of its people during a period of residence among them extending over fifteen years, I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER.

No. 9.

Captain Glover to the Earl of Kimberley.

My Lord, *Army and Navy Club, July* 31, 1873.

I REGRET that in paragraph 4 of my letter to your Lordship of yesterday's date an omission was made. I should have stated—

"Prior to Colonel Festing's repulse of the Ashantees before Elmina, I was the only European now living who had met the Ashantees in action, and had defeated them.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER.

No. 10.

The Earl of Kimberley to the Administrator-in-chief.

Sir, *Downing Street, July* 31, 1873.

IN your despatch of the 23rd April* you stated that you had not then sent an answer to the letter from the King of Ashantee, but that you purposed to do so at an early day.

If you have addressed a letter to the King I request that you will furnish me with a copy of it.

I have, &c.

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

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* No. 25 of Command Paper No. 1 of March 1874.

No. 11.

Mr. Herbert to Captain Glover.

Sir, *Downing Street, August* 2, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 30th and 31st ultimo.*

Lord Kimberley concludes that the pledge to which you refer is the statement which his Lordship made to a deputation on the 2nd of May, that it was not his intention to recommend you for further employment on the West Coast of Africa in the Colonial service, by which his Lordship meant as Governor or Administrator.

His Lordship is much obliged to you for your offer of your services to organize a movement of the tribes of the eastern district of the Protectorate against the Ashantees, and he is disposed to accept that offer. He would be glad if you could call at this office at 3 o'clock on Monday next, in order that he may communicate with you on the subject.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 12.

The Earl of Kimberley to Governor Berkeley.

Sir, *Downing Street, August* 4, 1873.

I HAVE received Colonel Harley's despatch of the 28th of June,† forwarding the Queen's Advocate's opinion on the question whether Messrs. Davidson, Brew, and Amissah are liable to prosecution for aiding and abetting in a breach of the peace on the occasion of the murder of five Ashantees by a mob at Cape Coast.

I agree with Mr. Chalmers in thinking that proceedings instituted against Messrs. Davidson, Brew, and Amissah for murder, or being accessories to murder, would probably fail.

It is true that these three persons came to Prince Ansah's house, followed by a large mob, but it would appear from the deposition of the Prince that they demanded the Ashantees in order that they might be dealt with according to the alleged Proclamation, that is, that they might be "sent out of the town."

I gather from the deposition that the mob did not come at first into Prince Ansah's yard, but broke in afterwards while he and these three persons were arguing. The strongest point against Messrs. Davidson, Brew, and Amissah is, that according to Prince Ansah, they went away with the mob. But no one states that he saw the actual murder, and there is nothing before me to show that they did not leave the mob before or when they saw what was going to be done with the Ashantees. Prince Ansah did not see them with the mob when it returned to claim another Ashantee.

I do not think, therefore, that an indictment against these persons as accessories to the murders would be warranted by the facts as at present disclosed.

In ordinary circumstances I should have been disposed to direct a prosecution to be instituted against them for riot, but it is necessary to take into account the natural irritation which prevailed in the town against the Ashantees, the extreme difficulty of making the natives comprehend that their usages during war are not justifiable, and the dangerous effect which such a prosecution might have on the minds of the Fantees in the present critical state of affairs.

It is also very seldom, if ever, advisable for a Government to undertake a prosecution which has not a reasonable chance of success, and Mr. Chalmers states (no doubt justly) that, in his opinion, there would be great improbability of any conviction being obtained from a jury, even for riot, upon whatever evidence might be adduced.

It appears to me, therefore, that, on the whole, the best course will be for Colonel Harley to inform Messrs. Brew, Davidson, and Amissah that Her Majesty's Government view with severe displeasure their participation in these disgraceful proceedings which led to the barbarous murder of five Ashantees; that in ordinary times it would have been the duty of the Government to take steps to punish them for their part in the riot; but that, looking to all the circumstances of the moment, and the natural excitement and anger caused by the invasion, the Government had refrained from giving directions for their prosecution.

* Nos. 8 and 9. † No. 4.

They should, at the same time, be warned, that whilst Her Majesty's Government are engaged in active measures to defend the people at Cape Coast from the Ashantees, they will expect and require from those who reside under the protection of the forts strict obedience to the law, and abstinence from acts of cruelty and barbarity, which can have no other effect than to incite the Ashantees to similar deeds.

You will instruct Colonel Harley to consult his Council before proceeding to act on this despatch; and if, after such consultation, he should for any reason think it inexpedient to act upon it, he may suspend such action until he has communicated further with me.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 13.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Foreign Office, August* 4, 1873.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a work by Mr. Gramberg, a Dutch planter, giving an account of an ascent of the River Prah, on the Gold Coast, accompanied by translations of portions of the work. This work is said by Her Majesty's Minister at the Hague, who has forwarded, in compliance with instructions sent to him on the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, to be considered to contain the most trustworthy description which has been published of the upper waters of the Prah.

The Dutch maps of the interior of the country held by them on the Gold Coast were, it appears, handed over to Mr. Pope Hennessy at the time of the transfer.

I am, &c.
(Signed) TENTERDEN.

Inclosure in No. 13.

Extracts from Gramberg's "Africa's West Coast," and others respecting River Prah.

THE River Prah, or Bossum Prah, flows into the sea near Chama and St. Sebastian, a fort built by the Portuguese, and its mouth is partially closed up with sand; during the dry season the water is found to be salt as high as the Sepoem Island. There the river is said to be most beautiful, the water being fresh and clear, and the banks most fertile; and there was formerly to be found the plantation belonging to Mr. Gramberg, which, since his departure for Europe, has unfortunately been abandoned. In going further up the Bossum Prah one first comes to the bend Subrano, where the stream Subriel flows into it; and thence to the bend Bedomacie, the last village belonging to the Chama district. Beyond this point the natives are little inclined to convey strangers, and the navigation of the river becomes very difficult. Colonel Starrenburg, who made a map of the roads in this district, also includes the River Prah, but did not go higher than the island of Ephœroe; Gramberg, however, went up further, and, after a difficult journey, reached the rapids, which prevent navigation higher up the river; these are eight in number, of which the highest is about 50 feet. Gramberg, in giving an account of his journey up the Bossum Prah, states that, although it is by no means the largest river on the Gold Coast, it is most remarkable for the clearness and freshness of its water, and the beauty and fertility of its banks: besides which it flows freely into the sea, whereas the other rivers, particularly during the dry season, are stopped up and separated from the sea by a bank formed by the accumulation of the sand. Gramberg and his friend started on their expedition up the Prah from Chama in two canoes, going up the so-called dead arm of the river, which is blocked up at its mouth, and about four minutes' walk from St. Sebastian, whereas the present mouth is half an hour's walk from that fort. This stream or dead arm is from 150 to 160 feet broad; and at high tide the average depth is 6 or 7 feet, but at low tide it dries up at some places.

After rowing for half an hour they reached the actual river, and proceeded first to its mouth, which, in consequence of the projecting sandbank on the right bank, is much narrower than the river. On this sandbank there are but 9 feet of water during low tide, and in these parts the high water generally rises 8 feet. After sounding inside the bar they found from 3 to 4 fathoms of water. The narrowest part of the mouth is to be estimated

at 8 feet, while the general breadth of the river is 200 feet. Up to the Island of Sepoem the depth continues to be 3 and 3½ fathoms, and it is remarkable that close to both banks of the river the depth is the same. The rapidity of the stream depends to such an extent on the tide that it is difficult to make any estimate; only during heavy rains the stream is so strong as not to be influenced by the tide. The banks are at first low and marshy and covered with dense forests, but after rowing for about an hour the travellers came upon higher and more fertile banks, which seem to rise higher and higher until, at last, hills covered with timber were seen in the background. They passed a rock in the middle of the river which rises rather steep out of the water, for close to the rock they found 3½ fathoms. This rock is held in great respect by the natives as being a fetiche. The lower banks of the river they found to be salt marshes, and not until one reaches Sepoem Island is the ground fit for cultivation. As seen from a distance, rising up in the middle of the river, the Island of Sepoem is very picturesque, with its green trees and huts; but on going into the village one is disappointed by the untidiness of the inhabitants and dirtiness of their dwellings. The huts are built of split bamboes covered with clay, and the roofs are made of palm-leaves. The forests on the banks of the river formerly produced a great deal of timber for building the West India Company's ships, and still produce beautiful timber for shipbuilding and furniture. Just before one reaches Sepoem, a small river called the Gwien flows into the Bossom Prah; close to the mouth of this little river there are two plateaux of sand and stone, and so close to the right bank that they seem to have been thrown up by the River Gwien, which, as the travellers afterwards had occasion to observe, flows a good way inland. After leaving Sepoem the banks become more picturesque and hilly, but the river shallower and the rocks more frequent. After rowing for rather less than an hour, Gramberg and his party reached the little bend of Akropon, the last Dutch spot on the banks of this river. It belongs to the King of Sepoem, and the inhabitants, sometimes thirty in number, employ their time in making palm-oil. Curiously enough, these are mostly British subjects, who come temporarily to make oil. The English negroes are rougher and more savage than the Dutch, but they are also more industrious. The palm-oil of the Bossum Prah River may be considered among the finest and purest produced on the coast of Guinea; but, unfortunately, there is so little of it in consequence of the idleness of the inhabitants.

The travellers passed consecutively several archipelagos of rocks, with an important decrease of water, so that their progress was no longer as easy as before. Half-an-hour's distance from Akropon they reached the boundary between the Dutch and English territory; there, however, the banks of the river belong to the Kingdom of Wassaw. They soon reached the little village of Subrano on the left bank, situated opposite the very winding little river or stream called the Subriol, and they afterwards came upon another village called Bedomacie, in both of which palm-oil is made, and where the soil is very fertile.

After having rowed round an important bend of the river, and after struggling through several groups of rocks they reached the more populous village of Darboaci, situated on the left bank, which is much cleaner and more extensive than Sepoem, and is the first village they came to belonging to Wassaw.

The engineer Starrenburg, who visited this district in 1816, did not go further than half-an-hour's distance above Darboacie, and then turned back without visiting the rapids; this accounts for the inaccuracy of his map; and Gramberg states that he never could understand how Starrenburg could show such a perfectly straight line of road on his map from Elmina viâ Equafoe to Coomassie; and those who have travelled through forests know what it is to have to make one's way through hundreds of bends and turns over hills and through valleys and marshes. Starrenburg's interpreter stated that they left Darboacie with the intention of visiting the rapids, but that, after rowing for an hour or two up the river, they saw a large hill in the middle of the river with a terrible stream at each side of it, and such a noise that they could not understand each other speak, whereas the stream was so strong that if they had risked it any longer both they and the rowers would have been driven to eternity, and they accordingly returned to Darboacie.

While Starrenburg took four days to go to Darboacie and back, Gramberg in two days saw the whole river rapids, &c., and explored the banks.

On leaving Darboacie Mr. Gramberg and his party sent the smaller canoe on ahead, but afterwards found it fixed in a group of rocks; they then took another way, where, as the stream was the strongest they supposed it to be deeper; after some difficulty they managed to pass through the rocks and loose their other canoe. They proceeded with much difficulty through numerous rocks, the river there being scarcely navigable for larger canoes, and after about an hour and a half they saw the beautiful Island of Ephœroe (the hill which caused Starrenburg to turn back) before them. The river became much shallower,

and at each side of the island the stream was very rapid and made a loud roaring sound. Here navigation was indeed very difficult, but not as dangerous as was supposed; their canoe, however, several times bumped against rocks lying below the level of the water, but this might to a great extent have been prevented had they been better acquainted with this part of the river. Thus they proceeded, surrounded by magnificent scenery.

Night having set in, they landed at the village of Bossum-acie, and on the following morning proceeded thence in their canoes towards the rapids. Up to this point the river had generally had an north north-east direction, but now it turned more eastward. They passed several rocks, but otherwise the navigation was not very difficult.

At last they reached the object of their journey, viz., the rapids. Straight in front of them they saw a mass of rock in the form of a terrass, about 50 feet in height, from which the water flowed with considerable rapidity. Presently they saw to their right two more waterfalls not quite so high, and, on approaching nearer, three, four and five more to their left, which presented such a magnificent spectacle that for a moment they became speechless with admiration. They carefully guided their canoes to one of the basins, where they were in safety, and then went on shore, and there, with the assistance of one of the men of Bossum-acie, they attempted to find a spot where the river could be crossed, but after three hours struggling and climbing they were compelled to give up the attempt.

Mr. Gramberg, however, made the following observations:—That these rapids are not formed by one river, but are caused by a lake which, by the sudden breaking off of the table land on such an extensive surface, gives rise to all these waterfalls. This lake is probably fed by other rivers besides the Bossum Prah, for, independently of the large rapid, he saw two smaller rivers, which, coming from the highlands, flow into the basin. In the surrounding forests perfect stillness prevails, the only sound being caused by the waters. The air here is very cool, on account of the great evaporation which takes place. In order to become more closely acquainted with the extent of these rapids one would have to go north north-westward from the village of Equafoe, and one would then reach the river above the rapids, but here no exploration is possible, as well on account of the extensive masses of rocks and water as other insuperable difficulties.

Late in the afternoon Mr. Gramburg and his party returned to Bossum-acie, and on the following morning proceeded on their return journey to Chama.

No. 14.

The Earl of Kimberley to Governor Berkeley.

Sir, *Downing Street, August* 5, 1873.

I TAKE the earliest opportunity to inform you that Her Majesty's Government have determined that an expedition shall be sent up the Volta River with the view of attacking the Ashantees in their own territory. The expedition will be placed under the command of Captain Glover, late Administrator of Lagos, and it is intended that it should be composed of such forces as Captain Glover can collect from the eastern tribes of the Protectorate, supported by as many Houssas as can be spared from the garrison on the coast.

Captain Glover hopes to be able to recruit a considerable number of additional Houssas for this particular service. It is not proposed that any of Her Majesty's troops should be employed on this expedition. Captain Glover will leave very shortly for Cape Coast, and will be instructed to place himself immediately in unreserved communication with yourself and with the officers commanding Her Majesty's naval and military forces.

I postpone further explanation until I can address you fully on the subject, as I shall hope to be able to do by the next mail.

Meanwhile you must use your own discretion as to the extent to which it may be advisable to let it be known that operations are contemplated on the Volta River. I may add that Captain Glover will make his Reports to the Administrator of the Gold Coast, but that he will not be connected in any way with the Civil Administration, and that his employment on the coast is entirely of a temporary nature.

I am, &c.

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 15.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, August* 6, 1873.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for information of the Earl of Kimberley, a despatch from Commodore Commerell, dated the 8th July, with its inclosures, reporting his arrival at Cape Coast Castle on the 5th; and that the "Himalaya," having the 2nd West India Regiment on board, had also arrived there; also forwarding information as to the present condition of affairs at Cape Coast Castle and Elmina, together with a statement of the various forces now available in that vicinity.

2. I am to observe that an extract relative to the alleged supply of powder and arms to the Ashantees from the French port of Assinee has been sent to the Foreign Office; and copies of the Commodore's letter, as well as that of Captain Fremantle, dated 6th July, relative to the condition of the forts, &c., have been sent to the War Office.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

Inclosure 1 in No. 15.

Sir, *"Rattlesnake," at Cape Coast Castle, July* 8, 1873.

IN continuation of former correspondence, in which I informed their Lordships of my intended departure from the Cape as soon as the "Rattlesnake" was ready for sea, I request you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that I arrived at this anchorage on the 5th July, finding here the "Barracouta," "Druid," and "Merlin," whilst the "Argus" was at Elmina.

2. I lost no time in placing myself in communication with his Excellency Colonel Harley, and requested him to be so good as to furnish me with some account of the state of affairs here in connection with the advance of the Ashantees. His reply I attach, and I also forward Reports I have received from Captains Fremantle and Blake, containing various information in regard to the condition of affairs at Cape Coast Castle.

3. On the evening of the 6th July the "Himalaya" arrived from St. Vincent with the troops on board as follows:—

2nd West India Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. Wise; Major C. E. Russell; Captain H. Lowrey; Lieutenants C. H. Warner, O. C. Jones, B. S. Brookes, and R. F. Devereux; Sub-Lieutenants C. F. Filiter, W. G. Patchett, and H. H. Keighley; Paymaster J. Moore; Adjutant J. Dagleish; Quartermaster J. B. Harper; Surgeon Edward Connellan (Staff)

98th Foot attached.

Lieutenant A. H. Gordon.

2nd West India Regiment.

7 Staff Sergeants, 353 Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.

4. On the afternoon of the 7th July I met Colonel Festing commanding the forces, and in company with Captain Fremantle. I had a personal interview with his Excellency Colonel Harley, and I beg to detail the following information I then gleaned, as well as my remarks from my own view of the aspect of affairs.

Their Lordships are aware, from the Reports of Captain Fremantle, that a portion of the town of Elmina, containing the disloyal part of the inhabitants, has been destroyed. Many of the fugitives took shelter with the Ashantees, and some took refuge in the loyal part of the town.

The second King and eighteen Chiefs have now given in their allegiance; and, no doubt, martial law will soon be removed. No doubt the Ashantees were receiving supplies from Elmina, but Colonel Festing now considers they will cease. Since the action of the 13th June the Ashantees remain at Effootso, about fourteen miles from Cape Coast and somewhat nearer Elmina.

Their number is unknown, but, from what I can learn, amounts to between 12,000 and 20,000, extending from Effootso to Donquah, about fifteen miles from Cape Coast Castle on the road to Coomassie.

From Inclosure No. 2 their Lordships will observe that Colonel Harley proposes an attack on Effootso, which he describes as nine miles distant, whilst others consider it fifteen; but I am averse to this idea, as it is so dangerous to the health of white people, owing to the fearful rains now prevalent, and it would be necessary to camp out at least one night. I need scarcely say that a failure would check the moral effect of the action at Elmina; at the same time, the country is nearly impassable. There is the greatest difficulty in obtaining any reliable information through spies and scouts, and I fancy three-fourths of the scouts lie down in the bush and never go near the Ashantees, but return to Cape Coast Castle with information they consider may best suit. I have expressed an opinion that a force of Houssa troops should be sent out to the vicinity of Effootso and Donquah to obtain intelligence.

The different tribes are collected about Cape Coast Castle in large numbers, to the amount of about 15,000 to 20,000, but there is no reliable information.

I regret to say small-pox has broken out amongst them, and they are distressed from want of food, so that I suggest rice should be sent out in large quantities, in anticipation of the dearth which must ensue.

The Fantees have not lost many in action, but it is to be assumed that unless organized they will prove of little service. Colonel Festing has brought about 200 of them into discipline, but they will not serve unless paid, and it appears to me difficult to help a nation unwilling to help itself.

Colonel Harley informed me the Axims and Akims are harassing the Ashantees on their flank, but this is considered very doubtful from what I hear.

5. The ships connected with Cape Coast Castle, under these circumstances are the—

	Small-arm Men and Marines, about—
"Rattlesnake"	135
"Druid" (absent on account of sickness broken out)	100
"Bittern" " "	35
"Argus"	40
"Himalaya"	—
"Barracouta"	60
"Seagull"	35
"Merlin"	29
"Decoy" (ordered to Cape Coast Castle)	29
Total, without sick	463

and, as far as I can learn, the following forces are available besides the marines and small-arm men as noted above:—

Royal Marines and Royal Marine Artillery at Elmina	56
Ditto, at Cape Coast Castle	56
2nd West India Regiment at Cape Coast Castle	82
Ditto, at Elmina	82
Ditto, at Accra	33
Ditto, at Akim	43
Ditto, landing from "Himalaya"	360
Houssa Police, Elmina and Cape Coast Castle	200
Total	912

Other Police, &c., and Fantee volunteers, the latter scarcely to be relied upon.

6. I have acquainted Colonel Harley, that I learn the Ashantees receive powder and arms at Assinee, which is a French port not far from this. I contemplate proceeding thither, but, in the meantime, I have addressed a letter to the French Admiral drawing his attention to the probable truth of the circumstance, and it is possible their Lordships may deem it advisable to cause the authorities in Europe to be informed, and I am apprehensive that the Liverpool steamers land war material at Half Jack.

7. I append a rough map I have had made of the vicinity of Cape Coast, but the country is very little known, and I can only furnish their Lordships in so short a time with the details I have now set forth, as I am only desirous of sending the most reliable information, and that description is almost unobtainable.

I can assure their Lordships, however, that the forts of Elmina and Cape Coast Castle, together with those two towns are in no danger, and have not been in any.

8. As soon as I can make arrangements I am going to proceed to Secondee, Axim, &c., and the smaller ports, where the "Seagull" now is, and where I have already sent the "Merlin" since my arrival. I shall then be able to report as to the condition of affairs.

9. On the 11th July the "Himalaya" proceeded to Elmina and disembarked the 2nd West India troops remaining, after sending on shore the men for Cape Coast Castle.

10. *July* 11.—I have this morning received a letter from the "Seagull," in which Commander Stubbs reports the villages quiet, and that he will visit them again on his voyage here. I informed Colonel Harley of the information furnished, and I append copy of his reply.

11. This afternoon I received inclosures from the Administrator in reference to the movements of the Ashantees. The most probable course the Ashantees will pursue, will be to edge away towards Elmina, to endeavour to obtain food and supplies, but Colonel Festing will prevent this, as he is in command there.

12. *July* 12.—Yesterday an Ashantee arrived at Cape Coast Castle, and he was in a starving condition. We may consider the generality of them are in want of food and supplies.

13. The health of the ships' companies and marines on shore is fair, and the "Druid" and "Bittern" are cruizing to Ascension, &c. The former vessel had 17 on the sick list when she left here. The remaining force at my disposal consists of the "Rattlesnake," "Himalaya," and "Barracouta," at Cape Coast Castle; "Seagull," expected at ditto from Axim, &c.; "Merlin," proceed to Axim, &c.; "Argus," at Elmina; "Decoy," passage to Cape Coast Castle from the Congo.

I have endeavoured to furnish the readiest information by sending herewith a press copy of this despatch, but the climate is so damp the press copy cannot be better printed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. E. COMMERELL, *Commodore.*

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

Inclosure 2 in No. 15.

Sir, "*Rattlesnake*," *at Cape Coast Castle, July* 5, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Excellency of my arrival at this port, in consequence of reports that have reached me as to the advance of the Ashantees on British territory, and I shall avail myself as soon as possible of an opportunity of calling on your Excellency. In the meantime, I shall be glad if your Excellency will furnish me with general information as to the general aspect of affairs at Cape Coast Castle, and on the Gold Coast.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. E. COMMERELL,
Commodore Commanding-in-chief.

His Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B.,
Cape Coast Castle.

Inclosure 3 in No. 15.

Sir, *The Castle, Cape Coast, July* 6, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge with much pleasure your letter of yesterday, announcing your arrival at Cape Coast, in Her Majesty's ship "Rattlesnake."

An entire review of the state of affairs here since January last is a matter embracing so much, that you must permit me to defer it until I have the honour of an interview with you, but for the moment it may be sufficient to inform you that the Ashantees, after successfully overrunning the country from the Prah, and defeating the Fantees, whom they have driven before them, are now within nine miles of Cape Coast and Elmina in considerable force, under the same General "Amanquartier" who has hitherto led them, awaiting, most probably, a favourable opportunity of attack. I do not for a moment suppose that they will attempt the Castle, but an assault upon an open town like Cape Coast would result in very serious consequences, and the destruction of much life and valuable property.

The Windward Coast, from Commenda to Appolonia, is threatened; and from my latest accounts, the notorious Achampon is in the district with 3,000 men.

I forward, for your information, copies of Reports received from the Civil Commandant at Asim.

I have been for some time urging upon the Senior Naval Officer the necessity for one of Her Majesty's ships being stationed on the Windward Coast, and the "Seagull" has recently twice visited the Settlement, and I hope Commander Stubbs has been instructed to do so on his return from Mouravia.

Captain Fremantle has, no doubt, given you full particulars of the destruction of the disloyal part of the town of Elmina, and the punishment of the disaffected; but I regret to say it has been found necessary to continue martial law in force there to the present time.

In conclusion, I think it is proper to inform you that I regard the present position of affairs as no way less critical and anxious than they have been since the invasion in January last, and therefore it is that I do not consider it expedient that the forces should be lessened in either men or ships, except when unavoidable, as in sickness; and I await with the greatest anxiety the arrival of Her Majesty's ship "Himalaya" with the reinforcements coming from the West Indies, that an effort may be made to dislodge the Ashantees from their camp at Effootoo, which will probably have the effect of sending them out of the Proctectorate.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator-in-chief.

To Commodore Commerell, V.C., C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 4 in No. 15.

Your Excellency,

I HAVE just received a letter from King Blay of Jugahpolly, in which he reports to me that a force of Ashantees has entered Appolonia, said force being supposed to number about 3,000 men.

King Blay states that the landing-waiter and police-constable at Baynin are unable to communicate with me, being prevented from so doing by the Ashantees, who are in the neighbourhood.

King Blay assures me that the information he sends me on this occasion is correct, and he begs earnestly that a man-of-war may be despatched immediately to intimidate the Ashantees, or, in case of his being attacked, to render him aid. I have sent a police-constable to Baynin, to ascertain the truth of King Blay's report, and have forwarded a letter to the landing-waiter at Baynin, directing him and the constable who is stationed there to return to Axim if Baynin be threatened by the Ashantees. I may here remark that in case of the Ashantees invading Appolonia, King Amakay of Baynin will not offer them any assistance, as, unsupported, he would be unable to do so, and besides he has no ammunition wherewith to make even the attempt, and I think it highly probable that he and his Chiefs, in order to save their lives and property, will render assistance to the Ashantees.

I beg respectfully to suggest to your Excellency that it would be advisable and expedient to station a man-of-war on this part of the coast for some time, as at present it is in a very unprotected state. King Blay expects to be attacked in a few days, and he entreats most pressingly for the presence of a man-of-war.

In conclusion, I have the honour to inform your Excellency that, in view of the possibility of Axim being attacked by the Ashantees, I have had a considerable area of the "bush" round the town cut down, and I am still getting more ground cleared.

I have, &c.

(Signed) V. SKIPTON GOULDSBURY,
Civil Commandant, Axim.

To his Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 5 in No. 15.

Your Excellency, *Axim, June* 30, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report, for your information, that the messenger I send to Baynin, Appolonia, to ascertain whether the report was true that a force of Ashantees had entered that district, has returned, bringing intelligence that Ashantees (number unknown) were in Baynin bush. My messenger did not succeed in seeing or communicating with King Amakay or his Chiefs, as they were reported to be in the bush.

It appears from information I have received, that more than half of the inhabitants of Baynin have left the town, and have gone into the bush, but for what purpose I could not definitely ascertain.

I think it only right to inform your Excellency that I have been told that King Amakay and his Chiefs have complained of the position into which they have been forced, namely, that of being bound by their oath of allegiance to loyalty to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and, on the other hand, being impelled through fear and their unprotected state to treat the Ashantees as friends.

I have, &c.

(Signed) V. SKIPTON GOULDSBURY,
Civil Commandant, Axim.

To his Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 6 in No. 15.

(Extract.)

Sir, *"Barracouta," Cape Coast Castle, July* 6, 1873.

IN reply to your Memorandum of yesterday, calling upon me for a general report on the condition of affairs here, I beg to state—

1.—*Position and Probable Force of the Ashantees.*

All the information, such as it is, points to the Ashantees being in force at Effootoo, 12 miles from Elmina, and 15 miles from Cape Coast Castle; their numbers do not probably exceed 20,000, and they are occupying the crooms, or villages, round Effootoo, extending rather towards Cape Coast than Elmina.

When we arrived on the 7th June they were stretching down to Elmina and occupying the "bush" in actual contact with the outlying forts, but since the action of the 13th ultimo, they have withdrawn all their people from its vicinity. It is certain that there are no Ashantees in any force within six or seven miles of either Cape Coast or Elmina, and I believe that we should find only a few scouting parties within a radius of ten miles from either place. I do not apprehend any attack on either Cape Coast Castle or Elmina, and I expect daily to hear that the rainy season has caused them to retreat to their own country, if, indeed, they are not already withdrawn from Effootoo. Once more I must allude to the indifferent nature of our information, which, I believe, might be of more reliable description if my suggestion of forming an Intelligence Department, to sift information and reward those spies who could be best depended upon, had been adopted.

By late advices Axim is stated to be threatened by 3,000 Ashantees, but I am not disposed to apprehend any real danger in that direction.

2. *Our Forces.*

Our military forces consist, in round numbers, of 260 2nd West Indian Regiment; 100 Royal Marine Artillery and Royal Marine Light Infantry; 200 Houssa Police. Of these 45 2nd West Indian Regiment are at Axim, and the remainder divided between Cape Coast Castle and Elmina, the greater number being at the former place. The Marines of "Barracouta," "Seagull," and "Argus," are supposed to be landed, but on account of the number sent off from sickness the numbers now on shore are, "Barracouta" 9, "Seagull" 8, at Cape Coast Castle; "Argus" 7, at Elmina.

The smaller forts of Dix Cove and Secondee are garrisoned by small numbers of native police.

3. *Present Aspect of Affairs.*

I have dealt generally with this subject under head 1. Elmina has, I consider, been made fairly defensible. The work of clearing the bush has been energetically carried out, and martial law, burning the King's quarter, and sanitary arrangements, have made the place healthy.

Cape Coast Castle.—Much remains to be done, especially in clearing the bush and sanitary arrangements. At present there are reported to be 30,000 Ashantees in the place, many of them houseless fugitives. There are many cases of small-pox in the hospital. Colonel Harley has appointed a Sanitary Committee. Though I do not apprehend an attack, if attempted, it would be easy for the Ashantees to creep into the town and set it on fire, under cover of the bush, without being seriously incommoded by the fire of our forts.

The question remains as to our attacking the Ashantees. I am certainly not in favour of a march into the bush during the rainy season, but the road, as far as Swat River, or half way to Effootoo, is good, and with better information and good arrangements for a corps of Fantee bearers or hammock men, I am of opinion that it might be well worth while to make a raid upon Effootoo, if the Ashantees remain there, and we can get a week or ten days fine weather.

At present we have only to look forward to sickness and famine among the Fantee population at Cape Coast Castle and on the Gold Coast, reacting, of course, on the European residents, if the Ashantees remain about Donquah and Effootoo.

In conclusion, this statement, especially as regards the present state of the forts, which is daily being improved, can only be taken as a sketch of what was, and what is, and it does not pretend to perfect accuracy, which could only be insured by such a minute survey as I have had neither time nor opportunity to make, my position as Senior Officer, before your arrival, requiring me to be much on board, making arrangements for insuring supplies of stores, transport, &c., for the troops, as well as the ordinary duties of the ships.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. R. FREMANTLE, *Captain.*

Inclosure 7 in No. 15.

(Extract.)

Sir, "*Druid,*" *Cape Coast Castle, July* 6, 1873.

IN reply to your Memorandum of yesterday's date, I have the honour to state that, on my arrival per mail steamer at Cape Coast Castle on the 3rd of May, I brought with me instructions from their Lordships that, in the event of my finding myself Senior Officer, and my ship not arrived, I was not to assume command, but afford the Senior Officer for the time being every advice and assistance in my power. I found the condition of affairs to be this—that the Ashantees were supposed to be in large force at Demgea, about twenty-five miles distant, and their probable movement unknown.

The Fantees having deserted their camp after their late fight on the 8th and 14th of April, were apparently unwilling to attempt to disturb them in the possession of this place. From that time until the 24th of May nothing that I am aware of importance occurred, but the Ashantees were now said to have broken up their camp at Demgea, and were moving towards the Dakerah country, in the direction of Jouquah, the capital of that province.

My general letter of that date will have informed you of the steps I deemed it advisable to take under these circumstances, by dispatching the "Argus" to protect Elmina.

The movement of the enemy seemed wrapped in mystery until the 29th, when the news suddenly arrived that the Ashantees were close to Jouquah, and were threatening it and Abracrampa. The Administrator-in-chief told me that the Fantees were assembling in strong force, and that he hoped to get 25,000 to oppose and fight them once more; it was reported at the same time there had been a slight skirmish at Abracrampa the day previous. Everything remained *in statu quo* until the 5th ultimo, on the afternoon of which came the report of fighting having taken place the day before and that morning; that after fighting six hours and driving the enemy three times across the Sweet River, the Fantees were completely routed; and that the whole tribes, consisting chiefly of Dankerahs, Akins, Allins, and Abrahs, were in full retreat upon Cape Coast,

of which fact I was an eye-witness, being with the Governor in the Castle at the time, seeing the natives with their arms stream into the town.

The Administrator-in-chief reported the circumstance to me in writing, and I was invited to attend a "palaver" of Kings and Chiefs the next day, also a Council in the afternoon.

His Excellency having expressed his sympathy with their misfortune, nothing was said on their part beyond the desire to thank the Governor, wishing to defer what they had to say till the following day, when some Kings who had been unable to attend would be there. Owing to the heavy surf, I was prevented from being present on the occasion of the second palaver. At the Council the measures most advisable were discussed at some length, but with no satisfactory result. Elmina, just at this time, was reported to be in a great state of panic, native men, women, and children taking refuge in the Castle.

Captain Fremantle, who succeeded me on the 7th ultimo, will have informed you of everything that transpired at Elmina on the 13th ultimo, and subsequent events.

The Ashantees having lately changed their camp at Effootoo within fifteen miles of Elmina and twelve of Cape Coast, are sufficiently near, were they a more determined enemy, to attempt an attack in the day or a surprise by night upon either town. The natives of the country in the immediate vicinity differ very widely in both places, the facilities for an enemy's approach being much greater at Cape Coast, where the surrounding hillocks afford the same means of offence as defence.

* * * * * * *

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. H. BLAKE, *Captain.*

Commodore Commerell, C.B., R.N.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 8 in No. 15.

Sir, *"Seagull," off Cape Palmas, July* 9, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report the arrival of Her Majesty's ship under my command at this anchorage on Saturday last, the 5th instant, from Secondee, Dixcove, Axim, and Appolonia. At each of these places, excepting Appolonia, I communicated personally with the Civil Commandants, and found the state of affairs at each port to be much more tranquil than they were on my last visit, so much so that the natives are returning to the towns from the bush. At Appolonia, communication was perfectly impracticable, in consequence of the very heavy and dangerous serf rolling on the beach.

No provisions were sent for Axim, consequently they will have none after the 16th. On my return will endeavour to supply that station with what I can spare. The police force there are also in great want, as they have not been paid their wages and are unable to procure food.

On my arrival here I found the steam-ship "Yoruba" stranded on the beach; cargo landed, and under the protection of the Liberian Government.

On Monday the 7th, a Council was held at the residence of Mr. J. Gibson, Superintendent, on the subject of my letter, requesting the Government specie and property to be delivered up to me, the result of which was that the Government specie and property are to be delivered up and sent off as soon as the weather becomes sufficiently fine.

In the meantime I am endeavouring to get some puncheons of coal sent off which have been brought from the wreck, as well as to fix position of rock on which the "Yoruba" struck, as it is not marked on the chart.

The amount of salvage to be paid to the Liberian Government on the cargo saved from the "Yoruba" has been amicably settled by the Master of the "Yoruba," and Mr. J. Gibson, Superintendent, and representative of the Liberian Government, at 29 per cent.

The specie, amounting to 2,000*l.*, addressed to the Officer Administering the Government at Cape Coast Castle, has been received on board.

The Government stores brought out by the "Yoruba" have not yet been delivered, and, as far as I can learn, none have been sent by her. It is my intention to examine the manifest to-day for the purpose of finding out what the Government stores there may be.

I also intend to comply with an official request for survey on the "Yoruba," and,

if possible, to fix the position of the rock on which she struck. Should the weather admit of our doing so, and leave here for the further execution of my orders on the morning of Saturday, the 12th instant, should I not receive contrary orders from you by mail steamer, hourly expected from Cape Coast.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST A. STUBBS.

P.S.—There are 700 tons of good coal on board the "Yoruba," which might be purchased at a reasonable rate.

E. A. S.

Captain Fremantle,
&c. &c.

Inclosure 9 in No. 15.

Sir, *The Castle, Cape Coast, July* 11, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter of this date, and to thank you for the information which it conveys.

I am informed by the officer commanding to whom I referred that portion of your letter relating to Axim, that provisions have been forwarded by Her Majesty's ship "Merlin," which you were good enough to dispatch yesterday, to visit the Windward station.

I have also called the attention of the Colonial Secretary and the Inspector of Police to the neglect which has occurred in not forwarding the police pay in advance, as opportunities offer, instead of allowing it to fall in arrear, which had not been the case previously.

I beg you will accept my acknowledgments for the service of Her Majesty's ship "Seagull," under your orders, in receiving and conveying to Cape Coast, the specie belonging to this Government, which was in the steam-ship "Yoruba," when wrecked at Cape Palmas.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator-in-chief.

Commodore Commerell, C.B., "Rattlesnake,"
Cape Coast Castle.

Inclosure 10 in No. 15.

Sir, *The Castle, Cape Coast, July* 10, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to forward you information received yesterday from a Fantee boy, who states that he has been a prisoner in the Ashantee camp for the last five weeks, and who escaped to Cape Coast during the night of Tuesday last.

You will observe the change of position by the Ashantees which, I am credibly informed, brings them to a distance of about six miles, or two hours' travel of Elmina, and about four hours from Cape Coast.

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator-in-chief.

Commodore Commerell, C.B., "Rattlesnake,"
Cape Coast Castle.

Inclosure 11 in No. 15.

Statement of Quandia Quandoomanu (Nephew of King Tandar of Goomoah).

Cape Coast Castle, July 9, 1873.

QUANDIA QUANDOOMANU, nephew of King Tandor, of Goomoah, about twelve years old, has been at the Ashantee camp five weeks to-morrow, he escaped in the middle of last night, by using an axe and loosening the staple of the irons fixed to his feet, and arrived here at gun-fire (5 A.M.) this day.

The Ashantees keep no watch, and after supper, at 8.30, they all go to sleep.

Inclosure 12 in No 15 (To face page 27)

Some rise at 4 and 5, and go out plundering in search of food. There are more Fantees than Ashantees as fighting men.

He does not know how many Ashantees. The camp at Effootoo is made round about the village Amanquartico. The chief general in command is living in a house at the village. They were well off for food and ammunition. Nearly all have left Effootoo for a place called Agivinea, a village in the bush between Elmina and Commenda. They go to meet Atchampeio and Edobofora, two generals from Appollonia side, both famous for their savage cruelties to the Fantees and Crepers; also for more food and better water; also to get to Wasson to kidnap women and children; and if the British do not mean to come and fight them, to return with the women and children to Coomassie. Some days ago a messenger came from an Elmina Chief to Amanquartico, to say that the Elmina people would join with the Ashantees, and he then and there took oath for all Elmina by ceremony.

The messenger also said, "We cannot get any powder for you; we have been trying as much as possible, and as soon as we can get any we will send it."

Agivinea is about two hours' journey from Elmina in thick bush. Amanquartico means to go there to-day or to-morrow.

Agivinea is a clean village, plenty of plaintains grow there, yam, corn, &c.

Ashantees wounded at Elmina are still dying every day. He saw them making custom by human sacrifice—a great many.

King of Ashantees promised to help Elmina people, and was thanked for doing so by the Elminas.

Evidence given before me 9th July, 1873. The substance of the above was stated to me.

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel.*
Administrator-in-chief.

P.S. Further evidence from the boy says that the Ashantees have gone to Agivinea because they were informed from Elmina, by this messenger, of a number of soldiers coming out, Agivinea bush being very thick indeed.

This postscript was made to Colonel Festing, who took it in writing.

R. W. H.

Inclosure 12 in No. 15.

Sketch of Ashantee Country.

No. 16.

The Administrator-in-chief to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received August* 6.)

(Extract.)

My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, July* 6, 1873.

I REGRET to have to report, for your Lordship's information, that since my last despatch of 30th ultimo,* that the Civil Commandant at Axim has reported the advent of a body of Ashantees into Appolonia, and that King Amackie has fled to the bush, being unable to protect either his people or town. The fort at Appolonia is in ruins, and has been for years unoccupied; fortunately Her Majesty's ship "Seagull" had left here for the Windward Coast before receiving these Reports, of which I submit copies; so that the apprehended danger, I trust, would be met in case of emergency by the ship's presence. She was *en route* to Monrovia, but would doubtless again call at the settlements along the coast on her return. I have, however, sent copies of the information which has reached me to Commodore Commerell, V.C., C.B., who arrived here yesterday afternoon in Her Majesty's ship "Rattlesnake," and drawn his attention to my previous requests for a ship being stationed on the Windward Coast, at all events for the present.

I regret also to have to report to your Lordship that the health of the seamen and marines landed from the "Druid," but all of whom have been re-embarked, is such that the Commodore has notified to me his intention of sending the ship to Ascension.

The position of the Ashantee forces at Effootoo remains the same as when I

* No. 6.

last reported; and, from statements made by prisoners brought in by the spies almost every day, it would appear that the Ashantees still receive supplies from the Elminas, and from a Report (copy herewith) received from Colonel Festing late yesterday, I fear it is so, as he tells me that the Garden, or loyal portion of the town, has a considerable number of people from the disaffected quarter living there, who, no doubt, find means of assisting the Ashantees, which makes me doubt the expediency of withdrawing martial law for the present, as I confess I regard the reasons given by Colonel Festing are against the recommendation which he makes; but inasmuch as the operation of martial law has been and is conducted in a humane and proper manner, and in accordance with the instructions which I furnished to Colonel Festing, as the Return of punishments which I submit to your Lordship will show; and as there is no hindrance to civil process, it only acts as a salutary check upon those who might otherwise give trouble. I am, therefore, awaiting a further Report from Colonel Festing, which he has promised to furnish me before withdrawing it.

I am anxiously awaiting the arrival of the "Himalaya," from the West Indies, with the reinforcements which your Lordship has had dispatched, as the rains have set in heavily; I trust there will be yet time for a blow to be struck at the Ashantees, by which they will be dislodged, and perhaps will then retire from the Protectorate.

I submit, for your Lordship's information, copy of a despatch which I addressed to Commodore Commerell, on the present state of affairs here, in reply to his application on the subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 16.

Civil Commandant Gouldsbury to Colonel Harley, Axim, June 25, 1873.

[See Inclosure 4 in No. 15.]

Inclosure 2 in No. 16.

Civil Commandant Gouldsbury to Colonel Harley, Axim, June 30, 1873.

[See Inclosure 5 in No. 15.]

Inclosure 3 in No. 16.

Statement of Abraba Sama.

ABRABA SAMA, a Cape Coast woman, escaped from Ashantee camp at Effotoo, on the night of the 2nd July. She was taken by the Elminas and sent there, and was handed over to a Captain who was the intimate friend of Amanquartier, the head General.

She states that the Elminas are supplying the Ashantee camp, and that the General is killing off the Cape Coast prisoners; that they are not going back to Elmina, but they will make camp towards Appolonia and surprise the Cape Coast. A report goes to the Ashantee camp every day from Elmina. They are waiting for Achampon, and Adubofo from Appolonia. There are the Kings of Mampou, Kokofoo, Gabin, Sita, and Kransa in the camp.

Inclosure 4 in No. 16.

Sir, *Castle of St. George d'Elmina, July* 5, 1873.

IN consequence of the reports given by Quaco Ikay at Cape Coast on the 3rd instant, that the Ashantees were being supplied with provisions and ammunitions from the Elmina people, including those living in the Garden, or loyal quarter of the town, and with a view of relieving as much as possible the inhabitants from martial law, I have the honour to report that I held a meeting yesterday of all the merchants and principal traders, to the number of about 150.

I read to them the evidence of the man referred to above, and put before them the great duty and necessity there was in cutting off all connection with the Ashantee camp, not only as a proof that their loyalty was genuine, but for their own sakes as to future trade.

All agreed to do so; and either for themselves, or as Chiefs for those under them, all signed the inclosed document, which was drawn up and voluntarily subscribed to by fifteen merchants, on the 30th ultimo.

I then entered into the subject of martial law, saying, that it was the wish of the authorities to free the people from it, as soon as it was possible to do so, with a proper regard to the public safety.

I beg leave to state, that I think the time has now arrived when the Garden portion may be so relieved, the limits being defined as follows, "all that part of the town of Elmina lying to the north of the river."

This portion of the town has been, and is now, the abode, in addition to its ordinary inhabitants, of considerable numbers of people from the disaffected quarter; and although generally tolerably quiet lately, has not arrived at that state of disposition and order sufficient for me to recommend the above step till now.

I may remark, that out of a very large number of arms owned by people originally belonging to the King's quarter, only 250 stand have as yet been received in the Castle; probably many have been destroyed.

Messages have been ordered to be sent to the Chiefs of six surrounding villages, summoning them to appear before me on Monday, in order to ascertain their feelings towards British rule, with a further view, if possible, of reducing the district at present under martial law; upon which subject I hope to report to your Excellency in due time,

I plainly see that a great work of success has been done at Elmina by the steps taken on the 13th June, that the Ashantees, which had by the Elminas been hitherto thought all-powerful, have received so heavy a blow to their prestige, depreciating them so much in the opinion of the Elminas, that they have, I believe, lost all faith in them.

I beg leave to recommend to your notice the 2nd King's people, lately our enemies, but who, with sixteen Chiefs, took the oath of allegiance (more of which are expected), as being in want of help, having lost everything or nearly so during the recent operations; and I think it a good opportunity to show how quickly we can forgive, and extend the hand of charity even to those who so lately were hostile, but have acknowledged their fault, and have now placed themselves under our protection.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. W. FESTING, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

His Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B.,
Administrator-in-chief, Cape Coast.

Inclosure 5 in No. 16.

RETURN showing the punishment by the Deputy Provost Marshal inflicted from the 16th June till the week ending 5th July, 1873.

Date.	Name.	Nature of the Offence.	Punishment Awarded.	Remarks.
1873. June 29	William Smith ..	For repeatedly resisting the orders of the Provost-Marshal in not clearing his house of thieves and disorderly characters	Two or three blows with a cane about the shoulder	
June 28	C. Ulzen . ..	For neglect of water tanks in the Castle St. George	Three stripes on the back with the cat-o'-nine-tails.	None of these men had been tied up for punishment.
	12 Domestic servants	For plundering, stealing, &c.	From six to twelve stripes with the cat-o'-nine-tails, according to the state of the offence.	

(Signed) H. T. O'REILLY,
Deputy Provost Marshal.

St. George d'Elmina, July 5, 1873.

Inclosure 6 in No. 16.

Commodore Commerell to Colonel Harley, "Rattlesnake," Cape Coast Castle, July 5, 1873.

[See Inclosure 2 in No. 15.]

Inclosure 7 in No. 16.

Colonel Harley to Commodore Commerell, The Castle, Cape Coast, July 6, 1873.

[See Inclosure 3 in No. 15.]

No. 17.

The Administrator-in-chief to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received August 6.)

(Extract.)

My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, July 10, 1873.*

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that Lieutenant-Colonel Wise, 2nd West India Regiment, landed here on the 8th instant, and assumed command of the troops on the West Coast of Africa. I forward a copy of his general orders.

I have also to report that the troops shown in the inclosed Return, consisting of 10 officers and 160 men, were disembarked here yesterday, and that 5 officers and 200 men were trans-shipped from Her Majesty's ship "Himalaya," to the gun-boat "Merlin," and proceeded to Elmina.

The marines landed from Her Majesty's ships "Barracouta" and "Seagull" have been re-embarked at the request of Commodore Commerell; and the 50 men of the same corps, and Royal Marine Artillery under Colonel Festing, who had been quartered in this Castle have been sent to Elmina, which is considered much more healthy than Cape Coast at present; moreover, making room for the men of 2nd West India Regiment.

I regret to inform your Lordship that there has been a good deal of sickness amongst the white troops here, but not of a very serious nature; the season of the year has been greatly against them; and the rains have fallen with an unusual severity for the last few days, so much so that there is scarcely a dry house to be found in the whole of Cape Coast. The mud-houses of the people are tumbling in, and I regret to say, in several cases, with a loss of many lives; the ramparts of this Castle are crumbling, and in two places have already given way, taking the platforms and guns with them. The houses rented for public offices have scarcely a dry room in them; and, indeed, the emergency has become so pressing that I may be obliged to send to Sierra Leone for artificers and masons, and to request the Administrator to send down the Assistant Colonial Surveyor, if his services can be spared, for a short time, to assist Mr. Mercer.

As Dr. Home, the principal Medical Officer has informed me, that there is some difficulty about obtaining a suitable building for the increased hospital accommodation required for the troops, I have placed the drawing-room wing of Government House, which has been inclosed, at the disposal of the Military authorities for that purpose.

I have also authorized an expenditure of 250*l.* for the erection of a hut at Connor's Hill, which Dr. Home, who is a very distinguished sanitary officer, considered absolutely necessary, and which Lieutenant-Colonel Festing did not consider he could sanction. I submit, for your Lordship's information, a specification of the hut prepared by the Colonial Surveyor, which is now in course of erection at Connor's Hill—the very healthiest spot in or about Cape Coast, and has been for years the Military Sanitarium; but as there is only accommodation for two officers, the hut is intended for men, and will hold 27.

I trust that your Lordship may be pleased to approve of my sanctioning this expenditure, and of the other steps I have taken.

* * * * * *

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 17.

General Orders No. 162.

Brigade Office, Cape Coast Castle, July 8, 1873.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. F. WISE, 2nd West India Regiment, having arrived in Her Majesty's ship "Himalaya," from the West Indies, in command of the head-quarters of his Regiment, assumes command of his troops on the West Coast of Africa.

By command,
(Signed) L. L. BRETT, *Captain,*
Acting Fort Adjutant.

Inclosure 2 in No. 17.

Sir, *Cape Coast Castle, July* 9, 1873.

I BEG to state, for your Excellency's information, that yesterday afternoon I landed from Her Majesty's ship "Himalaya," and assumed command of the troops on the Gold Coast. I inclose a copy of my general orders to that effect.

This morning the following detail disembarked from the same vessel, and are now in the Castle, viz:—1 Field Officer, 1 Captain, 3 Subalterns, 4 Regimental Staff, 1 Staff Surgeon, 6 Staff Sergeants, 10 Sergeants, 4 Drummers, and 140 Rank and File.

Of the regiment under my command, there are now on board of Her Majesty's ship "Himalaya," 1 Captain, 4 Subalterns, 11 Sergeants, 4 Drummers, and 185 Rank and File, and I request that your Excellency will be good enough to make requisition on the Senior Naval Officer on the station for the passage of this last-mentioned force to Elmina, your Excellency having intimated to me that it was your wish to despatch 200 men, with their officers, to that fort.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HORATIO J. WISE,
Commanding the troops on the Gold Coast.

His Excellency the Acting Governor-in-chief,
&c., &c., &c.

Inclosure 3 in No. 17.

Sir, *Royal Engineer Office, Cape Coast Castle, July* 3, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to state, for your information, that the Barrack huts ordered to be erected at Conner's Hill, will, according to my estimate, cost 250*l.* (two hundred and fifty pounds) each.

I beg to add on fly leaf hereof an abstract of the specification.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. J. MERCER, C.E.,
Acting Engineer, Royal Engineer Department.

The Officer Commanding troops, West Africa,
Brigade Office, Cape Coast Castle.

Inclosure 4 in No. 17.

Abstract of Specification Barrack Huts, Connor's Hill, Cape Coast.

EACH hut will be 48 feet by 2 feet* superficial area internally, the height of the sides will be 8 feet to the eaves, and the height of the roof to the underside of the ventilating ridge will be 14ft. 9in., giving a cubical content of 10,920 feet, or 400 cubic feet each for 27 men. Each hut will be constructed on 15 brick pillars, the tops of which will average 2 feet above the present surface of the ground, the main joist that carry the flooring consisting of rough boards, laid folding, will rest on these pillars. The sides of the huts will be constructed on the outside pillars, and closed in with mats or wattle, or feather edge boarding, with ten windows, and two doors to each hut, and a louvre in each gable. The roof will consist of boards covered with felt or shingles laid on battens. The whole of the woodwork will be twice tarred and whitewashed.

(Signed) W. J. MERCER, C.E.,
Acting Engineer, Royal Engineer Department.

Cape Coast, July 3, 1873.

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* *Sic in orig.*

No. 18.

The Administrator-in-chief to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received August 6.)

My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, July* 12, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report the latest tidings of the movements of the Ashantees, which reached me on the 9th instant. This news has not, as yet, been confirmed; but it seems probable enough that they wish to get nearer to Elmina, and more towards the western districts, where it is stated that Achampon and Edobofoo will join them; and then my own impression is, that they will either retire through Wassaw, making all the prisoners they can, and taking them away as slaves to Coomassie, or they will scatter over the windward districts towards Appolonia, overrunning the country, and plundering all they can. They appear to have been well supplied with provisions, since they drove the Fantees from Jouquah, which gave them the command of the provision-grounds that partly supply Elmina and Cape Coast. This I had foreseen would be the result of defeat at Jouquah, and hence it was a strong reason for the great effort I made to keep them back; as, locust-like, they had devoured everything eatable they found, for miles around their old camp at Dunquah, even to the very roots, which they dug up.

I confess, I yet fear, notwithstanding that the second King, and sixteen of the Elmina Chiefs have come in, and taken the oath of allegiance, as already reported to your Lordship in my despatch of the 23rd June,* that treachery is meditated; and therefore it is that I have urged upon Colonel Festing the necessity of the utmost vigilance and caution. I find that these Chiefs, in coming in so promptly, had in view the saving of their property which had not been destroyed, and that Colonel Festing has allowed them to take away a good deal of it. It is always so, that they get over Europeans first coming to the country, or those who do not study their character, and take some measure of its depth. At all events, my Lord, the information is such, that Colonel Festing has requested me to defer, until he can further report, the withdrawal of martial law from the loyal quarter of the town, as he had recommended, and which I had prepared, and was ready to issue. I shall be glad if it should turn out that my view is mistaken as to the conduct of these Chiefs; but I have not been so hitherto as regards them; and though we had promises of loyalty from some, if we had not shown strength and determination we might, and most probably would, have found them arrayed against us. I would, therefore, while showing every possible readiness, and even indulgence, treat them with consideration and kindness. I regard it as necessary to adopt every precaution.

3. I inclose the copy of a communication received yesterday from Commodore Commerell, and my reply, showing that Her Majesty's ship "Seagull" found the state of affairs more tranquil than on her last visit along the Windward Coast; and that Commander Stubbs has received from the authorities at Cape Palmas the 2,000*l.* in specie, belonging to this Government, which was in the steam-ship "Yoruba," when wrecked there, which I requested he would recover, and bring to Cape Coast.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 18.

Sir, *The Castle, Cape Coast, July* 11, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter of this date, and to thank you for the information which it conveys.

I am informed by the Officer Commanding, to whom I referred that portion of your letter relating to Axim, that provisions have been forwarded by Her Majesty's ship "Merlin," which you were good enough to dispatch yesterday to visit the Windward Stations.

I have also called the attention of the Colonial Secretary and the Inspector of Police to the neglect which has occurred in not forwarding the Police pay in advance, as opportunities offer, instead of allowing it to fall in arrear, which had not been the case previously.

I beg you will accept my acknowledgments for the service of Her Majesty's ship "Seagull," under your orders, in receiving and conveying to Cape Coast the specie

* No. 117 of Command Paper No. 1 of March 1874.

belonging to this Government which was in the steam-ship "Yoruba," when wrecked at Cape Palmas.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator-in-chief.

Commodore Commerell, V.C., C.B.,
"Rattlesnake," Cape Coast Roads.

Inclosure 2 in No. 18.

Statement of Quamin Quandoomanu, Nephew of King Tandor of Goomoah.

[Vide Inclosure 11 in No. 15.]

Inclosure 3 in No. 18.

Sir, *"Rattlesnake," Cape Coast Castle, July* 11, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that the mail steamer "Roquelle" just arrived, brings me a report from the Commander of the "Seagull," to the effect that he arrived at Cape Palmas on the 5th instant from Secondee, Dixcove, Axim, and Appolonia, and that except at Appolonia, where the surf was too bad to land, Commander Stubbs communicated personally with the Civil Commandants, and found the state of affairs at each port to be much more tranquil than they were on his last visit, so much so that the natives are returning to the towns from the bush.

There will be no provisions at Axim after the 16th of July, and the police force there are in great want, as they have not been paid their wages, and are unable to procure food.

2. The specie (amounting to 2,000*l.*) addressed to the officer administering the Government at Cape Coast, has been received on board the "Seagull," and that vessel may shortly be expected here, calling at the smaller ports *en route.*

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. E. COMMERELL, *Commodore.*

His Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B.,
Cape Coast Castle.

No. 19.

Captain Glover to the Earl of Kimberley.

My Lord, *Army and Navy Club, St. James's, August* 6, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowlege the receipt of Mr. Herbert's letter of the 2nd instant,* acquainting me that your Lordship "is disposed to accept my offer to organize a movement of the tribes of the Protectorate against the Ashantees."

2. I would therefore propose that such movement be conducted in the following manner.

3. A depôt be made at "Adda For," at the mouth of the Volta, as a base of operations during the organization of a force of 10,000 men to operate against the Ashantees; that a second depôt be established in the neighbourhood of Kpong, as a base from which to operate on the Upper Volta, above the falls.

4. That European officers, stores, and equipments be provided in order that the force under the Kings and Chiefs of the different tribes composing it be capable of movement in three distinct divisions, a European officer being in command of each division.

5. On the River Volta should be placed three steam launches, with a flotilla of canoes and a steamer when procurable.

6. That 1,000 men of each division be armed with the Enfield rifle, on condition that they submit themselves to drill, and a higher organization than those who would be armed with a percussion musket.

7. That the armed Houssa police be attached to the force, increased to 1,000 strong, and placed under the command of Mr. Goldsworthy, who should receive local rank as Lieutenant-Colonel, that the other officers being in command of large bodies of men with Kings and Chiefs under them should receive local rank as Majors; and that

Mr. Tatham, or such officer as may be appointed to take charge of stores, receive the local rank of Captain; Dr. Rowe to receive local rank one step in advance of his military rank, and to be attached to the force as medical officer of the entire force, and to be chief of my staff; two additional medical officers, with the necessary hospital staff (native) should be provided.

8. This, my Lord, is a rough outline of the formation of the native force I would suggest for your Lordship's consideration, and trusting that it may meet the approval of your Lordship, I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER.

P.S.—I have omitted four 7-pounder mountain steel guns, rockets, and two Gatlings for defence of depôts.

No. 20.

Captain Glover to the Earl of Kimberley.

My Lord, *Army and Navy Club, St. James's, August* 7, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to request that your Lordship may be pleased to approve of the following nomination of officers to the native force in the eastern district of the Protectorate of the Gold Coast, which force your Lordship has directed me to organize and command.

Mr. Goldsworthy as second in command of the force, with local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and to be in command of the Houssas armed Police; Captain Sartorius, 6th Bengal Cavalry; Captain Buller, 60th Rifles; Lieutenant Larcom, R.N.; Mr. Tatham, late Quartermaster 24th Regiment; Dr. Rowe, Surgeon-Major.

I would suggest that Mr. Tatham be granted local rank as Captain, and the other officers to be advanced one step in local rank, from that which they now hold.

Trusting this proposal may meet the approval of your Lordship, I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER.

No. 21.

The Earl of Kimberley to the Administrator-in-chief.

Sir, *Downing Street, August* 8, 1873.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 10th July,* I have to express my approval of the steps which you have taken for the accommodation of the troops at Cape Coast, and I sanction the expenditure which you propose to incur in erecting a hut at Connor's Hill.

I have, &c.

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 22.

The Earl of Kimberley to the Administrator-in-chief.

Sir, *Downing Street, August* 8, 1873.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 6th July,† submitting your Report upon the state of affairs in the Protectorate.

I approve of your decision to continue to maintain martial law for the present in the district over which it has been proclaimed.

I am, &c.

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

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* No. 17. † No. 16.

No. 23.

The Earl of Kimberley to Governor Berkeley.

Sir, *Downing Street, August* 8, 1873.

I TRANSMIT to you, for your information and guidance, a copy of a letter from the Foreign Office, inclosing translated extracts from a work by Mr. Gramberg, a Dutch planter, respecting the River Prah, on the Gold Coast.

I desire to be informed whether the Dutch maps alluded to in Lord Tenterden's letter were left by Mr. Hennessy at Cape Coast.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

Inclosure in No. 23.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office, August 4, 1873.

[See No. 13.]

No. 24.

Mr. Herbert to Captain Glover.

Sir, *Downing Street, August* 8, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant,* and I am to acquaint you that his Lordship approves generally the arrangements which you propose for the constitution of the force with which you are to operate against the Ashantees, and he will, in a separate letter, give you general instructions for your guidance.

Lord Kimberley will consider with the Secretary of State for War what course should be taken with regard to your suggestion that the officers serving with you should have special local rank.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 25.

Colonial Office to Treasury.

Sir, *Downing Street, August* 9, 1873.

THE Lords Commissioners of the Treasury are aware that Her Majesty's Government have decided upon entrusting to Captain Glover, late Administrator of Lagos, the organization and command of an armed force, principally composed of natives of the eastern portion of the Gold Coast Protectorate, for the purpose of compelling the Ashantees, by means of an expedition up the River Volta, to retire from the position which they now occupy in the neighbourhood of the British forts.

It is estimated that, in order to be successful, the force under Captain Glover should number not less than 10,000 men, and application has been made to the War Office and Admiralty for the assistance of those departments in procuring and shipping with as little delay as possible such portions of the armaments and stores required for the expedition as they are able to supply. Other articles will be procured by Captain Glover himself, in conjunction with the Crown Agents.

Lord Kimberley desires that no time should be lost in bringing under the consideration of the Lords Commissioners the necessity of making provision for the expenses that will be incurred in connection with the service entrusted to Captain Glover. I am to explain that the vote of 40,000*l.*, taken on a late Supplementary Estimate in aid of the revenues of the Gold Coast, was for an entirely different service, namely, for supplying arms, food, and other necessaries to the natives around Cape Coast, and for other purposes connected with the defence of the towns and forts on the seaboard. This vote is already in great part expended, and against it will be chargeable the sum of 5,000*l.* for silver coin lately applied for to be shipped to Cape Coast.

* No. 19.

It is at present impossible for Lord Kimberley to estimate what may be the cost of Captain Glover's expedition. Economy will of course be carefully considered in all estimates and purchases, but their Lordships will concur with Lord Kimberley in the opinion that the success of the movement must not be imperilled by withholding any necessary supplies. His Lordship has desired Captain Glover to place himself in communication with the War Office in order that the list of arms and military stores for which he has applied may be carefully checked.

In reply to a question from the War Office, Lord Kimberley has stated that he apprehends that the supplies to be furnished by that department will be charged against a vote to be taken hereafter in the Civil Service Estimates. And his Lordship now requests to be informed what course is to be taken in the meantime for meeting those charges connected with this service, the payment of which cannot be deferred or made a matter of account among the departments.

As the payments not made through the War Office or Admiralty will, as far as possible, be made through the Crown Agents, I am to suggest that their Lordships may think it convenient to place to the credit of the Agents, from time to time, such sums as Lord Kimberley may desire, to be accounted for under a separate account, as for "Captain Glover's Expedition." If this arrangement is approved I am to request that the sum of 10,000*l.* or 20,000*l.* (as their Lordships may prefer) may now be paid to the Crown Agents.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 26.

Glover to the Earl of Kimberley.

My Lord, *Army and Navy Club, St. James's, August* 9, 1873.

CAPTAIN BULLER, 60th Rifles, is on the Continent, has not been communicated with, and I am informed would not be likely to go, if asked. I would therefore propose that Lieutenants Cameron and Barnard, of the 19th Regiment be applied for; both these officers being desirous of serving, and highly recommended.

2. Sir Henry Storks was good enough to say that if your Lordship applied for the services of Mr. Blissett, an officer of the Control Department at Elmina, to be attached to the native force, Sir Henry would arrange that the officer's services should be available. I consider it very important that this officer should take charge of the accounts, money, stores, &c.

3. If the services of Lieutenants Cameron and Barnard be obtained, the list of officers to leave England would stand as follows:—

Captain Sartorius,
Lieutenant Cameron,
Lieutenant Barnard,
Lieutenant Larcom, R.N.

And I would request that these be granted an advance of one month's salary.

Trusting that this may meet with the approval of your Lordship, I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER.

No. 27.

The Earl of Kimberley to the Administrator-in-chief.

Sir, *Downing Street, August* 11, 1873.

WITH reference to my despatch* informing you that Her Majesty's Government had decided that an expedition should be sent up the Volta, under Captain Glover, against the Ashantees, I have to observe that, although Accra is at present remote from the scene of hostilities, and the Ashantees seem disposed to turn westward rather than eastward, it appears possible that they might move in the direction of Accra when they hear that preparations are being made to raise a force to operate against them from that quarter.

I have, therefore, to instruct you to take immediate steps to cause the condition of

* No. 14.

the defences at Accra to be examined, and the place to be put in a position to resist an attack.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 28.

The Earl of Kimberley to the Administrator-in-chief.

Sir, *Downing Street, August* 11, 1873.

FROM reports which have reached me through the Admiralty, I learn with satisfaction that active measure have been taken to clear away the bush round Elmina, and that similar measures have been taken by Mr. Gouldsbury, the Commandant at Axim. I desire that you will convey to Mr. Gouldsbury my approval of his proceedings.

I regret at the same time to learn that very little had been done to clear the bush round the forts and town of Cape Coast itself.

I trust you have been able ere this to stir up the natives from this unaccountable apathy. I would suggest, if you have not done so, that you should assemble the headmen, that you should state to them that you are instructed by Her Majesty's Government to warn them that, if they will not lend an active and cordial assistance in the measures necessary to render the town defensible, it will be useless to expect in case of an attack, that the town can be effectually protected by Her Majesty's forces, and that you should call upon them to furnish labourers to clear away the bush, and also to cut roads in the neighbourhood of the town whenever the weather permits.

It might reasonably be made a condition of supplying provisions to able-bodied men that they should employ themselves on such work, and you might further add, if necessary, a small daily pay.

The work should be overlooked by a trustworthy officer, in order that pay may be issued only to those who really work.

I need not point out to you the great importance of sparing no effort to induce the natives to assist in these indispensable measures for their own defence; and it seems scarcely possible that, out of the large population which is accumulated at Cape Coast, sufficient labour cannot be obtained for the purpose, if energetic steps are taken to rouse the people from their state of inaction.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 29.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.

Sir, *Downing Street, August* 12, 1873.

WITH reference to my letter of the 10th June last,* I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to request to be informed whether any communication has been made by Earl Granville to the French Government to induce them to use their influence with the King of Assinee to prevent the importation of arms for the Ashantees through his territories, and if so, whether any answer has been received.

I am, &c.
(Signed) R. H. MEADE.

No. 30.

Colonial Office to Admiralty.

Sir, *Downing Street, August* 12, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 6th instant,† forwarding copy of a Report from Commodore Commerell on the state of affairs at the Gold Coast.

With reference to the alleged supply of powder and arms to the Ashantees from Assinee, I am to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the

* Not printed. † No. 15.

Admiralty, that Assinee is understood to be under French protection, and that the Foreign Office was asked, on the 10th June,* to request the French Government to use their influence with the King of Assinee to induce him to prevent such importation.

I am, &c.
(Signed) R. H. MEADE.

No. 31.

Treasury to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Treasury Chambers, August* 13, 1873.

I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to inform you that they have considered your letter of the 9th instant, asking that a sum of 10,000*l.* or 20,000*l.* may be provided to meet the charge of Captain Glover's expedition up the River Volta, and I am to request you to inform the Secretary of State that my Lords are most unwilling to authorize expenditure in the absence of a carefully prepared estimate. They admit, however, the urgency of the service in this case, as well as the difficulty of preparing a trustworthy estimate at so short a notice, and they have given directions that drafts at ten days' sight on the Paymaster-General by Captain Glover are to be honoured to the amount of 20,000*l.*

Captain Glover should be instructed to advise the Colonial Office without fail on each occasion that he negotiates a bill.

I am to request that strict orders may be given to Captain Glover to send home to the Secretary of State monthly accounts, with vouchers, of the expenditure incurred.

It is probably advisable that these accounts should be communicated, from time to time, at the convenience of the Secretary of State, for the information of this Board.

These advances will be made good from a vote to be taken on the meeting of Parliament, and for which the Department of the Secretary of State will account.

My Lords trust that the Secretary of State will spare no pains in preparing, with the least possible delay, an estimate of the expenditure which the proposed expedition will involve.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. R. W. LINGEN.

No. 32.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Foreign Office, August* 15, 1873.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to transmit to you, to be laid before the Earl of Kimberley, a letter written from Mr. Miller, regarding the navigation of the River Volta.

I am to request that this letter may be returned.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

Inclosure in No. 32.

Mr. Miller to Earl Granville.

My Lord, *Glasgow, August* 5, 1873.

BY an inquiry made to me whether I would be willing to charter a steamer for a Government Expedition up the River Volta, West Coast of Africa, and assuming that such proposed expedition would be for the purpose of acting against Her Majesty's enemies, the Ashantees, by troops to be conveyed up the Volta, I hasten to inform your Lordship that during last winter our Agent, Mr. James A. Croft, who has had considerable experience of African rivers and their navigation, ascended the Volta as far as navigable by a steamer drawing only 4½ feet of water, and that, being brought to a standstill at Kpong, which is marked on the chart of the river, he proceeded higher up in a steam launch, finding the

* Not printed.

channel with great difficulty and passing through rapids, which every instant threatened the destruction of the craft.

The result of this survey was the opinion that the Volta, during the greater part of the year, is quite unnavigable for steamers of the lightest draft, and that even during the months of July, August, and September, when the river is full, any vessel would be subject to be dashed to pieces at any moment by the rocks which jut up perpendicularly in every direction above Kpong.

If your Lordship desires me I shall send a full extract from his letters, and he having been higher up the river than any navigator has ever been, the information they convey might assist your Lordship very much.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEO. MILLER.

No. 33.

Mr. Herbert to Captain Glover.

Sir, *Downing Street, August* 16, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you, for your guidance, a copy of a letter from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury,* on the subject of the provision to be made for your expenses as Special Commissioner to the eastern district of the Gold Coast, and to request that you will pay particular attention to the instructions which it contains.

As it has not been possible before your departure to make up the accounts for the articles procured through the Crown Agents, Lord Kimberley has suggested to the Treasury that drafts drawn here, by his Lordship's instruction, as well as your own drafts, should be honoured by the Paymaster-General, and you will therefore not draw for more than 15,000*l.* without further instructions.

You will have the services of Mr. Blissett of the Control Department for keeping the accounts of your disbursements, but Lord Kimberley desires you to understand that you will be responsible for seeing that the requirements of the Treasury as to advising this Office whenever a bill is drawn, and as to rendering full and exact accounts monthly, with vouchers, are carefully complied with.

I am to desire that you will, as soon as possible, furnish an estimate of the amounts which you expect to disburse periodically on account of pay and allowances, or other charges, in order that his Lordship may cause an estimate to be furnished to the Treasury in as complete a form as possible.

You are authorized to supply the native chiefs with such moderate sums of money as may be required to assist them in keeping on foot the native forces engaged in any movement which they may undertake with you against the Ashantees, but I am to impress upon you to be careful not to embark in a profuse expenditure on this head.

You will make the Chiefs clearly understand that, whilst Her Majesty's Government are ready to give all reasonable support to the native tribes of the Protectorate in defending themselves against the Ashantees, those tribes must exert themselves to the utmost extent of their own resources, and that unless they do so they cannot expect the continuance of aid from this country.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 34.

Colonial Office to Treasury.

Sir, *Downing Street, August* 16, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant,† stating that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have given directions that drafts at ten days' sight on the Paymaster-General by Captain Glover are to be honoured to the amount of 20,000*l.*, and requesting that Captain Glover may be strictly ordered to send home monthly accounts, with vouchers of his expenditure, to be communicated to the Treasury.

His Lordship desires me to say that the instructions contained in your letter shall be

* No. 31. † No. 31.

closely adhered to, but as supplies, the cost of which will amount in all to a considerable sum, have been procured for Captain Glover by the Crown Agents, and the accounts cannot be settled before his departure, and as it may also become necessary to instruct the Crown Agents to purchase and send further supplies to Captain Glover hereafter, I am to suggest that, if there is no objection, it may be convenient that the Paymaster-General should be instructed to honour the drafts of one of the Under-Secretaries of this Department, as well as those of Captain Glover, up to the amount authorized by the Treasury.

In reply to inquiries from the War Office and Admiralty with respect to the manner in which the cost of supplies furnished to Captain Glover by those Departments is to be defrayed, Lord Kimberley will cause them to be informed that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have the matter under consideration, and will inform them what course they think it desirable to follow.

The desire of their Lordships to be furnished as soon as possible with an estimate of the total cost of the expedition shall be complied with as fully and as soon as is practicable in the peculiar circumstances of the case.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

P.S.—I am to inclose a copy of a letter which has been addressed to Captain Glover on this subject.*

R. G. W. H.

No. 35.

Colonial Office to War Office.

Sir, *Downing Street, August* 16, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you, to be laid before Mr. Secretary Cardwell, a copy of the instructions† which his Lordship proposes to address to Captain Glover, who has been appointed Special Commissioner to the native Chiefs of the eastern districts of the Gold Coast.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 36.

Mr. Herbert to Captain Glover.

Sir, *Downing Street, August* 16, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acquaint you that his Lordship has considered your letter of the 9th instant‡ and approves the changes which you have made in the list of the officers whom you desire to have appointed to serve under you in the eastern districts of the Gold Coast.

His Lordship has applied to the Secretary of State for War for the services of Lieutenants Cameron and Barnard of 19th Regiment, and Mr. Blissett (now at Elmina) of the Control Department, and to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for the services of Lieutenant Larcom, R.N. In these cases the requisite permission has been granted and a letter of appointment will be addressed to each officer.

Lord Kimberley has also applied to the Secretary of State for India for his sanction to the employment of Captain Sartorius of the 6th Bengal Cavalry.

After consultation with the War Office Lord Kimberley has felt himself justified in proposing that the officers of your expedition (exclusive of yourself and Mr. Goldsworthy) shall receive, in addition to the full pay of their rank, a special allowance while serving under your orders of one guinea a-day. It has further been decided that Mr. Goldsworthy, who will be styled Deputy Commissioner, shall receive the salary of his present appointment and a special allowance of two guineas a-day; and that you shall receive a salary at the rate of 1,700*l.* a-year with an allowance of three guineas a-day.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

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* No. 33. † No. 41 ‡ No. 26.

No. 37.

War Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *War Office, August* 16, 1873.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to transmit, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, the accompanying copy of a letter which has been addressed to the Officer Commanding the troops on the Gold Coast, acquainting him of the appointment of Sir Garnet Wolseley to the command of Her Majesty's land forces on the Gold Coast, with the local rank of Major-General.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. C. VIVIAN.

Inclosure in No. 37.

War Office to the Officer Commanding the Troops, Gold Coast.

Sir, *War Office, Pall Mall, August* 15, 1873.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to inform you that Her Majesty's Government have determined to entrust the administration of the Government of the Gold Coast during the continuance of the present troubles with the Ashantees to a military officer holding the local rank of Major-General.

Sir Garnet Wolseley has been appointed to this office and will hold the separate command of all Her Majesty's land forces in combination with the civil administration. His arrival on the coast may be expected about the 1st of October.

In the meanwhile it will be unsuitable that operations should be undertaken which would involve the exposure of officers and men to the climate at the present season in the interior at any considerable distance from their own resources, and you will carry into effect such operations only as appear necessary or desirable in pursuance of the instructions which you had already received.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. C. VIVIAN.

No. 38.

Colonial Office to Admiralty.

Sir, *Downing Street, August* 16, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you, to be laid before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a copy of the instructions which his Lordship has addressed to Commander Glover, as Special Commissioner to the friendly tribes in the eastern districts of the Gold Coast.*

I am to request that their Lordships will be good enough to instruct the officer in command of the naval forces on the Gold Coast to afford him such assistance as may be in his power, in the event of his requiring it.

I am to add that the steamer and steam launches, with which Commander Glover will be furnished for service on the Volta, and which will be manned by crews specially engaged for this purpose, will proceed up the river as soon as possible. It may therefore be important that the officer commanding the naval forces should assist Commander Glover in conveying, from Cape Coast to Accra, or to the mouth of the Volta, any men or stores which he may require to have landed there without delay.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

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* No. 41.

No. 39.

Captain Glover to Mr. Herbert.

Junior United Service Club, London, S.W.,
August 17, 1873.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date* with inclosure, on the subject of expenses which may be incurred by me as special Commissioner to the eastern district of the Gold Coast, and the instructions by which such expenses are to be regulated and estimated for.

2. An estimate of the amounts to be periodically disbursed, together with allowances and other charges, shall be furnished in as complete a form as possible after my arrival in the eastern district, and with as little delay as may be consistent with the time necessary to obtain trustworthy information on the subject.

3. I note that my drafts on the Paymaster-General are not to exceed 15,000*l.* without further instructions, and that the services of Mr. Blissett, of the Control Department, relieve me of no responsibility.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER.

No. 40.

The Earl of Kimberley to Officer administering Government, Lagos.

Sir,

Downing Street, August 18, 1873.

YOU are aware that Captain Glover is about to proceed to the Volta as Special Commissioner to the tribes of the Eastern District of the Gold Coast, and I have to request that you will afford him any assistance of which he may stand in need, and give facilities to any persons who may be instructed by him to enrol Houssas or to transact any other business within the Settlement of Lagos in connection with his mission, to the success of which Her Majesty's Government attach much importance.

It is not intended that Captain Glover should himself visit Lagos.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 41.

The Earl of Kimberley to Captain Glover.

Sir,

Downing Street, August 18, 1873.

HER Majesty's Government have determined to accept the offer made in your letter of the 30th ultimo,† and a Commission will be transmitted to you, appointing you Special Commissioner to the native chiefs of the eastern districts of the Gold Coast, who, it is hoped, will resort to energetic measures for driving the Ashantee invaders from the protected territory. You will be subject to the general control of the officer administering the Government of the Gold Coast, to whom you will address your reports, and with whom you will correspond on all matters relating to the duty with which you are entrusted.

2. You are aware that Her Majesty has approved the appointment of Sir Garnet Wolseley to the administration of the Gold Coast Settlement, and that he will also have the command of the troops. On the assumption by Sir Garnet Wolseley of the administration you will, of course, communicate fully with him, and conform to all instructions which may be issued to you by him or by any officer who may succeed to him in the government and chief military command.

3. The Administrator will be instructed to offer the appointment of Deputy Commissioner to Mr. Goldsworthy, the Collector of Customs at Cape Coast, whose experience as Commandant of the Houssas at Lagos cannot fail to render him a valuable assistant in this service; and the following officers will also be under your orders:—

* No. 33. † No. 8.

Captain Sartorius, 6th Bengal Cavalry; Dr. Rowe; Lieutenant Cameron and Lieutenant Barnard, 19th Regiment; Lieutenant Larcom, R.N.; Mr. Blisset, of the Control Department, in charge of stores.

4. The Administrator will also be instructed to place under your orders the detachment of Houssa police now in that Settlement. And your previous relations with the Houssas, and intimate acquaintance with their character and habits, will, it is hoped, enable you to procure the recruits necessary to increase their strength to the number of 1,000, as suggested in your letter.

5. You will communicate with the Chiefs in the eastern districts, especially at Accra, and if you find them ready to take part in the projected movement in defence of the Protectorate, you will furnish them with assistance in the way of arms and ammunition, and such moderate sums of money as may be essential.

6. You will be supplied by the War Office with the requisite arms and stores, which will be transmitted direct from this country, so that you may not have to draw for anything upon the stores now on the coast; and you will be furnished with a steamer suited to the navigation of the Volta, and with three steam launches for proceeding up the river beyond the falls at Kpong.

7. A separate communication will be addressed to you on the subject of the financial arrangements of the Expedition.

8. The general object which you will keep in view is to create such a diversion on the flank and rear of the Ashantees as may force them to retreat from the Protectorate, or at all events, to so far harass and alarm them as to enable an attack to be made on them in front with better prospect of success.

9. The facilities which are afforded by a river navigable as the Volta is, to a long distance from the coast, for carrying the war into the Ashantee territory are unquestionable and it is stated that the country in the neighbourhood of that river is comparatively free from bush, and is, therefore, less unhealthy, and can more easily be penetrated than the district lying directly between the Gold Coast and the Ashantee country.

10. It would be impossible to suggest any particular line of operations. So much must depend upon the amount of support which may be afforded by the friendly tribes, the degree of opposition which may be encountered, the nature of the country and of the climate, the disposition of the populations of the districts to be traversed, and of the neighbouring tribes, especially of the Aquamoos, that it must be left to you to judge for yourself on the spot, according to circumstances how far it may be prudent to attempt to penetrate into the Ashantee territory in the direction of Coomassie, and whether it may be practicable to march upon Coomassie itself.

11. You will, of course, bear in mind that the resources of the Ashantees are said to be very considerable, and that an advance to a great distance from the Volta must necessarily be attended with much risk, unless, indeed, you should succeed in obtaining assistance from the tribes in the eastern part of the Ashantee dominions.

12. So little is known of that part of Africa, that opinions on this point amount to little more than conjectures. If it be true, however, that the population is to a considerable extent Mahommedan, decisive successes gained against the Ashantees might cause some disruption of the ties which unite it to the Government of Coomassie.

13. But Her Majesty's Government hope that even if you should be unable to penetrate far into the Ashantee country the presence of a hostile force in the neighbourhood of the Volta will not fail seriously to alarm the Ashantees, and to make a powerful diversion in favour of the Protectorate, and they must not be understood as giving an opinion that a march upon Coomassie is an operation which it would in any case be prudent to attempt.

14. It will be advisable that you should seize any opportunity which may present itself of opening communications with the tribes on the north of Ashantee.

15. It is known that, from time to time, severe wars have been carried on between those tribes and the Ashantees, and news of an invasion of Ashantee from the East might possibly cause some movement to be made from the north.

16. Lastly, I have strongly to impress upon you the necessity of using your utmost efforts to prevent the natives who take part in the movement from putting to death captives and unarmed men, and committing the other barbarities which are too often the concomitants of native warfare.

Her Majesty's Government, when furnishing the tribes of the Protectorate with effective means to defend themselves against their enemies, have a right to require that those means shall not be used for purposes abhorrent to humanity and the usages of civilized nations.

17. A copy of these instructions will be sent to the Governor-in-chief, to whom

you will report yourself on your arrival at Sierra Leone, and also to the Administrator of the Gold Coast.

I am, &c,
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 42.

The Earl of Kimberley to Colonel Harley.

Sir, *Downing Street, August* 18, 1873.

I HAVE to acquaint you that Her Majesty has approved the appointment of Colonel Sir Garnet Wolseley, K.C.M.G., to administer the Government of the Gold Coast, with the chief military command of the Settlement.

I have on several recent occasions intimated to you that Her Majesty's Government have approved your conduct in circumstances of no ordinary trial and difficulty, and I take this opportunity of repeating to you that your services are fully appreciated. You will, therefore, readily understand that, in appointing Sir Garnet Wolseley to the temporary administration of the Government, no withdrawal of confidence from yourself is intended. In the present position of affairs in the Settlement, and looking to the possibility that it may become necessary to engage in more extended operations against the Ashantees than have as yet been undertaken, Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that it is essential that the chief civil and military authority should be vested in one person who should be an officer of high standing and special qualifications; and as the military command cannot be exercised by you, they have had no alternative but to relieve you from the active discharge of your duties.

I have accordingly to request that, as soon after the arrival of Sir Garnet Wolseley, who may be expected at Cape Coast about the beginning of October, as he thinks convenient, you will return to this country on leave of absence, with full salary.

This leave will be for six months, during which time I shall be able to consider what arrangements can be made for your further employment. It will probably be convenient to you to know that I think it improbable that you will return to the Gold Coast.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 43.

The Earl of Kimberley to Colonel Harley.

Sir, *Downing Street, August* 18, 1873.

YOU are already aware that Her Majesty's Government have appointed Captain Glover to be Special Commissioner to the tribes in the eastern districts of the Gold Coast Protectorate.

I now inclose, for your information, a copy of the instructions which I have addressed to Captain Glover,* and I have to instruct you to render him all possible assistance and support in the performance of the important duty entrusted to him.

In these instructions you will find it stated that the Administrator of the Gold Coast will be directed to place under Captain Glover's orders the detachment of Houssa police now in that Settlement. After full consideration with the Secretary of State for War, I have decided that it is essential to the success of Captain Glover's movements that he should at once have at his disposal a large force of Houssas; and I request you to lose no time in conferring with the officers commanding the military and naval forces as to the steps to be taken for immediately substituting men of some other force for the Houssas now stationed at any of the forts.

In a recent despatch you mentioned that you were taking steps to induce the Accra tribe to co-operate against the Ashantees. This was a very proper and judicious course; but now that Captain Glover proceeds as Special Commissioner to the eastern districts, it will be necessary that the Accras, who are the most important of the tribes in that quarter, should be left entirely free to undertake such movements as may be determined upon by the native Chiefs in the neighbourhood of the Volta River under his advice. And I have therefore to request that you will at once intimate to them that Her Majesty's Government desire that they should be guided by Captain Glover's advice, and that their efforts should be exclusively directed to a movement by way of the Volta River against the Ashantees.

I have further to request that you will offer to Mr. Goldsworthy, the Collector of Customs, the appointment of Deputy Commissioner, to rank next to Captain Glover. He will receive two guineas per diem as an allowance in addition to his present pay, and you will make the best arrangement in your power for the discharge of his duties during his temporary absence on this service.

When the Houssas have joined Captain Glover, it will become your duty to continue actively the organization of Fantee, Cape Coast, and other police; any eligible Houssas that may present themselves after Captain Glover has raised the number required for the service in which he is engaged, should of course be enrolled as police; and you will no doubt, in consultation with the officer commanding the troops, find full occupation for the military officers who have gone out on special service, in drilling police and assisting the Kings and Chiefs to organize their forces and work together on a definite system.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 44.

The Earl of Kimberley to Colonel Harley.

Sir, *Downing Street, August* 18, 1873.

YOU will have learnt from the general instructions to Captain Glover, copy of which has been transmitted to you in my despatch of this date,* that a certain number of the Houssa police, already organized under the Lagos Ordinance of 1864, are to be placed under the temporary command of Captain Glover, and that it will be necessary to raise an additional force of such police to serve under him. As this force may be needed for permanent service of the Settlement, when the special services to be rendered by Captain Glover as Commissioner have terminated, it will, in my opinion, be desirable for you to take this opportunity of passing immediately, an Ordinance somewhat similar to the Lagos Ordinance of 1863, a copy of which I inclose for your information and guidance, embodying a police force for service in the Gold Coast Settlement and the adjacent territories. The terms of this Ordinance can be settled by yourself and Captain Glover, and I refrain from giving you any detailed instructions upon this point, as your own experience, and that of Captain Glover will enable you to decide what provisions will be reasonable and best calculated to induce recruits to enlist in the proposed force.

It should in any case be made clear by the Ordinance that the police enlisted under it engage to serve in the Settlement and the territories near or adjacent to the Settlement and the Protectorate. When this Ordinance has been passed, the enlistment of men for service under the Special Commissioner should be proceeded with as speedily as possible.

A copy of this despatch will be furnished to Captain Glover.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 45.

The Earl of Kimberley to Colonel Harley.

Sir *Downing Street, August* 18, 1873.

IN another despatch of this day's date, I have instructed you to place at Captain Glover's disposal the Houssa Police now in the Gold Coast Settlement, but while Her Majesty's Government desire that all possible assistance should be afforded to Captain Glover, in order that he may be enabled to proceed up the Volta without delay, the Houssas must of course not be withdrawn from any place, if, after conferring with the officer commanding the troops, you are satisfied that their removal would, at the particular moment when Captain Glover requires them, be attended with actual danger to the Settlement.

The commanding officer will no doubt give all the aid in his power to enable the Houssas to proceed on the Volta service, by the substitution of a military detachment, where you concur in thinking this course desirable, if troops are available for the purpose.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

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* No. 41.

No. 46.

The Earl of Kimberley to Captain Glover.

Sir, *Downing Street, August* 18, 1873.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith a Commission, under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet appointing you to be Her Majesty's Special Commissioner to the friendly native Chiefs in the eastern districts of the protected territories near or adjacent to the Settlement on the Gold Coast.

The nature of the services which you are called upon to perform under this Commission are sufficiently indicated to you by the Instructions of even date herewith; and from the annexed copy of a despatch,* which has been addressed to Colonel Harley, you will learn what arrangements are contemplated with a view to place under your orders a sufficient body of armed Houssa police.

It only remains for me to inform you, with respect to the officers who will be appointed to assist you in the performance of your duty as such Special Commissioner, that each officer upon his appointment will be made clearly to understand that he will be bound, so long as he is under your command, to obey your orders implicitly, and that he will be subject to be dismissed by you for disobedience to such orders or other misconduct. Any question which may arise as to the proper exercise of this power of dismissal will be submitted to the decision of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Should you find it necessary to dismiss any of these officers, the occasion for which, however, I hope may never occur, it will be your duty to see that he is provided with the necessary funds to enable him to return to this country; but, subject to the decision of the Secretary of State, any claim which he may have against the Government for pay will cease from the date of such dismissal.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

Inclosure in No. 46.

Commission under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet, appointing Commander John Hawley Glover, R.N., to be Special Commissioner to the Friendly Native Chiefs in the Eastern District of the Protected Territories near or adjacent to Our Settlement on the Gold Coast.

VICTORIA R.

Dated 16th August, 1873.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, to Our trusty and well-beloved Commander John Hawley Glover, R.N., greeting.

Whereas, the King of Ashantee hath with his forces invaded the protected territories near or adjacent to Our Settlement on the Gold Coast.

And, whereas, it greatly concerns Us that peace and order should be restored in the said territories.

And, whereas, for this purpose, it is expedient that a special Commissioner should be sent by us to the friendly native Chiefs in the eastern districts of the Protectorate.

Now know you that We, reposing especial trust and confidence in your prudence, courage, and loyalty, do by this Our Warrant, under Our Sign Manual and Signet, constitute and appoint you to be Our special Commissioner to the said Native Chiefs.

And We do further require that, in executing this Commission, you do in all things conform to such instructions and directions as from time to time shall be addressed to you by Us through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, or by the Officer for the time being, administering the Government of Our Settlement on the Gold Coast.

And We do hereby command, all and singular, Our Officers and loving subjects and all others whom it may concern, to take due notice hereof, and to give you their ready assistance and obedience accordingly.

Given at Our Court at Balmoral, this sixteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, in the thirty-seventh year of Our reign.

By Her Majesty's command,
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

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* No. 43.

No. 47.

The Earl of Kimberley to Colonel Harley, C.B.

Sir, *Downing Street, August* 18, 1873.

WITH reference to my despatch of this day's date,* in which I instructed you to offer to Mr. Goldsworthy the post of Deputy Commissioner under Captain Glover, I have the honour to inclose a letter of appointment which you will hand to Mr. Goldsworthy, if he consents to act in that capacity.†

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 48.

Mr. Herbert to Captain Glover.

Sir, *Downing Street, August* 18, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you letters of appointment† for Dr. Rowe and Deputy-Commissary Blissett, which you will hand to those officers if, after having obtained the requisite sanction from the Officer commanding Her Majesty's troops, they accept the offer which you are authorized to make them of employment under you as Special Commissioner.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 49.

Mr. Herbert to Captain Sartorius.†

Sir, *Downing Street, August* 18, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to inform you that you are appointed to act under Captain Glover, Her Majesty's Special Commissioner to the friendly native chiefs in the eastern districts of the protected territories near or adjacent to the Settlement on the Gold Coast.

You will learn from Captain Glover the nature of the duties which you will be required to perform, and you will clearly understand that, so long as you are engaged in this service, you will be bound to pay implicit obedience to the orders of the Special Commissioner, or in case of his death, absence, or incapacity, to the Deputy Commissioner, and to render him every assistance.

You will be liable to be dismissed by him for disobedience to orders, or for other misconduct; but should any question arise as to whether he has properly exercised this power of dismissal, it will be referred to the decision of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, whose decision will be final. Subject to that decision any claim for pay which you may have against the Government will cease from the date of dismissal, but the Special Commissioner will be instructed to furnish you with funds sufficient to enable you to return to this country.

Her Majesty's Government do not doubt that you will, with the other officers under Captain Glover's orders, loyally co-operate with him and render him all possible assistance and support in the performance of the important duty with which he has been entrusted by Her Majesty's Commission.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 50.

Colonial Office to Captain Glover.

Sir, *Downing Street, August* 18, 1873.

WITH reference to the third paragraph of my letter of the 16th instant,‡ I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to inform you that the Secretary of State for India has

* No. 43.

† Similar letters were addressed to Lieutenant Cameron, Lieutenant Barnard, Lieutenant Larcom, R.N., A. Doorly, Esq., R. T. Goldsworthy, Esq., Dr. Rowe, and Deputy Commissary Blissett.

‡ No. 36.

placed the services of Captain Sartorius at the disposal of the Colonial Department for service in Africa.

The Duke of Argyll wishes it, however, to be clearly understood that Captain Sartorius must hold himself in readiness to return to duty in India on receiving an intimation to that effect from the authorities in this country.

I am to request that you will inform Captain Sartorius accordingly.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 51.

The Earl of Kimberley to Colonel Harley.

Sir, *Downing Street, August* 18, 1873.

YOU will have learnt from the general instructions to Captain Glover, copy of which has been transmitted to you in my despatch of this date,* that a certain number of Houssa police, already organized under the Lagos Ordinance of 1864, are to be placed under the temporary command of Captain Glover, and that it will be necessary to raise an additional force of such police to serve under him. As this force may be needed for permanent service of the Settlement, when the special services to be rendered by Captain Glover as Commissioner have terminated, it will, in my opinion, be desirable for you to take this opportunity of passing immediately, an Ordinance somewhat similar to the Lagos Ordinance of 1863, a copy of which I inclose for your information and guidance embodying a police force for service in the Gold Coast Settlement and the adjacent territories. The terms of this Ordinance can be settled by yourself and Captain Glover, and I refrain from giving you any detailed instructions upon this point, as your own experience, and that of Captain Glover will enable you to decide what provisions will be reasonable and best calculated to induce recruits to enlist in the proposed force.

It should in any case be made clear by the Ordinance that the police enlisted under it engage to serve in the Settlement and the territories near or adjacent to the Settlement and the Protectorate. When this Ordinance has been passed, the enlistment of men for service under the Special Commissioner should be proceeded with as speedily as possible.

A copy of this despatch will be furnished to Captain Glover.

I have, &c.

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 52.

The Administrator-in-chief to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received August* 19.)

My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, July* 14, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Lordship's despatch, Gold Coast, of the 17th June,† and beg leave to forward, for your Lordship's information, the Report made by Captain Kendall, on his mission to Quitta, on which I sent him in Her Majesty's ship "Coquette," which was *en route* to the Cape, to inquire into matters of which complaint had been made, and which I brought to your Lordship's notice in my despatch of the 16th of May last.‡

2. I regret that I cannot inform your Lordship that the inquiry was so satisfactory in its results as I had hoped it would be, from the previous reception given to Mr. Lawson, the Government Interpreter of Sierra Leone, whom I had sent there in April last, to deliver presents to the King, and the War-General Ahorloo, which were sent from England, and had been promised by Sir Arthur Kennedy since 1871, on making a Treaty with them on the conclusion of the War on the Volta, as well as some other presents from this Government; and the results of which were reported to your Lordship in my despatch of the 22nd April last.§

3. The present Report discloses a condition of affairs so opposed to that reported by Mr. Lawson, that before taking any immediate or decided action in the matter, I shall await your Lordship's instructions, in order that effectual measures may be taken to bring the King and Chiefs to a becoming sense of their position under the jurisdic-

* No. 43. † No. 73 of Command Paper No. 1 of March 1874.
‡ No. 64 of same Paper. § No. 23 of same Paper.

tion of Her Majesty's Government; and it might not be an unfavourable moment for negotiating or taking possession, to the extent of a mile inland, along its borders, of the left bank of the Volta, as recommended by Administrator Ussher in his despatch to your Lordship of the 22nd June, 1871.

4. But to effect this, in the present temper of the Ahwoonahs, it would seem to require that the suggestion made by Captain Kendall at the close of his Report, should be adopted, viz., "that a vessel of war, carrying her own kroomen and surf-boats, and a landing force of Houssas, who would co-operate with armed boats, which should be placed in the Lagoon, proceeding from the River Volta; a Custom-house could then be established, which would work in conjunction with a similar one placed at Addah."

5. I do not say, and indeed I am by no means clear, that it would be necessary to use this force; but it would be desirable to be prepared for every emergency from their recent conduct, as there can be no doubt that a hostile feeling has been evoked, which displayed itself in a most marked manner when Captain Kendall found it necessary to inflict a fine of 30*l.* upon the King and Chiefs for the outrage on Mr. Ledlum, which was fully established, and was not disavowed by them, and which would probably have led to an outrage also on Captain Kendall, had it not been for the presence of Her Majesty's ship "Coquette," and the protection afforded him by Commander Law with his blue jackets. And here it is, I think, important to consider whether the traders may not have somewhat encouraged this course of action on the part of the King and Chiefs of Ahwoohnah, perhaps not altogether intentionally; as your Lordship will observe by the Report, that when they found their complaint, with reference to my Proclamation of the 8th February, 1873, prohibiting the import of powder into the Protectorate except at Elmina, Cape Coast, and Accra, was not entertained by Captain Kendall, they "protested that neither Jellah Coffee nor Quittah were in the Protectorate; nor within British jurisdiction, having been already abandoned, and therefore were not subject to the Proclamation; but this is not so, as there has always been a Resident there."

6. I very respectfully beg, my Lord, that I may be favoured with your Lordship's views and instructions upon these questions, as it appears to me of the utmost importance that they should no longer be left open, as no doubt the intrigues of the Ashantees with both the Ahwoonahs and Aquamoos, which, hitherto, I have succeeded in keeping neutral, are lessening that belief in our power, without which we can do very little on this coast.

7. The impost, represented as having been levied by way of "tribute" upon the traders at Quitta, would seem to have been a matter of arrangement which had existed for some years between the traders and the Chiefs, but which a temporary misunderstanding had disturbed, on account of the Chiefs demanding some increased dues; but as the payment was made in consideration of protection and accommodation to traders, to the principle of which your Lordship instructs me there is no objection, no further notice need be taken, as the merchants did not renew their complaint.

8. A report has, however, now reached me from Mr. Ledlum through the Civil Commandant at Accra, where, it appears, he has gone from Quittah, having been sent away by the Chiefs, and who had been previously ill-used, and for the outrage upon whom the fine had been inflicted, that after the departure of Her Majesty's ship "Coquette," a Proclamation had been issued by the Chiefs of Ahwoonah, and he had been surrounded, as he states, by armed people, and fined 1,000 dollars, as according to paragraph 4 of Mr. Ledlum's letter:—"Then all the Chiefs stand up and told me that they were going to show me that their country, Ahwoonah, belonged to them, and not to the English Government, so therefore they placed a fine upon me, 1,000 dollars, as the Government fined them for putting me in irons." This fine, however, seems eventually to have been lessened to a puncheon of rum, at a cost of 60 dollars.

9. I have received no report from either the Resident, Mr. Blavo, or anything further from the Civil Commandant; and as I have been made aware that Mr. Ledlum's antecedents are not of a reliable character, I have taken no action in the matter, pending further information: but whatever Mr. Ledlum's conduct may have been as a correspondent of the "African Times," or otherwise, I apprehend the violence with which he has been treated immediately after an assertion of Her Majesty's authority by the imposition of a fine for a manifest cruelty, requires prompt attention, and the expression of a definite policy with regard to the adjacent territory of the Volta. And I would pray of your Lordship that such may be come to, not only in the interest of the country itself, in a political, commercial, and social point of view, but that such authority and jurisdiction as Her Majesty's Government intend to exercise may be made known and understood, which at present it is not; and hence the vagueness and

uncertainty which I believe, and have been informed, prevails in commercial matters amongst those who would pay their duties and deal honestly.

10. I will not continue this despatch, my Lord, as any further remarks it will be necessary to make I will convey to your Lordship in my despatch of even date covering Captain Kendall's Report on the Volta, except to submit to your Lordship that Captain Kendall seems to have discharged the important duty intrusted to him on this occasion with energy and discretion.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 52.

(Extract.) *Accra, June* 5, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report my arrival here yesterday, and my departure this morning, having conferred with Mr. Paul at great length upon the various subjects connected with my mission I have decided, by that gentleman's advice, to take with me to Quiltah Mr. William Addo, who was until lately Government Interpreter here, whose knowledge of the language, habits, customs, and other idiosyncracies of the different native tribes, will render him a very valuable assistant. My reasons for this are still more strengthened by private information I have received relative to Mr. Blavo, that that individual belongs to a distinct set at Quittah, is prejudiced in his ideas, is himself a dealer in arms and powder, and would be likely to be anything but an impartial interpreter.

I find that there will be no mail to Quittah to this before about the 15th, so after settling affairs at that place, I propose returning to Accra overland, by canoe on the Lagoon and hammock *viâ* Addah, and remaining here for the steamer. This will enable me to stop at Addah and confer with Mr. Herbelè, the Agent of Captain Croft, on the subject of the alleged increased smuggling on the River Volta. I am also sending to the King of Battah, requesting him at once to send the evidences in his complaint against the Ahwoonahs and Malamfees, to meet me at Quittah, and face the accused, that I may investigate the matter.

* * * * *

(Signed) J. J. KENDALL.

His Excellency Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B.,
Administrator-in-chief West Africa Settlements.

Inclosure 2 in No. 52.

Sir, "*Coquette*," *at Quittah, June* 11, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report that yesterday morning I succeeded at last in collecting the Chiefs of the Quittah, Jellah Coffee and Ahwoonah, and that the meeting took place at 9 A.M., in the lower room of the unfinished Mission-house.

Ohorloo, the War General of Ahwoonah, had called upon me the evening previous, very numerously attended, and was excessively violent and abusive, stating that he had come to fight, &c., so much so that I felt it advisable to request Captain Law to order an armed party to be outside the surf, to be ready to land at a moment's notice, if signalled for, in addition to the officers and petty officers whom it had already been arranged should accompany me to the meeting.

I explained your Excellency's message to King Tornu Amagassy relative to the escaped convict Crabbe, and presented him with 5*l.*, as directed.

I also called upon Ohorloo, the War-General of Ahwoonah, for an explanation of the complaint of King Quardjoe Deyee. He expressed his entire ignorance of the whole affair, but promised to make strict inquiries into the matter, and report upon it to the Commandant at Accra.

Everything passed quietly until the outrage on Mr. Ledlum was inquired into, which was freely admitted by the Chiefs, who offered no further explanation of their conduct but that they had been informed by a man named Dawson that Ledlum had written to the "African Times" abusing them. Dawson, whose evidence I took upon oath, as also that of Ledlum, distinctly denied having told them anything of the kind; but, from the very disreputable character he appears to be, I have no doubt in my own mind that he was the instigator of the whole affair.

A second outrage was committed on the 6th instant upon Mr. Hebelè, Agent to

Captain Croft, at Addah, while on his way thence to see me here. Upon reaching Ahwoonah, the town of the War-General Ohorloo, he was made to get out of his hammock and walk, as the laws of the town permit no one to ride through it. This order he obeyed, but half-an-hour after he had left it he was stopped by armed men, who had been sent after him by Ohorloo, and ordered to return to the town. This he declined doing, telling them he was on his way to meet the Government Commissioner, but they forcibly prevented his progress, and it was not until he had paid a toll in rum that he was permitted to continue his journey. Both these outrages having been admitted by the Chiefs, who offered no explanation or apology, after addressing them at some length, and explaining to them the unreasonable nature of their conduct, I informed them that I was compelled to inflict on them a fine of 30*l*. Upon this a scene of violence and riot ensued. Arms were freely passed into the room, through the windows, and armed men poured into the yard and surrounded the house. I was, therefore, under the necessity of requesting Captain Law to signal for the boat's crew to land, which was done, and the men were marched to the spot and drawn up in the court-yard.

After an hour spent in this manner, the Chiefs and their warriors at one side, and ourselves at the other—

John Tay came over with a message from them agreeing to pay the fine, but complaining that they had been made prisoners of. I replied that that was untrue, and refused the fine without an apology, stipulating also that they should at once disperse quietly. This was at length done; the Chiefs came and made their salutes, and returned quietly home, but within half an hour hundreds of armed men poured in from the direction of Jellah Coffee, who surrounded Bremen factory, where we were preparing to embark, and bloodshed seemed imminent.

To add to our difficulties, our surf-men had deserted, and not a man could be induced to put off. At length a surf-boat was procured, manned by Kroomen, from an American ship; but affairs appeared so threatening for a long time that Captain Law deemed it unadvisable to divide our party. After remaining on the beach about three hours pressed by the mob on all sides, during which the officers and men behaved with admiral coolness and good temper, the crowd began to lessen, and the men were embarked by detachments in the American boat.

As both Captain Law and myself agree that it would be very imprudent for me and Mr. Addo to remain here for the mail or to proceed overland, I have requested him to land us at Addah, where we are now on the eve of sailing for.

I shall probably remain there for a day to obtain further information on the subject of smuggling in the Volta, and then proceed by hammock to Accra to take the mail for Cape Coast unless ordered by your Excellency to remain there.

My detailed report will be forwarded as soon as possible.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. J. KENDALL.

His Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B.,
Administrator-in-chief.

Inclosure 3 in No. 52.

Sir, *Cape Coast Castle, June* 22, 1873.

I HAVE already informed your Excellency of my arrival and proceedings at Accra in my letter of the 5th instant.

I will now proceed to detail my daily movements since leaving that place, in addition to my letter of the 11th instant.

June 5.—Left Accra at 12 noon.

June 6.—Stopped a few minutes at Addah at daylight, from where I sent a letter on shore to Mr. Haeberle, covering one to the King of Addah, in which he was requested to forward a third to King Quardjoe Deyee, at Battah, directing him to send up immediately all the witnesses concerning his complaint against the Melamfees and Akwoomahs to meet me at Quittah, there to prefer their charge. I also informed Mr. Haeberle that I would stop and confer with him at Addah on my return overland on the subject of the alleged smuggling in the River Volta.

I arrived at Quittah in the afternoon, and sent Mr. Addo on shore with a letter inviting the merchants to meet me that evening or at their earliest convenience. Addo returned with Mr. Blavo at dark, and informed me that the merchants had named 9 A.M. the next morning at Bremen Factory, the house of Mr. Rottmann, a German merchant, for a Conference.

The meeting with the merchants took place at 9 A.M., as arranged, at which the following gentlemen were present. Mr. Guiseppi, Agent for Messrs. Swanzy, Mr. J. B. Williams, Mr. J. B. Cole, Mr. J. H. Welbeck, Mr. M. J. Ledlum, Mr. Akolatse, Mr. B. P. Johnson, Mr. C. Rottmann, Government Agent, Mr. Blavo, Interpreter, W. Addo.

Having explained to the meeting the capacity in which I had come, and the nature of my mission as far as regarded themselves, I read to them Mr. Blavo's letter of the 21st April to Colonel Foster, Mr. Ledlum's of 19th April, and that of Mr. Williams of the 20th April; all three of which are confined to two subjects, viz., the imposition of duties by the chiefs of Quittah, and the outrage committed upon Mr. Ledlum. With regard to the first subject they explained to me that there has been an agreement between themselves and the Chiefs for six years past to pay an export duty of 1*s.* per puncheon of palm-oil, for which they were guaranteed protection, which, to a certain extent they had enjoyed, but that the Chiefs finding that the export of palm kernels had crept in, and increased rapidly for the last few years, decided on fixing a duty on that also, and at a meeting for that purpose they had decided upon 1*s.* for ten gunny-bags of kernels. To this the merchants objected as much too high, and, after five or six days' negotiation an agreement was made to pay 3*d.* per ten bags. They expressed themselves satisfied with this, provided they receive thorough protection, and are guaranteed from any further demands. With regard to Mr. Ledlum's case, nearly the whole of them averred having seen the outrage committed, and expressed much indignation at it, as they justly said, that if this sort of thing were passed over, none of them would be safe. Mr. Rottmann alone knew nothing of the affair, having been absent at the time. I replied that I should communicate their views to your Excellency, and would, as soon as the Chiefs could be collected, hear Mr. Ledlum's case in due form, when I should expect him to produce his witnesses and prove it. Mr. Rottmann then made the following appeal on behalf of the meeting, which was argued at some length :—

"We, the merchants and traders of Quittah, discussing the Proclamation issued by Her Majesty's Government, dated 8th February, 1873, prohibiting the import of powder and ammunition into the Protectorate, except at Elmina, Cape Coast, and Accra, are, all and every one of us, of opinion that ammunition imported into and sold at Quittah does not serve to supply the enemies of Her Majesty, the Ashantees, for the simple reason, that no gold-dust is coming down this way, and because the distance between Anngla and Ashantee is too far, passing through countries and tribes in enmity with Ashantee.

"As now by means of the said Proclamation the trade of this place is severely injured, we trust that his Excellency the Governor will be pleased to allow us to import ammunition, &c., as before."

I informed them that I was not at the moment prepared to form an opinion on the feasibility of the indirect trade of munitions of war between Quittah and the Ashantees; but I was strongly inclined to think it was not so impracticable or unlikely as they appeared to imagine, that I should be happy to lay their protest before the Government, but that I could hold out to them no expectation of the prohibition being removed; and in the meanwhile I must distinctly call upon them to obey the terms of the Proclamation, as severe measures would be adopted against the perpetrators of any infringement of it. I have since carefully studied the matter in conjunction of Captain Law, of Her Majesty's ship "Coquette," and we are both decidedly of opinion that nothing can be more simple than for petty traders to purchase arms, &c., of the Quittah merchants, to re-embark them there in canoes on the Lagoon just behind the town, and to convey them thence into the River Volta, and so up past the towns of Kpong, Sankey, between the Aquapims' country on one side, and the Crepee on the other side, neither of which would be likely to offer any molestation, as they have already been subjugated by the Ashantees, and their countries are mainly deserted, the people having fled to Croboe; see tracing of map from Parliamentary Blue Book of 26th June, 1865. This might be obviated by the establishment of a post at the head of Kennedy Island, the junction of the branches of the River Volta. I may here add that the prohibition of the landing and sale of arms at Quittah is easily evaded by landing them a mile or two further down to the eastward, and then embarking them on the lagoons, as before described; but their passage up the Volta would be arrested by the measures I have proposed at Kennedy Island, and to convey them overland would be impracticable on account of the great distance and the proximity of the Dahomey territory.

The merchants, one and all, protested that neither Jellah Coffee nor Quittah were

in the Protectorate, nor within British jurisdiction, having been already abandoned, and therefore were not subject to the Proclamation; to which I replied that their views were entirely novel to me, and expressed my surprise at hearing this opinion from them, especially as they were at this moment praying for justice on account of an outrage on a British subject there. I sent immediately after the meeting to King Wonna Amagassy, requesting him to assemble all the Chiefs as quickly as possible, to hear certain communications from the Government, especially stipulating for the presence of Ohorloo, the War-General of the Ahwoonahs. He came to me himself, and stated that he had already sent to all at daylight that morning on receipt of my verbal message by Mr. Addo the day before, but as Ohorloo and several of the principal Chiefs were at a considerable distance they could not possibly arrive before the following night (Sunday, 8th), so as to hold the meeting on the morning of Monday, the 9th. Mr. Rottmann, who is extremely intimate, and trades extensively with Amagassy and Ohorloo, expressed his opinion privately to me that if I inflicted a fine upon the Chiefs "there would be a row," and they would refuse to pay it. Mr. Rottmann does not sell rum, and, as he himself told me, his principal trade is in guns and ammunition.

June 8. — In consequence of the above-mentioned circumstances I have been under the necessity of making a requisition (copy annexed) upon Captain Law to remain a second forty-eight hours, that Her Majesty's ship "Coquette" might be present when the meeting took place; and as it appeared desirable that I should not place myself in a false position by going entirely unattended to a meeting which might possibly end disagreeably, I requested Captain Law to depart in this instance from the naval rules on this coast, and allow a few men from the "Coquette" to attend me in the capacity of a body-guard, which, as this was the only possible manner of ensuring me from insult, he reluctantly agreed to do, and very kindly offered to accompany me himself. Yesterday, the 7th, Mr. Christian Haeberle, a German, agent to Captain Croft, of Addah, arrived here, having travelled thence overland by hammock, which he had left at 4 P.M. on the 6th, immediately on receipt of my letter. He stated that on arrival at Ahwoonah, about five hours from Addah and seven from Jellah Coffee, his bearers told him to get out of his hammock, as the King Ohorloo permitted no one to ride through his town, and objected to carry him through, as it would be certain to cause his being forcibly taken out of it by the King. He therefore submitted, and walked until he had cleared the town. Just outside it messengers came to him and told him he must go back and see King Ohorloo, which he objected to do, having no business with him, nor time to spare. He then proceeded, when in about half-an-hour armed men came running after him with the King's stick, and told him that the King had sent to him to come back to him, or else send him a present. As he declined to do either, they would not permit him to pass, and his bearers being afraid to proceed (as they stated that if they did they should be beaten), a bottle of rum was eventually given, and Mr. Haeberle was permitted to proceed. He was detained altogether about two hours.

June 9. — I came on shore early, having been faithfully promised by Amagassy that all the Chiefs would be ready that morning, but to my great annoyance no intelligence of those at a distance was received until the evening, when Ohorloo, the War-General, the man whose conduct has been described in the preceding paragraph, arrived from Ahwoonah, accompanied by John Tay, of Jellah Coffee. They took Mr. Rottmann's house (where I was staying) on their way, and paid me a visit, the nature of which has already been described in my letter of the 11th instant. Suffice it to say that Ohorloo arrived completely intoxicated, and was very rude and abusive, and could with difficulty be got away from the house by his own followers and Mr. Rottmann.

The proceedings of the meeting I have already described in my letter of the 11th instant; and they are further detailed in the Minutes herewith forwarded, which were taken at the time by Mr. Creagh, Paymaster, in charge of Her Majesty's ship "Coquette."

The Chiefs, Ohorloo and Amagassy, immediately on my pronouncing my decision of inflicting a fine upon them, commenced a violent riot, and said they "would take gun, and not pay." Pistols and guns had been previously, though surreptitiously passed into the room, through the doors and windows, though not until the proceeding had been observed by myself and Captain Law; and it was this that decided us both to land the boats' crews, and have them marched up to the house; and it was after my using, and leaving the room, informing the Chiefs that I would leave them to prepare their reply, that swords were drawn, and a rush was made upon the sailors who were on guard at the doors. The latter, however, behaved with the utmost coolness and good temper, merely repressing the people with their hands, and preventing their

rushing outside. The boats' crews having, in the meanwhile, been marched to the spot, were drawn up in front of the house, and remained thus until the Chiefs had sent me an apology, and their submission to the fine, by John Tay, Chief of Jellah Coffee, which being accepted, they all came up to shake hands, and departed.

In about half an hour after this the riot, described in my last letter, commenced, by the influx of several hundreds of armed men from the different towns in the neighbourhood, who did all in their power to provoke and insult us; indeed, it was with great difficulty that Captain Law and I could prevent a collision, which, if it had occurred, would have ended in a very serious slaughter. We were obliged to remain on the beach for from three to four hours, all the surf-men having refused to put off, surrounded and passed on all sides by a crowd of several hundreds of infuriated and half-intoxicated savages. When at last they began to disperse, the men were embarked in detachments in a surf-boat, belonging to an American ship, the only one available, until Captain Law, myself, two officers, and four men, brought up the rear. Mr. Addo, the Interpreter, and Mr. Haeberle, I had sent off by the first boat, as strong feeling was displayed against them, and their lives were in great danger as long as they remained on shore. I received every assistance from Mr. Rottmann, who did all in his power to induce surf-boats to put off for us, and also to restrain the violence of the people. John Tay, the Chief of Jellah Coffee, also behaved very well, until every man had embarked, and apparently using his best endeavours to bring the people to reason. As it was impossible, under the circumstances, for me or Mr. Addo to remain at Quitta, or to return by land to Accra, I requested Captain Law to land us at Addah, which we reached at sunset of that day, and were put on board the German brig "Palme," then lying off the place, there being no means of landing that night. The "Coquette" then proceeded on her voyage. My further proceedings will be duly reported to your Excellency in my Report of the alleged smuggling at Adda, and the River Volta.

In conclusion, I beg respectfully to submit that the whole line of coast from Addah to Quittah is in a most disorganized and disaffected state, and that if it is the intention of the Government to preserve British authority there, it will have to be effected in the first instance by a vessel of war carrying her own kroomen and surf-boats, and a landing force of Houssas or other troops, who would co-operate with armed boats, which should be placed on the Lagoon proceeding from the river Volta. A Custom-house could then be established, which would work in conjunction with a similar one placed at Addah.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. J. KENDALL.

His Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B.,
Administrator-in-chief.

P.S.—I may add that the merchants of Quittah have agreed to forward to the Civil Commandant at Accra the amount of the fine imposed upon the Chiefs (30*l.*), which they deduct from the customary duties they are at present paying to the latter.

J. J. K.

Inclosure 4 in No. 52.

Sir, "*Coquette*," *June* 6, 1873.

WITH reference to Mr. James Croft's letter to his Excellency the Administrator in-chief of 3rd ultimo, on the subject of smuggling in the River Volta, and in which he states that you will represent him at Addah during his absence in the Niger, I have the honour to inform you that I have come down to the coast as a special Commissioner by request of his Excellency the Administrator-in-chief, to investigate this and other matters; and that after remaining about two days at Quittah, I shall proceed by Lagoon to Addah, where (unless you would like to confer with me at Quittah by proceeding there immediately on receipt of this), I shall be happy to communicate personally with you on the subject. I shall be obliged by your forwarding immediately to the King of Addah the inclosed letter, which also contains one to King Quardjoe Deyee, as it is of the greatest importance that he should receive it with the least possible delay.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. J. KENDALL,
Special Commissioner.

— Haeberle, Esq.,
Agent of Captain Croft, Addah.

[Inclosure 5 in No. 52.

My good Friend, "*Coquette*," *Addah, June* 6, 1873.

I HAVE to request you will kindly forward the inclosed letter to King Quardjoe [illegible]yee immediataly, as, on receipt of it, he will have to send a special messenger to [illegible]et me at Quittah, where I am now going in Her Majesty's ship "Coquette;" I [illegible]ll return to Accra by land, by way of Addah, in a few days, when I will call and [illegible] you.

(Signed) J. J. KENDALL,
Special Commissioner.

The King of Addah.

Inclosure 6 in No. 52.

My good Friend, "*Coquette*," *Addah, June* 8, 1873.

WITH regard to your letter to King Tackie, of Accra, of the 27th of April, 1873, I have to inform you that I am now on my way to Quittah, in Her Majesty's ship "Coquette," to investigate your complaint against the Ahwoonahs and Melamfees, and to request you, immediately on the receipt of this, to send up to Quittah, to meet me there, the witnesses in the above case. I shall only remain at Quittah about two days, so that if you wish your witnesses to meet me there and hear their complaint, you must dispatch them without delay.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. J. KENDALL,
Special Commissioner.

King Quardjoe Deyee, at Battah.

Inclosure 7 in No. 52.

Gentlemen, "*Coquette*," *Quittah, June* 8, 1873.

HAVING been sent here by his Excellency the Administrator-in-chief, as a special Commissioner to inquire into certain matters affecting yourselves, I beg to inform you that I shall be happy to meet you all at any place you may name at Quittah, this evening or to-morrow.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. J. KENDALL,
Special Commissioner.

To the Merchants of Quittah.

Inclosure 8 in No. 52.

Sir, "*Coquette*," *Quittah, June* 8, 1873.

I REGRET to have to inform you that the Chiefs, whom I have to meet here, have not yet arrived, though hourly expected to do so, and, as you represent to me that your instructions state forty-eight hours as the probable detention of the ship under your command, I must beg to request that you will be good enough to extend that time by a further forty-eight hours, as, without the presence of a man-of-war, it would, in my opinion, be impossible to carry it to a successful issue.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. J. KENDALL,
Special Commissioner.

Captain Law,
Commanding Her Majesty's ship "Coquette."

Inclosure 9 in No. 52.

Sir, "*Coquette*," *Quittah, June* 9, 1873.

YOU are already aware of the nature of this business I have to settle with the King and Chiefs of Quittah and the Ahwoonah's, and also that I have been warned that, in the event of its becoming necessary to inflict a fine upon them for certain outrages committed, there may possibly be some disturbance.

As I am totally unattended, and I think it would be very undesirable that I should run the risk of receiving an insult, which, if given, must be punished, I have to beg you to depart from the general regulations of the station in this instance, and allow a few men from the ship under your command to accompany me in the capacity of guard.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. J. KENDALL,
Special Commissioner.

Captain Law,
Commanding Her Majesty's ship "Coquette."

Inclosure 10 in No. 52.

Sir, *Bremen Factory, Quittah, June* 10, 1873.

WITH reference to my letter of yesterday's date, I have considered the matter of the guard asked for therein, and would be obliged by your directing a few petty officers to land at once and accompany me to the meeting, and as large a force as you can detail to proceed in the ship's boats armed, and lie outside the surf ready to land, should it be necessary.

My reasons for this urgent request is that Ohorloo, the War-General of Ahwoonah, very numerously attended, paid me a visit at Mr. Rottmann's house yesterday evening, where he was excessively violent and abusive, and should he be so at the meeting he must be checked; but, at the same time, I do not wish either to alarm or offend the other Chiefs by landing a force until it becomes necessary to do so.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. J. KENDALL,
Special Commissioner.

Captain Law,
Commanding Her Majesty's ship "Coquette."

Inclosure 11 in No. 52.

Sir, "*Coquette,*" *June* 11, 1873.

IN consequence of the termination of affairs at Quittah yesterday, you will be aware that it will be very unadvisable for me and my interpreter to remain here until the arrival of the mail steamer, or to proceed, as originally intended, overland to Addah in the present unsettled state of the country.

To save, therefore, any further detention of Her Majesty's ship "Coquette," I have the honour to request you will be good enough to land us at Addah, where I am informed a surf-boat will be ready to receive us.

I beg to take this opportunity of conveying to you my thanks to the officers and men landed yesterday for the admirable good temper and firmness displayed by them under the very great irritation to which they were exposed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. J. KENDALL,
Special Commissioner.

Captain Law,
Commanding Her Majesty's Ship "Coquette."

Inclosure 12 in No. 52.

Sir, "*Coquette,*" *Quittah, June* 11, 1873.

IN reply to your letter of to-day's date, I have the honour to inform you that as I do not at present consider that you could with safety either travel from Quittah to Addah, or remain at Quittah, and that Mr. Addo would be in some danger of losing his life if he attempted to do either, I shall comply with your request.

In reply to your letters of the 9th and 10th instant, I have the honour to inform you that I agreed with you in considering that there was a risk in your attending the palaver alone, and therefore I complied with your request.

I have, &c
(Signed) E. D. LAW.

Captain the Hon. J. Kendall,
Special Commissioner.

Inclosure 13 in No. 52.

Sir, "*Coquette*," *Accra, June* 5, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to request you will be good enough to furnish a passage to Mr. Addo, late Government Interpreter at Accra, and two attendants, who I find it necessary to take with me to Quittah on special duty.

I beg further to request you will be good enough to lay off Addah for a few minutes to enable me to land letters of importance for Mr. Haeberle at that place, and the King of Battah.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. J. KENDALL,
Special Commissioner.

Captain Law,
Commanding Her Majesty's ship "Coquette."

Inclosure 14 in No. 52.

Quittah, June 10, 1873.

PROCEEDINGS of a meeting held at Quittah on the 10th June, 1873, of the Chiefs of Quittah, Jellah-Coffee, and the Ahwoonahs, summoned by Captain J. J. Kendall, special Commissioner from Her Majesty's Government.

Captain Kendall read two letters from Amagassy, and from Amagassy and Chiefs.

Captain Kendall expressed the thanks and pleasure of Her Majesty's Government at the expression of loyalty and good feeling conveyed in those letters.

Amagassy and Chiefs acknowledged the letters as having come from them, and said they had nothing to ask concerning them.

Captain Kendall referred to the case of Crabbe, the escaped convict, and thanked Amagassy for the trouble he had taken in arresting Crabbe and sending him to Accra. He said the Government could not be responsible for debts contracted by escaped convicts, but he had much pleasure in presenting Amagassy with 5*l.*, on behalf of the Government, as a recompense for the trouble he had taken in the matter.

Captain Kendall read letter from Quardjoe Deyee, dated from Battah on April 27, and called upon Ohorloo to tell him something about the outrage complained of by King Quardjoe Deyee, as some of his people had taken part in it.

Ohorloo said he had never heard of the affair before, and did not know Quardjoe Deyee.

Captain Kendall said the complaint in question had been made to the Governor, also that it was Quardjoe Deyee's intention to have brought a large body of men to punish the Ahwoonahs; but was restrained by the Governor from doing so. He would expect Ohorloo to inquire into the matter, and, if true, give proper satisfaction for the outrage. Ohorloo's people were accused of it, consequently it was his duty to see into it.

Ohorloo said he did not believe the story at all.

Captain Kendall replied that he would direct Quardjoe Deyee to send messengers to Ohorloo to explain the whole affair, provided Ohorloo would promise that these messengers should be properly treated.

Ohorloo said he would be very glad of this, and would send a letter to the Governor reporting the result of the palaver with Quardjoe Deyee's messengers.

Captain Kendall said he was sorry to say he had a very serious complaint to make against Ohorloo himself. He then stated the complaint of Mr. Haeberle (Captain Croft's manager at Addah), of his having been stopped at Ohorloo's town, and ordered to get out of his hammock, and walk through the town. He wished Ohorloo to state whether this was done by his orders.

Ohorloo said it was a country custom, and that he would have nothing more to say on the subject. He then asked who reported the case to Captain Kendall.

Captain Kendall replied that there were several witnesses, and that he also knew who the man was that stopped Mr. Haeberle, and demanded a bottle of rum from him, in the King's (Ohorloo's) name, half-an-hour after he had left the town and resumed his journey.

Ohorloo said that when he heard of Mr. Haeberle passing through his town, he ordered him to come back and communicate with him, and that Mr. Haeberle refused, and that he then said "Very good, good-bye."

Captain Kendall called upon Ohorloo to give a promise that no white man should

be molested or detained against his will when passing through his territory. He also called upon him to apologize to Mr. Haeberle for this insult.

Ohorloo said it was "a country custom" for generations, and that he could not break the law of the country.

Captain Kendall said that he did not wish to interfere with the country customs, but that he could not pass over the fact of Mr. Haeberle having been forcibly stopped after he had left the town more than half-an-hour.

Captain Kendall read the complaint made by Mr. Ledlum, of his having been put in log and brutally treated. Kept two days in Amagassy's house.

Mr. Ledlum being sworn, said—Your worship, on the 17th April, at about 4 P.M., I was in my residence in this town. Three messengers with sticks were sent to me to say the Chiefs wanted me. I went immediately. The Chiefs were sitting in front of the Mission-house. They gave me a chair and I sat down. One of the Chiefs then said that I had written to the Governor at Cape Coast, saying that they were trading with munitions of war with the Ashantees. I said "I never did so," and I asked them who told them that I had written to the Governor. They said "Mr. Dawson." Mr. Dawson was there at the time. I asked Mr. Dawson where he saw me write the letter to the Governor. Mr. Dawson said he only suspected it; he did not know it. When I sat down they ordered me to stand up, and said that if I did not speak the truth they would tie me. I said "I have spoken the truth, and you can tie me if you like." They then lashed my hands together with a cord, and they made me sit down on the ground. They then took away my hat and boots, and took me down to the Lagoon. They put me in log by my hands. The log took four men to lift it. Some proposed to take me "over-side," but Chief Amagassy said "No; they must not do so." They then brought me back to Amagassy's yard. Amagassy then struck me in the face with his hand. I then said I had been over five years in the country, and had never offended him, and never broke the laws, and I could not see why I was put in log. They then put me in a cellar. I was kept in the cellar till the morning of the 19th, when I was taken out of the log, but was not allowed to leave the yard. About 2 P.M. Amagassy sent to the assembled Chiefs in front of the Mission-house, and told them they must decide about the matter, at the same time he sent me to them. When I got there they said the palaver was finished and I might go.

Mr. Ledlum said: "I swear I did neither of the things the Chiefs accused me of" (*i.e.*, wrote to the Governor or the "African Times").

The Chiefs were asked by Captain Kendall whether Mr. Ledlum's statement was true, and they replied "It is true."

Mr. Dawson being sworn, said—I did not tell any one that an article written in the "African Times" against them (the Chiefs) was written by Mr. Ledlum. I was present when Mr. Ledlum and Mr. Sawyer were talking about the Ashantees and the powder palaver, and Sawyer was writing, and I only called Mr. Ledlum to witness that it was Sawyer who was writing to the "African Times," for fear they might afterwards accuse me of having done it.

Captain Kendall said that now the evidence of Mr. Ledlum and Mr. Dawson had been taken, and as the Chiefs had admitted that Mr. Ledlum's statement was true, he wished to hear what they had to say in the matter in justification of the treatment of Mr. Ledlum.

The Chiefs replied—That they accused Mr. Ledlum of these things because Mr. Dawson said he had done them.

Captain Kendall.—The Government is very much annoyed at this outrage on Mr. Ledlum, more particularly at its having taken place so soon after their letter expressing loyalty and good-will. Such conduct was in direct breach of their Treaty made with Sir Arthur Kennedy, in which they pledged themselves to protect and treat well all British traders and subjects, and could not for a moment be allowed.

It was, further, an insult to Her Majesty's Government, the offence having been committed in the British Protectorate, and he was now under the necessity of inflicting upon them a fine of 30*l.*

The disturbance then commenced.

Inclosure 15 in No. 52.

Sir, *Government House, Accra, June* 27, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of his Excellency the Administrator-in-chief, Mr. Ledlum's complaint of his treatment by the Ahwoonah Chiefs after the departure of Her Majesty's ship "Coquette" from Quittah. Mr. Ledlum arrived in steam-ship "Senegal," and is now in Accra.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. F. B. PAUL,
Civil Commandant.

The Honourable the Acting Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 16 in No. 52.

(Fac-simile.)

Sir, *British Accra, June* 26, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copy of a report forwarded to the Civil Commandant of Accra, bearing date June 26, 1873, that after Her Majesty's ship "Coquette" left Quittah, a Proclamation was given by all the Chiefs of Awoonah that none of the merchant boats are allowed to go on board the mail steamer or any other vessel until further orders.

2. A general meeting was held on the 13th instant by all the principal Chiefs of Awoonah, at the premises of Chief Amagassy, of Quittah, at half-past 4 P.M., and numerous people, about 200 men, surround me, with guns, knives, cutlasses, and sticks, in the presence of the Government Agent, William Blavo, and he is the said interpreter in their Court. He has done much harm to all the British subjects who came from Sierra Leone residing at Quittah, whilst receiving payment from the British Government to protect her subjects at Awoonah, he at all times standing in the behalf of the native, as he being native of that part, which your honour will kindly take this into consideration.

3. A question was then put to me by all the principal Chiefs, that they wish to know from me if it is I who write and report them to his Excellency the Administrator-in-chief that they put me in irons? My reply to their question, Yes. Question was put to me again, That what right I have to report them to the Governor-in-chief? I told them that my reason of doing so is because I am a British subject, and should any unlawful punishment be inflicted upon me by them, it is necessary for me to cry unto the Government for help. Their reply to my question put to them, That they don't care for all what I state to them.

4. Then all the Chiefs stand up and told me that they going to show me that their country, Awoonah, belonging to them, but not to the English Government: so therefore they place a fine upon me of 1,000 dollars. As the Government fine them 25*l.* for putting me in iron, so therefore I must have to pay the fine they place upon me. Owing to some of my good friend that are there at the meeting finding that the Chief intended to do me great injury, and they have compassion on me to be obliged to beg the Chiefs so hard that they lessen the fine to one puncheon of rum to the cost of 60 dollars. After receiving this unnecessary fine I was compelled by all the Chiefs to draw out a certain document and deliver to them, which I refuse of doing so, and they told me that if I don't draw it they will again catch hold of me and do whatever they choose, and should, in case the Government come, they will be ready to fight with them.

5. Having seen that they are quite ready to inflict punishment or any kind of ill-treatment on me, and no one near to help or save my life, at 9 o'clock in the night I told them that I did not get no paper to write. One of the head Chief of war, by name William Ahulloo, ask the Government Agent, William Blavo, for paper, ink, and pen; so William Blavo get up from his seat and run in his house and bring them, and give it to me to draw out the document. Why, because the Chief Ahulloo is William Blavo's cousin. I was obliged to draw the said document, your Honour, to save my life.

6. After handed the paper to them, I was ordered, at the close of their meeting, to go out of their country the very night, to when. British Government is, however, those good friends of mine that were present, begged very much that they must allow me to wait for the mail from the Coast.

7. As it is dangerous for me to start that night, Where shall I go to? So they

accepted. When the steam-ship "Senegal," homeward bound, arrived on the 21st at Quittah, there and then I left the country at once to the British Accra, leaving all my properties and debts owing to me behind.

8. I beg to inform your Honour that Mr. John Tay, the Chief of Jellah Coffee, is the only one in the behalf of Her Majesty's subject at Quittah.

I am induced to submit this Report for your Honour's consideration, and also your Honour will please to observe that I am one of Her Majesty's loyal subjects, native of Sierra Leone. I therefore solicit your Honour to be good to lay open my letter of complaints to his Excellency the Administrator-in-chief of Her Majesty's Settlement of the Gold Coast.

I have, &c.
(Signed) MOSES J. LEDLUM.

The Honourable Foster Foster,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

No. 53.

The Administrator-in-Chief to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received August* 19.)

My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, July* 14, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to forward, in connection with my despatch of even date* submitting Captain Kendall's Report on his mission to Quittah, the result of his investigations into the system of smuggling in the River Volta, of which much complaint has been made.

2. Captain Kendall appears to have examined carefully our present position on the Volta, and communicated with the solitary Customs' Officer at Addah, who is stationed there to collect the Revenue. I submit his recommendations for your Lordship's consideration, respectfully remarking that, if we are to remain upon the Volta, and assert the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Government, I am very decidedly of opinion that a proper staff must be sent there with a resident Magistrate and Sub-Collector at Quittah, who should make frequent visits to the Volta, where two subordinates should be posted, and I would place at his disposal the steam-launch which is at Cape Coast comparatively useless, which would enable him to do so; the Colonial steamer "Nelly," when refitted, might also be made available for valuable service there.

3. This, my Lord, embraces a large question, which, at the present time, and in all future also, is of the greatest importance, *i.e.*, the command of the Volta by an alliance and Treaty with the Ahwoonahs and Aquamoos, which will give us undisturbed water highway to the borders of Ashantee, by which a vast and important trade may be opened, not only with that country but with the interior beyond. Indeed I regarded this subject as so paramount in importance that, in January last I prepared a despatch to Mr. Hennessy upon it, but it was not forwarded, owing to my receiving a peremptory direction not to interfere in the affairs of the Volta without special authority from the Governor-in-chief. I obeyed that instruction, my Lord, and the despatch has been laid in a drawer since January last. As, however, it embraces some of your Lordship's decisions upon the subject, which have not been acted upon, I take the liberty of submitting it for your Lordship's information, and which, taken in connection with Captain Kendall's Report will place your Lordship more fully in possession of the whole subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 53.

Sir, *Cape Coast Castle, June* 22, 1873.

IN the report of my mission to Quitta, I have already stated that Her Majesty's ship "Coquette" placed me on board the brigantine "Palmas," off Addah, on the night of the 11th instant, and then proceeded on her voyage.

I have now the honour to detail my movements since that date, and to state the result of my investigation into the system of smuggling in the river Volta.

Landing on the night of the 11th was out of the question, the weather being very

* No. 52.

tempestuous, and the surf (which is the worst on the coast) impracticable, besides which it was dark when we arrived.

June 12.—Signalled to the shore all day for surf-boats, but the answer was always "surf too high, boat cannot live," at last the agent of the ship, induced, by high bribes, a boat to put off from the shore, in which we embarked about 5 P.M., and after being once swamped, and very narrowly escaping drowning, we reached it.

June 13.—I had to wait all day for the sea to go down sufficiently to enable a boat to go to the ship for our servants and baggage, which did not arrive till evening; it also rained all day, so that all I was enabled to do was to obtain the following information, which I succeeded in doing after a very careful inquiry.

The port at the mouth of the river Addah. It is not a port of entry as your Excellency is aware; Mr. Nylander, a landing-waiter, is the only Custom-house official there. He has no boat, and does not search ships, he only boards them when practicable, and inspects their manifest. Surf-boats are not always to be had, as there are no surf-men belonging to the place, and Mr. Nylander is dependant for one upon the merchants, who from time to time have crews there from Pram Pram and Accra.

Mr. Nylander lives with a native merchant named Mark O'Cansey, who deals extensively in arms and ammunition, rum, tobacco, &c., as, in fact, do all the other merchants except the Basel Mission, which does not sell spirits.

Mr. Nylander states to me that his only duty was to check all goods landed on the beach at Addah; with anything beyond this he had nothing to do.

There are two systems of smuggling carried on in the Volta. The first and more immediate one is as follows:—

Ships, instead of communicating with Addah, anchor about two miles to the eastward of the river, near Oschita (see tracing of Admiralty chart annexed); it is called by the natives Ghita, and land their cargoes there, which are carried across the narrow neck of land separating the sea from the Lagoon, and brought them passing through estuary of the Volta and landed at Addah Wharf, about five miles up the river (see again tracing of chart), and thence to the merchants-houses for sale in Addah, duty free, or else forwarded direct up the Volta, for trading purposes in the different out-stations there, *viâ* Glave Kpong, &c., by which route, in addition to the evasion of duties, munitions of war can easily be taken direct to the Ashantee country (see tracing of Colonel Ord's map, annexed to my Report on smuggling at Quittah).

The second system is precisely the same, except that the goods are landed at Quittah, a free port, and brought by the longer route by Lagoon, and disposed of in a similar manner.

I have received credible information that these practices are extensively carried on by the merchants and traders of both places, and, in some instances, goods are actually carried by land from Addah Wharf on the river to the merchants' houses at Addah beach, and there sold as duty-paid goods. Taking these circumstances into consideration, I respectfully submit that perhaps an occasional change of the landing-waiter at Addah might be desirable, in order that that official may not remain long enough to form any intimate connections in the place.

June 14.—Having obtained the above information, it appeared that the next thing to be done was to seek a means of prevention, and, in furtherance of this object, I obtained a large boat and ascended the Volta as far as Glave, and carefully noted the different branches of the estuary, as well as the two entrances from the Lagoon to the river. All appears to cease, and the river to be one undivided stream at the head of Kennedy Island, and, were the land favourable, I think that there would be the place to establish a Customs establishment; but the land is low swamp, nearly under water during the rains, and the first practicable ground is in the neighbourhood of Glave, about five hours' pulling from Addah Wharf; but the time I was enabled to devote to the exploration, namely the 14th and 15th, did not enable me to fix on any particular spot to recommend for the establishment of a post, which is a matter of detail that could be done at any time, but I am convinced that the following measures would effectually put a stop to smuggling of every kind in the Volta, and very largely increase the Revenue, besides preventing the importation of arms by that route to the Ashantees.

1st. The building of a block-house, mounting one gun, at Glave or its vicinity, to be garrisoned by a small force of Houssas, which would command all boats ascending the river, ordering them to come to be examined. A Custom-house officer, with at least one armed boat to be attached to the post, who would overhaul all boats and vessels passing up.

2nd. An increase of the Customs staff at Addah, to be assisted by a small detachment of Houssas.

3rd. If it is intended to establish Custom-houses and British rule between the Volta and Quittah, in addition to the subordinate officials and force that might be deemed necessary for that purpose, a resident, sub-collector and magistrate would, in my opinion, be absolutely necessary, who could divide his time between the above-mentioned posts. The officer selected for this would require, if a European, to be well acclamatized, acquainted with the people, and ready to lead a rough and very active life, as the only mode of travelling (by hammock) is very fatiguing, and the distance long.

These recommendations may appear very superfluous, but the disturbed state of the country, and the close proximity of the Ahwoonas, Aquamoos, and other lawless tribes, who are undoubtedly sympathisers with the Ashantees, induce me to suggest them to your Excellency, which inducement is strengthened by the intelligence which has been received, since my arrival at Accra, and forwarded to your Excellency by the Civil Commandant.

June 16.—I had intended starting for Accra this morning, but the heavy and continuous rain prevented my doing so until 1 A.M. in the morning of the 17th, which I did by hammock, accompanied by Mr. Addo, arriving at Accra on the morning of the 19th, to await the arrival of the steamer for Cape Coast.

I embarked at Accra for Cape Coast on board the steamship "Senegal," on the 22nd instant, and arrived here this evening.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. J. KENDALL.

To his Excellency Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 53.

Plan of Coast between Longitude 20′ E., and Longitude 1° 6′ E.

Inclosure 3 in No. 53.

Sir, *Government House, January* , 1873.

IT becomes my duty very respectfully to draw your Excellency's attention to the position of this Government at the present time with regard to the River Volta, and its being made the boundary line to the eastward of Her Majesty's possessions on the Gold Coast.

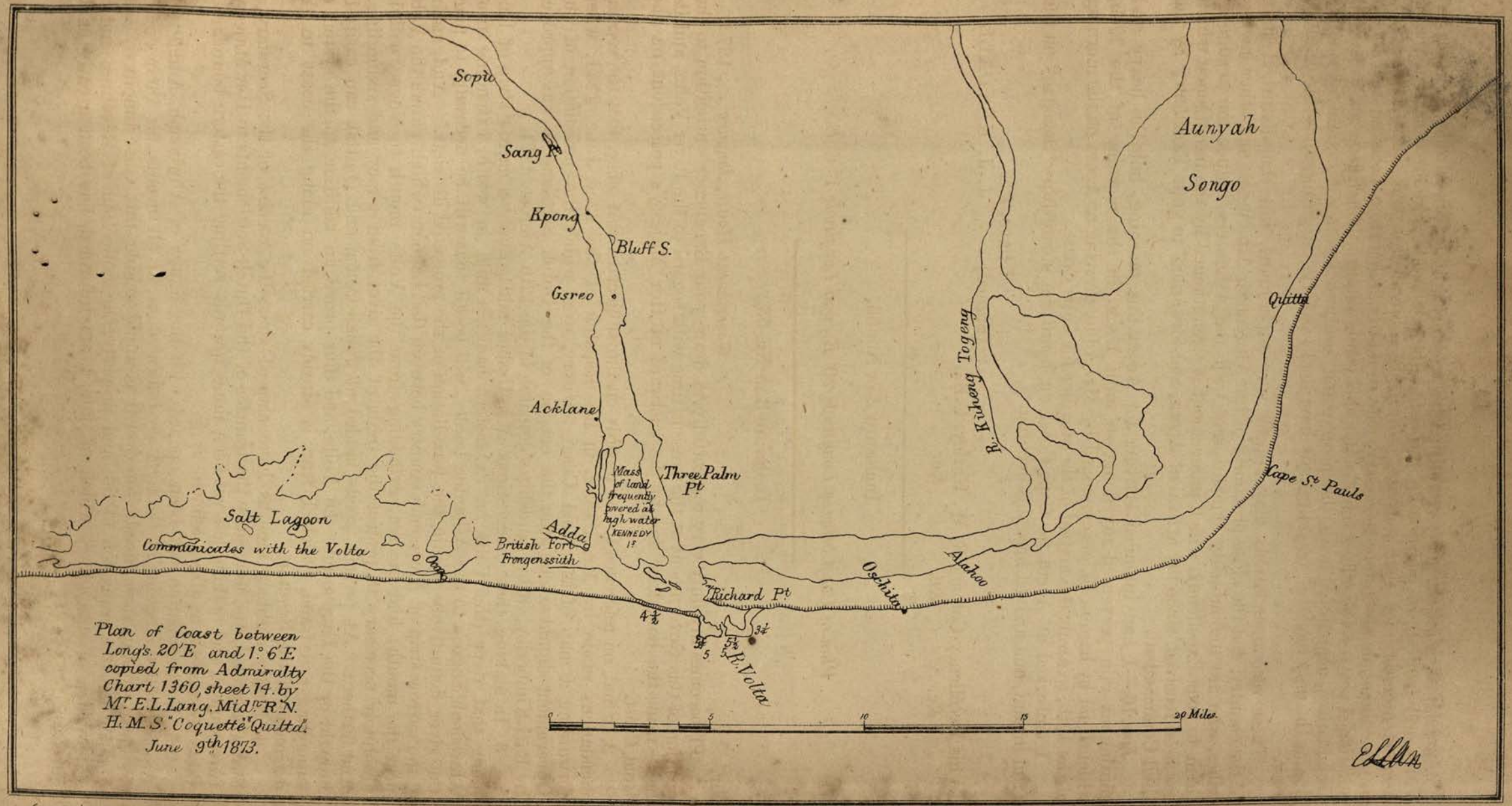
2. I find, on reference to the records on the subject in this office, that the recommendations made by Mr. Ussher, in his despatch of the 22nd June, 1871, when forwarding a map of the Gold Coast territory, over which the jurisdiction of the Government should extend after the cession of the Dutch Settlements was approved by Earl Kimberley, in his Lordship's despatch of the 12th August, 1871.

3. In making these suggestions Mr. Ussher adds, that "a narrow strip of land along that river (the Volta on its eastern bank), a mile in width, extending from Ahwoonah Lagoon to the Ashantee border, will be all that will be necessary to place the river definitively within the jurisdiction of the protected districts." And, again, "the narrow strip of Ahwoonah country between the Lagoon (which enters the Volta near the mouth) and the sea, extending from the Volta mouth to Vogee, will be absolutely necessary to protect the trade of the river from piracy and smuggling." And further: "At present, goods landed at Jellah Coffee and Quittah can easily be brought by the Lagoon into the Volta, and thus prove an addition to the system of smuggling and fraud, which, I fear, is already carried on along the coast to the detriment of the Revenue."

4. Nearly eighteen months have elapsed since the receipt of the Secretary of States' approval, and nine since the transfer of the Dutch Settlements to Her Majesty's Government, and nothing has yet been done towards settling the eastern boundary of these possessions, as above defined.

5. No negotiation has been opened with the Kings of Ahwoonah, Addah, and Aquamoo for the cession of the territory indicated, or, at all events, for their consent to our exercising such jurisdiction over it as would enable this Government to assert the law for the protection of life and property, the collection of Revenue, and the suppression of smuggling, which of late, I am informed, has been greatly on the increase.

Inclosure 2 in No. 53.



Plan of Coast between Long's. 20' E and 1° 6' E. copied from Admiralty Chart 1360, sheet 14. by Mr E.L. Lang. Midn R.N. H.M.S. "Coquette" Quitta. June 9th 1873.

(1950. 1/74. 4124-13) [F.O. 83]

Harrison & Sons Lith. St Martin's Lane, W.C.

6. A Treaty of Peace between these kings was made in the River Volta by Sir A. Kennedy on the 30th November, 1868, a copy of which I inclose, and by Article I of which it will be seen that the navigation of the Volta is guaranteed to all lawful traders, but no reference is made to any concession of territory, either for our settlement or disposal.

7. With regard to the King of Aquamoo, I should mention that we hold hostages since 1870 from that Prince, which, so far as I can see, are not of the least political importance, and which have already put the Government to considerable expense. I propose, however, immediately returning them, as a means to opening up fresh negotiations.

8. The occupation of Quittah and Addah, recommended by Sir A. Kennedy, in his despatch of the 2nd June, 1871, and approved by Earl Kimberley in his Lordship's despatch of 21st July, 1871, remains in abeyance, and this brings about the representations which are made by the Agents of the English houses who, desirous of opening up the commerce of the interior, have placed steamers on the Volta, and now naturally seek for the definite line within which their operations may be carried on under British jurisdiction.

9. Mr. Croft, the Agent of Messrs. Miller Brothers and Co., of Glasgow, has come here expressly for the purpose of ascertaining the limit to which he may extend his factories, and in reply to his inquiries on the subject I have ventured to state that Her Majesty's jurisdiction extends from the mouth of the river to the Ashantee border, as covering for the moment the question of our legal right of levying duties until the matter is settled by a concession, or agreement, with the kings owning the territory, and due Proclamation is made of the same.

10. I called the attention of Mr. Salmon, Collector of Customs, to the subject before he proceeded on leave, and beg now to forward a copy of his letter, in the third paragraph of which it will be seen he is of opinion that "we have no legal right to stop non-duty-paid goods entering the river, the left bank all the way to the sea being independent territory; the Lagoons join the river from this bank, and stretch thence to leeward for many miles." Elsewhere Mr. Salmon, drawing attention to a despatch of his dated 17th September, 1872, in which he disagrees with Mr. Ussher as to the expediency of the boundary line, recommended by him and approved by the Secretary of State, and practically re-opens the entire question, inasmuch as eighteen months had been allowed to pass without any action being taken upon the definite line which had been sanctioned. I would therefore respectfully draw your Excellency's attention to his despatch. I cannot, however, agree with the conclusions at which he seems to have arrived at in paragraph 10, with regard to Mr. Ussher's proposition, as I do not consider it either unjust or impracticable so long as an equitable arrangement be come to with the territorial kings, and there can be no doubt that the sooner such is accomplished the better it will be, not merely for the extended influences of Her Majesty's Government, but for the benefit of commerce and the country.

11. I would, therefore, in conclusion, request your Excellency's instructions upon the subject, as to whether I am to consider Earl Kimberley's approval of the boundary line to the eastward of the Volta, as recommended by Mr. Ussher as final, and if so, whether it is not desirable that I should open a communication with the Kings of Ahwoonah, Addah, and Aquamoo, for either a concession of the land we require to make Her Majesty's jurisdiction on the Volta more definite, or by agreement for payment of a certain subsidy for the right of exercising the same over the left bank of the river and the strip of the Ahwoonah country between the Lagoon and the sea, extending from the mouth of the Volta to Vogee.

12. I inclose a copy of Mr. Ussher's map for more easy reference.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator.

His Excellency J. Pope Hennessy, C.M.G.,
Administrator-in-chief.

Inclosure 4 in No. 53.

Treaty of Peace entered into at the River Volta, on board the Colonial steamer "Eyo," this 13th day of November, 1868, *through the mediation and in the presence of Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, C.B., Governor-in-chief, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and between the Undersigned Representatives of the Ahwooolah and Addah Nations of the Protectorate.*

WHEREAS an unhappy war broke out in the month of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and has continued up to this time, whereby much damage has been caused to the trade and social welfare of the Ahwoonlah and Adda nations, their dependents and allies, who are members of the same Protectorate, and whose interest it is to live together in peace and amity:

It is hereby agreed by the Representatives of both people, that there should be peace and friendship between the two nations henceforth and for ever.

The following Articles being fully discussed and understood, are agreed to:—

ARTICLE I.

The River Volta shall be kept open for all lawful traders; and both parties to thie Treaty shall use their best efforts to discourage any dishonest or unlawful interferenc with legitimate traders of whatever country or nation.

ARTICLE II.

The Ahwoonlah and Addah nations undertake and promise to observe and enforce the foregoing Article, as being absolutely necessary to the peace and prosperity of all the tribes and nations bordering on the Volta.

ARTICLE III.

If any difference or dispute should in the future arise between the Ahwoonlah and Addah nations, or between either of them and any other tribe or nation, it shall be submitted to the Governor-in-chief, whose decision, after full hearing, shall be final and binding upon both parties.

ARTICLE IV.

Other tribes or nations, having been unhappily drawn into this war as friends and allies, the Ahwoonlah and Addah nations agree and solemnly promise that they will immediately call upon all such to lay down their arms, and consolidate a peace which is honourable to all parties.

In proof of our truth and sincere desire for peace, we subscribe our names to this Treaty, a copy of which will be retained by each party.

King of Ahwoonlah.

(Signed) ABRAHAM AUGUSTT, on part of the King of Ahwoonlah.
GARMOO, his ⋈ mark, *King's Messenger.*
JORDOR, his ⋈ mark, *2nd Officer, Jellah Coffee.*
ARBOJEE, his ⋈ mark, *Representative of Armayar.*
THOUGH, his ⋈ mark, *Representative of Arvoonàh.*
POTEE, his ⋈ mark, for Yarhoe-tar-nar-curoe.
THOUGH II, his ⋈ mark, for Folee, *Chief of Jellah Coffee.*
ACALLEE, his ⋈ mark, for Chief Jorcoetoe.

ADDAHS:

OCLUE, his ⋈ mark, *Chief of Addah.*
KING TACKEE, his ⋈ mark.
KING CUDJOE, his ⋈ mark.
TAYEE, his ⋈ mark, for Dosoo.
ICOO, his ⋈ mark, for the King of Christiansborg.

Witnessed:

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER, *Administrator of Lagos.*
CHARLES WM. ANDREW, *Commander, H.M.S. "Lee.*
THOS. GEO. LAWSON, *Government Interpreter, Sierra Leone.*
W. ADDO, *Government Interprete[illegible]*

Enclosure 5 in 53. To face page 65.

REFERENCE.

Territory proposed as being under jurisdiction.
Present Anglo-Dutch boundary (1867).
Extent from Apollonia in the West to Vogee in the East, total length of Coast about 250 miles.
The interior jurisdiction can only be guessed at averaging probably from 60 to 100 miles from Ashantee to the Sea.
Along the Volta to border of Ashantee, one mile inland on the eastern bank.
In Ahunah, the strip of land between the Lagoon and the Sea.

Copied
Colonial Surveyor's Office
Cape Coast
21st Jan 1873
[illegible]

f 1130. 1/01. 4124-2/67 C 8/8

Harrison & Sons Lith. 59 Pall Mall London W.C.

AQUAMOOS:

(Signed) QUAMIN ARKOTOE, his ⋈ mark, *King of Aquamoo.*
CUDJOE DADBRAH, his ⋈ mark, *Captain of Aquamoo.*
QUAMIN BARKAYE, his ⋈ mark, " "
ORFAYE QUASHIE, his ⋈ mark, " "
CUDJOE YAMPOO, his ⋈ mark, *Captain of Pesse.*
COFFEE MENSAH, his ⋈ mark, *Captain of Arcradie.*

The above signatures were affixed at Aquamoo, on the 3rd day of March, 1869, in the prosence of us:

(Signed) W. H. SIMPSON, *Acting Administrator, Gold Coast.*
W. ADDO, *Government Interpreter.*
PET. AZRE ODUMASI, *late Schoolmaster.*

Inclosure 5 in No. 53.

Map of the Gold Coast Territory.

No. 54.

The Administrator-in-chief to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received August* 19.)

My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, July* 18, 1873.

I HAVE to report, for your Lordship's information, that the unusually heavy rains which I referred to in my despatch of the 10th instant,* have produced a very sad effect upon the mud-houses tenanted by the people, and the loss of life occasioned by their falling in, has reached a large number, in all about thirty persons; it has also added to the misery of the fugitives who had been housed throughout the town, in many of the most indifferent and least substantial of them.

2. I am, however, endeavouring to provide temporary shelter for them, by erecting huts, simple in construction, and inexpensive; and I have applied to the Commodore, by requisition, on repayment, for either a supply of duck old sails, by which to cover them, about 300 yards of which he has most kindly supplied me with; but as this is not nearly sufficient, I must endeavour to make something else answer. I regret to say, that the condition of the people is depressing enough; and I am relieving daily upwards of 1,000 people, who attend between the hours of 6 and 10, to receive a ration of rice, which is issued to them at the rate of one pint for each adult, and half that quantity for children under ten years of age. I find, however, that it will be necessary to increase the quantity of rice required monthly from England; and may beg your Lordship to have the Crown Agents directed to send out twenty tons monthly, instead of ten, as previously ordered; and that they may be requested to have it sent out in puncheons, as the surf at this season of the year becomes so bad that the rice is liable to be damaged when landing it, if in bags.

3. I regret to have to inform your Lordship that the small-pox amongst the natives has not abated since my last Report, and the Colonial Hospital still numbers some 200 people. A gallery of the building gave way in the general dilapidation which the heavy rains has caused, but no injury to any of the patients happily occurred.

4. The measures adopted by the Sanitary Commission had already had a beneficial effect; and I have authorized a temporary expenditure of 100*l.* for the purpose, which will be placed upon a Supplementary Estimate, and which, I trust, your Lordship will be pleased to sanction, as well as other disbursements which will have become absolutely necessary, but all of which will be duly reported.

5. The gentlemen on the Sanitary Board also act on the Relief Committee; and with the Ministers assisting, and the police active in the work, I do not think there are many cases of distress (if indeed any), without relief, certainly none that are brought to notice.

6. I issued in the first supplies to the Kings and Chiefs, but I found it did not answer, as it was not generally distributed, but kept for their own immediate followers; but at present the system adopted, is to issue to individuals, by tickets, so that there can be no mistake, that each person requiring relief received food for the day.

* No. 17.

7. I trust I will have your Lordship's approval in my efforts to assist these people, as I am satisfied if Government did not interfere and supply them, they would die in numbers from starvation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY.

P.S.—Since this despatch was written, I have received a quantity of old sails from the squadron, which are most useful, and which I gladly acknowledge.

R. W. H.

Inclosure in No. 54.

Sir, *The Castle, Cape Coast, July* 15, 1873.

AS the recent heavy rains have caused considerable dilapidations to the buildings and houses at Cape Coast, and as in a great number of cases the poorer classes and fugitives have been rendered houseless, I am desirous of providing some shelter for them during this inclement season, by the erection of temporary huts covered with canvas or duck.

I would, therefore, request that, if you can spare the quantity, you will be so good as to sanction the issue of 100 yards of duck, on repayment for the purpose I have stated, or, should you be unable to supply so much that you will allow any old sails which have become unserviceable amongst the ships under your command to be so applied.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator-in-chief.

Commodore Commerell, V.C., C.B., A.D.C.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 55.

The Administrator-in-chief to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received August* 19.)

My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, July* 19, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that I have appointed Lieutenant A. Gordon, Adjutant of the 98th Regiment, who came from the West Indies with the head-quarters 2nd West India Regiment, in Her Majesty's ship "Himalaya," having been allowed to volunteer for active service, to the command and Adjutancy of the Armed Houssa Police Force, in succession to Lieutenant Hopkins, whose health would not admit of continuing his service with them.

2. This gentleman, apart from his position as Adjutant of a line regiment, brought me a recommendation from Governor Rawson at Barbados, where he had been serving, which spoke highly of his qualification. I therefore gladly availed myself of his services, which it was important to secure, in order to adopt a system of drill and discipline, in commencing the establishment of a police force such as your Lordship instructs me to raise for the defence of these Settlements, and which your Lordship intends should take the place of the regular troops after a time.

3. I must crave your Lordship's indulgence for not being able now, from the great press of other matters, to enter upon the details of such measures as will be necessary "for the establishment of a thoroughly organized and well-drilled police force, capable of acting in any capacity in which troops are now employed, as well as preserving order in the Settlements, and discharging ordinary police duties;" but your Lordship may rely upon the subject having my earliest and best attention, and in a short time to be able to submit to your Lordship a complete scheme; and as an efficient Adjutant is an important element in every battalion, I am happy to be now able to report to your Lordship having secured one.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY.

No. 56.

The Administrator-in-chief to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received August 19.)

My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, July 21, 1873.*

WITH reference to my despatch of the 10th instant,* I have the honour to forward a plan of the hut, the construction of which I have sanctioned at Connor's Hill, under the circumstances reported to your Lordship.

2. I beg also to submit for your Lordship's consideration, in view of the recent dilapidations to the houses rented by the Government for public offices, and the time it will take to repair, and in some cases almost rebuild them, whether it may not be desirable to send out huts from England for temporary purposes, which can be hereafter utilized in other ways. I forward a specification† and report from the Colonial Surveyor, which I have had prepared for your Lordship's information; and should your Lordship be pleased to approve of them, I would beg that your Lordship would be so considerate as to have them ordered and dispatched as early as possible, as at present the premises known as Gothic House, which accommodates the Treasury, Customs' Department, and the Post Office, is the only building rented by the Government which remains in a fit state for occupation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY.

No. 57.

The Administrator-in-chief to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received August 19.)

My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, July 24, 1873.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith authenticated copies of two Ordinances, Nos. 4 and 5 of 1873, entitled respectively "The Customs Tariff Amendment Ordinance," and "the Arms Traffic Amendment Ordinance," together with the opinion of the Law Adviser of the local Government upon them.

2. These Ordinances were introduced in obedience to your Lordship's instructions conveyed in despatches of the 9th and 17th ultimo,‡ to amend Ordinances 1 and 2 of 1873; and I hope, as now passed, they will have your Lordship's approval.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 57.

Sir, *Court House, Cape Coast, July 23, 1873.*

HAVING considered Ordinances Nos. 4 and 5 of 1873, the "Custom Tariff Amendment Ordinance," and the "Arms Traffic Amendment Ordinance," which have been laid before me by your Excellency, I have the honour to inform you that, in my opinion, the Royal Assent may properly be given to them.

I beg, &c.
(Signed) JAMES MARSHALL,
Chief Magistrate and Judicial Assessor.

His Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B.,
Cape Coast Castle.

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* No. 17. † Not printed.
‡ Nos. 66 and 75 of Command Paper No. 1 of March 1874.

Inclosure 2 in No. 57.

No. 4, 1873.—*Gold Coast.*

In the thirty-sixth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

Colonel Robert William Harley, C.B., Administrator-in-chief of the West Africa Settlements.

[*July* 21, 1873.

At a Legislative Council held at Cape Coast Castle on the 18th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1873.

tle.

An Ordinance to Amend the Customs Tariff Ordinance No. 1 *of* 1873.

eamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to abolish the *ad valorem* duties enacted in Ordinance No. 1 of 1873;

nactment.

Be it enacted by the Administrator-in-chief and the Legislative Council of the Settlements of the Gold Coast:

d valorem duty be abolished.

I. From and after the passing of this Ordinance the *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent. on the invoice price of goods, as enacted in Ordinance No. 1, 1873, and specified in Schedule A thereof, is hereby abolished.

II. Sections 2 and 3 of Ordinance of 1873, are hereby repealed.

ort title.

III. This Ordinance may be cited as the "Customs Tariff Amendment Ordinance. 1873."

Passed in the Legislative Council this 18th day of July in the year of our Lord 1873.

(Signed) W. A. T. HELDEN,
Clerk of Council.

I assent,

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator-in-chief.

Cape Coast, July 21, 1873.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the orginal Ordinance deposited in the Record Office.

(Signed) W. THOMPSON, *Keeper of Records.*

Inclosure 3 in No. 57.

No. 5, 1873.—*Gold Coast.*

In the thirty-sixth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

Colonel Robert William Harley, C.B., Administrator-in-chief of the West Africa Settlements.

[*July* 23, 1873.]

At a Legislative Council held at Cape Coast Castle on the 18th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1873.

tle.

An Ordinance to Amend the Arms Traffic Ordinance No. 2 *of* 1873.

eamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient that the supply of arms and warlike munitions entering the protected territories should be subject to further restriction and control;

nactment.

Be it therefore enacted by the Administrator-in-chief and the Legislative Council of the Settlements on the Gold Coast as follows:

epeal of ctions 1, 2, 11, of Ordinance o. 2.

I. Sections, 1, 2, 11, and 12 of the "Arms Traffic Ordinance No. 2 of 1873," are hereby repealed.

dministrator may ue Proclamation restraint of trade munitions of war.

II. It shall be lawful for the Administrator at any time, from time to time, by Proclamation made by and with the consent of the Legislative Council, to prohibit the sale and disposal of guns, gunpowder, and other warlike munitions, stores, or weapons, or to impose such restrictions and limitations thereon as may be deemed expedient.

III. It shall be lawful for the Administrator at any time, from time to time, by Proclamation made as aforesaid, to prohibit the importation, or bringing into the Settlements, of guns, gunpowder, and other warlike munitions, stores, and weapons, or to restrict the importation or bringing in thereof to such ports as may be deemed expedient. Administrator may by Proclamation prohibit or restrict importation of munitions of war.

IV. This Ordinance may be cited as the "Arms Traffic Amendment Ordinance, 1873." Short title.

Passed in the Legislative Council this 18th day of July in the year of our Lord 1873.

(Signed) W. A. T. HELDEN,
Clerk of Council.

I assent,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator-in-chief.

Cape Coast Castle, July 23, 1873.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original Ordinance deposited in the Record Office.
(Signed) W. THOMPSON, *Keeper of Records.*

No. 58.

The Administrator-in-chief to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received August 19.)

(Extract.)
My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, July* 24, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that by a reconnaissance which was made by a detachment of 100 Houssas and some natives under command of Lieutenant Gordon on the 17th and 18th instant, it was found the Ashantees were not so close to Elmina as had been supposed, so that I fear Colonel Festing's information has not been so accurate as it should have been, with the 2nd King and Chief's party professing loyalty, and the people of the Garden quarter who have always been so, at least outwardly. Lieutenant Gordon's Report, a copy of which I forward, will show your Lordship that the Ashantees were said to have returned to Effootoo-Mampou, if, indeed, they had ever left it for Sanka and Agivina, as had been reported, and which Lieutenant Gordon was sent to reconnoitre.

In the meantime, my Lord, reports of a very serious nature have come in from Secondee and Axim, copies of which I also forward, representing that the Ashantees under Achampon and Adobofoo were with considerable force in the district, and that the towns of Ingallipoly and Christian, in Appolonia, belonging to King Blay, had been taken and destroyed, and that King Amakay, who had recently taken the oath of allegiance, had joined the Ashantees.

* * * * *

I submit, for your Lordship's information, the copies of the despatches I addressed yesterday, on the receipt of the Civil Commandant's Report from Axim, dated the 19th instant, to Commodore Commerell, and Colonel Festing commanding the troops, requesting that a ship with a reinforcement of troops should be at once sent to Axim. I find that the Commodore has kindly complied with my requisition and gone down in the flagship, taking with him troops, and I am glad of this, as he will be able to judge of the actual state of affairs, which the conflicting reports that I have received render it somewhat difficult to reconcile.

Having left this despatch open until the last moment I am able to forward your Lordship a copy of Commodore Commerell's Report, which I have just received, as the flagship has only within the last hour anchored in the roads, while the homeward steamer is just steaming in. I am glad to be able to relieve your Lordship from any apprehension with regard to the safety of the Windward ports, which might have been entertained from the very alarming reports which reached me from the Civil Commandants.

I regret very much, however, to have to inform your Lordship that I have not felt sufficient confidence in the present state of affairs at Elmina to withdraw martial law, and that having submitted Colonel Festing's Report to the Council they concur with me in thinking that the time has not yet arrived for its being withdrawn, having regard to the public safety, with the Ashantees still in its vicinity, and receiving

supplies both from Elmina and Ampoynee, a village on the coast three miles off. I inclose a copy of the extract from the Minutes for your Lordship's information.

I hope to confer with the Commodore to-morrow, after which I propose visiting Elmina, and conferring there with Colonel Festing upon affairs generally.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 58.

Sir, *The Castle, Cape Coast, July* 12, 1873.

FROM information which has been received that the Ashantees have moved from their camp at "Effotoo" to a place called Agwinna, distant from Elmina about six miles; and as it is of the utmost consequence that we should have correct information as to the exact whereabouts and numbers which the intelligence of the spies does not enable them to obtain with any accuracy, I venture to suggest for your consideration whether it is not desirable that a reconnaissance in force should be made from Elmina, in order to secure this information upon reliable authority.

I beg to say that should you acquiesce in the view I take, the detachment of Houssas at Elmina will be at your disposal for the purpose, provided they are led by an officer of experience, and possessing some knowledge of bush tactics.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator-in-chief.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wise,
Commanding 2nd West India Regiment and Troops.

Inclosure 2 in No. 58.

Sir, *Cape Coast Castle, July* 13, 1873.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Excellency's despatch of yesterday's date, suggesting the desirability of making a reconnaisance in force from Elmina, with the view of ascertaining as correctly as possible the number and position of the enemy said to be at Agwinna.

In the view expressed by your Excellency I entirely concur.

I shall therefore, without loss of time, instruct Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, Royal Marine Artillery, to take the necessary steps with the force at his disposal at Elmina for carrying out this service; and I shall direct him to place the detachment of Houssas under the command of Lieutenant Jones, 2nd West India Regiment, an officer who has had some experience, and in whom I have considerable confidence.

I am of opinion that all details connected with this service should be left with Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, on account of that officer's acquaintance with the topographical features of the country in the vicinity of Elmina.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HORATIO J. WISE,
Lieutenant-Colonel 2nd West India Regiment,
Commanding Troops on the West Coast of Africa.

His Excellency the Governor-in-chief,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 3 in No. 58.

Sir, *Fort St. George d'Elmina, July* 19, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to inclose, for your Excellency's information, copies of Lieutenant Gordon's 98th Regiment Report, who commanded the reconnoitering party sent out from Elmina on the 17th instant, together with my instructions to that officer and to Lieutenant Des Barres, 2nd West India Regiment, who was sent as a support on the following day.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. W. FESTING, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding troops West Coast of Africa.

His Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 4 in No. 58.

Instructions for Lieutenant Gordon, in command of a detachment of Houssas, in a Reconnaissance.

THE object of your march is to find out, if possible, the strength and position of the Ashantees in the direction of Sanka; any other information you can obtain concerning them, such as their means of subsistence, whether they have plenty of food; if so, whether cattle, sheep, or what food; if there is any sickness amongst them; if they have plenty of ammunition; their numerical strength (being the number of armed men); also the style of country.

You are not to engage in battle, except in sheer self-defence, and then only in retiring.

If the opportunity occurs of your being able to take two or three Ashantee prisoners quietly, that is, without danger to your force, do so.

Be most cautious in all your movements, or you will frustrate the object of your reconnaissance; move quietly, and keep your flanks well clear and examined as you advance, taking note of ravines, &c., by which a force of Ashantees might come down and endeavour to cut off your retreat, and choose suitable places that can be easily recognized and found by all the party with you, of easy access, for a reserve to be left as you advance.

Have especial care of yourself, Lieutenant Jones, and Sergeant Patey, 2nd West India Regiment, and return as soon as you can.

(Signed) F. W. FESTING,
Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding.

St. George d'Elmina, July 17, 1873.

Inclosure 5 in No. 58.

Instructions for Lieutenant Des Barres, sent out as a Reserve to the Reconnoitering Party under Lieutenant Gordon and Lieutenant Jones.

MARCH as soon after 4 A.M. to-morrow morning as you can, with thirty 2nd West India men and thirty Aquafoos, taking the cooked provisions for yourselves and the Houssas to the village of Brunckmali; there find out the party of Houssas left in charge of a sergeant. Send out scouts in the direction of Esserman for the purpose of finding out if there are any Ashantees lying in wait there; do not delay longer than you are obliged to in this search. If all in the rear of Sanka in this direction seems clear and is so, send on a letter to Lieutenant Gordon at Sanka to tell him to make further search in his front, and that you will remain to keep his rear open till his return in the evening.

If you find there is a body of Ashantees at Esserman or in the neighbourhood of sufficient number to take notice of, send a note to him to request him to return at once to reconnoitre them.

In any case, unless under urgent necessity of losing a good opportunity of discovering the whereabouts of the Ashantees, all should return to-morrow evening.

(Signed) F. W. FESTING,
Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding.

Elmina, July 18, 1873.

Inclosure 6 in No. 58.

Sir, *Elmina, July* 18, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report that, in compliance with your instructions dated 17th instant, I proceeded yesterday to reconnoitre Sanka and its vicinity, reported to be occupied by Ashantees, my party consisting of Lieutenant Jones and Colour-Sergeant Patey, 2nd West India Regiment, 100 Houssas, and 50 Aquafoo men.

Having to wait some time for the Aquafoo guides, I did not leave the Houssa camp, Elmina gardens, till 1·45 P.M. I crossed the open marshy ground to the north of Elmina, and emerging on a firm foot path, reached the village of Brunchmali (called in the map Brunckbuma) in half-an-hour, viz., by 2·15. The path to this village is tolerably open, except for 300 yards just before entering the village, where the

path passes the bottom of a hill slope, densely covered with bush, which comes right up to the right-hand side of the path.

The few inhabitants of the village could give no information of the Ashantees, and stated they never saw them.

The villagers owned some sheep and fowl. Passing the village I crossed to the right-hand bank of the River Benjan by a ford about 30 yards across, and under 1 foot in depth, with hard sandy bottom.

Our march now led due north, hugging pretty close the right bank of the Benjan, and for a quarter of an hour the ground was broken bush, varied with open patches and corn-fields, now here very dense bush, after which we converged into a sort of park land, undulating with dots of large trees and clumps of trees, but no dense bush whatever.

Advancing rapidly through this ground I came, at 10 minutes past 3, in sight of the housetops of Sanka. Halting under cover, a few scouts sent out reported the place apparently empty. I sent Lieutenant Jones, with 50 Houssas, to surround the place and block up all the roads, and advancing with the remainder found the village deserted, with the exception of an old woman and sick child. The village consists of about thirty-five houses.

I threw out outposts, rendered the place secure, and sent back a sergeant and 15 Houssas to occupy the ford of the Benjan, and watched the bush defile beyond it, being the only point where my retreat could be seriously menaced by the Ashantee ambush. My piquets, scouring the neighbourhood, brought in two or three women and an armed Elmina man, whom I examined; in the meantime sending out Lieutenant Jones and Colour-Sergeant Patey with mixed parties of Houssas and Aquafoos to patrol, the former towards Pomokrom, the latter to Amoanda, near which village he was to leave four Aquafoo men for the night. The women, on being examined, stated that Ashantees come to the village from time to time, and were received in a friendly manner; four had been there that morning, but a rumour reached the village that a white man was coming there, and the villagers and Ashantees all fled.

One woman said she heard the Ashantees say that, as a white man was coming to Sanka, they would all go to Esserman. This information I at once sent you by special messenger.

Esserman being on my left rear, it appeared to me that, if largely occupied by the enemy, they might attempt to occupy the bush defile above referred to, though I felt confident my party at the ford would either prevent it, or give you and me timely notice.

My patrolling parties returned at dusk, having met no one, and found the roads covered with dense bush.

I remained in Sanka all night, carefully patrolling.

About 2 in the morning it commenced to rain, which gradually increased in violence. Shortly after daybreak I again sent out patrols.

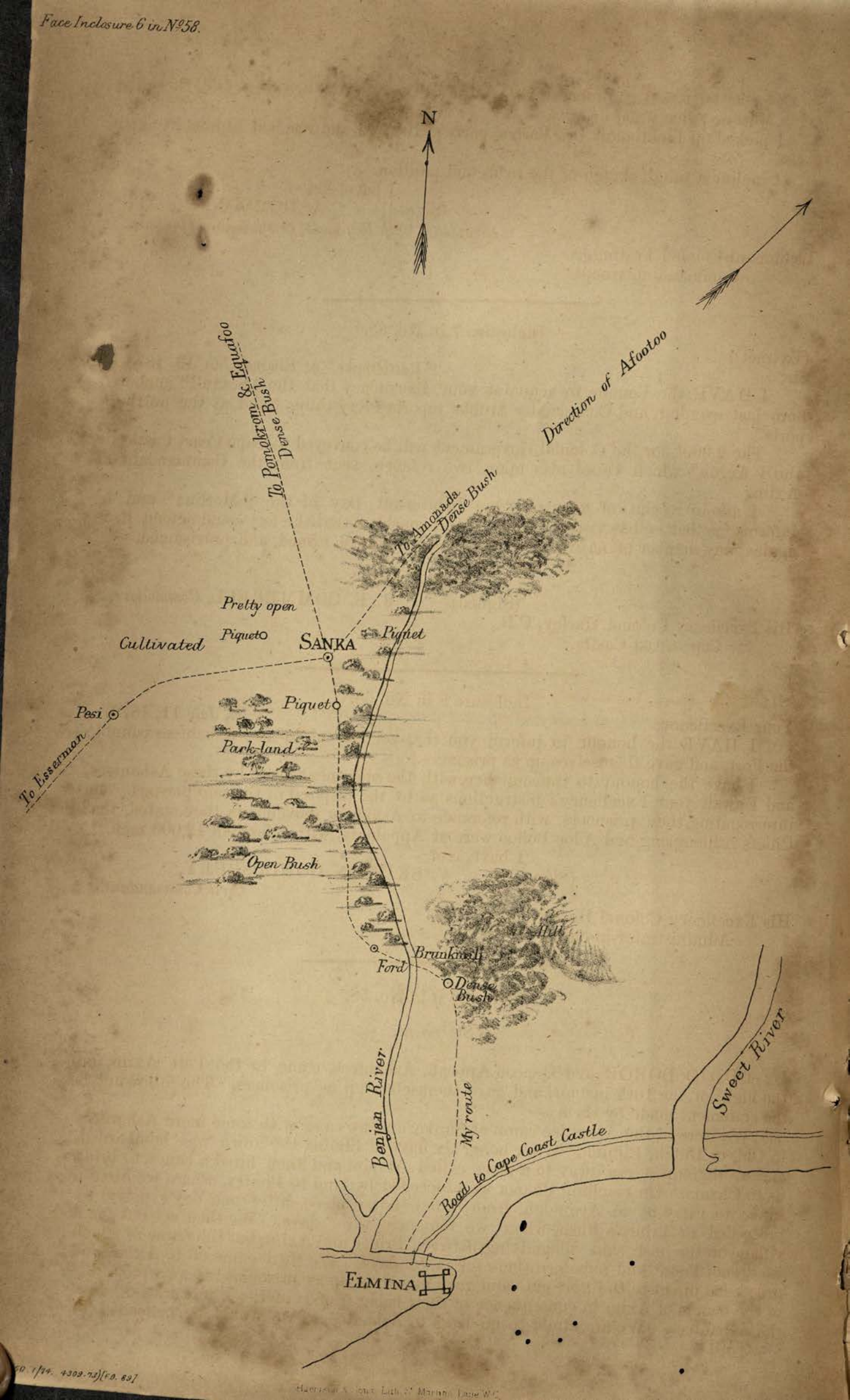
About 8 A.M., taking a party of Houssas and Aquafoo men, I went myself in the direction of Esserman to observe if any gathering of Ashantees was taking place. I advanced about three miles through park-like pretty open country, with numerous maize-fields and some detached houses, all of which I searched and found empty, and sending on some scouts, had the village of Pesi examined, which they reported as appearing empty.

Returning to camp I received a letter informing me that you had reinforced my party at the ford by sending Lieutenant Des Barres with thirty 2nd West India men and thirty Aquafoos men. I also found that one of the patrols had caught an Ashantee prisoner, from whom I learned that all the Ashantees were leaving this part of the country to concentrate at Afootoo, one day's journey north-east from me. I was very anxious now to push on to Afootoo and reconnoitre there; but the continued rain had now rendered the country so heavy and swampy that I found it impossible to advance. I at once dispatched the prisoner to you, and sending out another party about three miles in the direction of Afootoo, prepared to return. My party, after an absence of two hours, returned, having found the road almost impassable from rain, and having met no one.

In the village of Sanka I found large supplies of Indian corn and other food.

Their gardens and crops were in good order. A few fowls and a goat were in the village. Ammunition was found in some of the houses; this I destroyed; some Snider cartridges also found I brought back. Everything indicated that the villagers had fled on my approach, and had never been plundered by the Ashantees, with whom they must have been friendly.

Face Inclosure 6 in No. 58.



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Harrison & Sons Lith.rs Martin Lane W.C.

At about 1 P.M. I commenced my return all through very heavy ground, the water being once or twice waist deep.

I picked up Lieutenant Des Barres' party at the ford, and reached Elmina at about 3 P.M.

I inclose a rough sketch of the roads and position.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. GORDON,
Lieutenant 98th Regiment, commanding Houssas.

Lieutenant-Colonel Festing,
Commanding troops.

Inclosure 7 in No. 58.

(Extract.)

Sir, "*Rattlesnake*," *at Elmina, July* 19, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Excellency that the "Seagull" anchored here last evening, and Commander Stubbs reports every thing quiet at the northern ports.

The 2,000*l.* for the Colonial Government will be conveyed to Cape Coast Castle by the "Argus," which vessel also takes two refugees sent from the Commandant at Axim.

I am in receipt of a report from Lieutenant Day of the "Merlin;" and he informs me that he has visited Secondee and considers that the fort could defend itself against any number of natives, were it properly manned, armed, and provisioned.

* * * * *

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. E. COMMERELL, *Commodore.*

His Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B.,
Cape Coast Castle.

Inclosure 8 in No. 58.

Your Excellency, *Axim, July* 11, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that on last night two Ashantees came to the Fort, and gave themselves up as prisoners.

I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement made by these Ashantees, and I await your Excellency's instructions as to the disposal of the said persons. On interrogating these prisoners, with reference to Ashantee movements they stated, that Chiefs Adjiempong and Adoe Boffoo were at Appolonia, with a force of 12,000 men.

I have, &c.
(Signed) V. SKIPTON GOULDSBURY,
Civil Commandant.

His Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B.,
Administrator-in-chief.

Inclosure 9 in No. 58.

Statement.

CUDJO DOROH and Quacoe Appeah, Ashantees, came to the Fort Axim, on the night of the 10th instant, and gave themselves up as prisoners. The following is the statement made by them:—

We were in the Ashantee camp at Sanka, and we came with some more Ashantees to Old, or Dutch, Elmina. After being six days in Elmina the town was bombarded, and we thereupon ran away to a place called Ampin, and then hired a canoe to bring us to Chama. On reaching Chama we proceeded by land to Boutry, where we hired a canoe to carry us to Acquidah, from which latter place, after one day's delay, we proceeded to Prince's Bush, where we remained three days. We then set out for a village on the bush, said village lying between Prince and Axim, but the name of which we do not know, and remained there for eight days. We then came on to Axim, and proceeded direct to the Fort gate and gave ourselves up as prisoners, as we were afraid of the people of Axim in consequence of their being friends of the Elminas who joined the Ashantees. We are afraid to go back to Ashantee, as we would be beheaded by

the King. All those who go back are, if unsuccessful, to be killed. We ask to be sent to Sierra Leone or Lagos.

(Signed) CUDJO DOROH, his ⋈ mark.
QUACOE APPEAH, his ⋈ mark.

Witness,
(Signed) S. P. WALLIS.
Axim, July 11, 1873.

The foregoing is a correct record of the statement made by the Signatories to this document.

(Signed) V. SKIPTON GOULDSBURY,
Civil Commandant.

Axim, July 11, 1873.

Inclosure 10 in No. 58.

Your Excellency, *Axim, July* 13, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report, for your information, that I received this morning a letter from King Blay, of Ingalipally, containing the intelligence that on the morning of the 12th instant an attack was made on one of his villages by King Amakay's people, and presumably by the Ashantees, and that in the engagement which ensued, five of his, King Blay's people, were killed, and two of his captains wounded. That after the fight the attacking force retired, carrying away with them their dead and wounded, if there were any such.

King Blay reiterates his request for the presence of a man-of-war; and I again beg respectfully to urge upon your Excellency the expediency of dispatching a man-of-war to this command.

I have, &c.
(Signed) V. SKIPTON GOULDSBURY,
Civil Commandant, Axim.

His Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 11 in No. 58.

Your Excellency, *Axim, July* 19, 1873, 10 A.M.

MESSENGERS from King Blay have arrived this morning with the intelligence that his two principal towns have been attacked, taken, and destroyed by the Ashantees, and that the said attack took place on Wednesday the 16th instant. King Blay has been forced to retreat, and is now at a place called Christian, which is about twelve miles from Axim. It appears that the Ashantees are in large force.

Her Majesty's ship "Merlin" did not arrive at Axim till about 2 P.M. on the 16th instant, as she, it appears, remained some days at Secondee and Dixcove.

On the morning of the 17th instant I proceeded in the "Merlin" to Appolonia, taking my police with me, but was unable to land by reason of the surf, which was so bad that no boat could live in it for a moment. Even at Axim the surf was so bad that I could not land the stores on the evening of the 16th or early morning of the 17th, and in embarking we were twice nearly swamped. Finding it impracticable to land at Appolonia, and that the commander of the "Merlin" would not go within cannon-shot of the shore, in consequence of the rollers, I returned last night to Axim.

On the 13th instant I sent two policemen to Baynin to communicate with the landing-waiter there, and ascertain the state of affairs, but these men have not returned, and I fear they have been taken by the Ashantees.

The English ensign was flying on the fort at Baynin on yesterday, but I conclude it was a ruse to prevent the town being bombarded. I am getting the stores disembarked from the "Merlin" as fast as I can, but I regret the "Merlin" did not arrive here sooner, as the sea up to the 16th instant was calm, and I believe if a man-of-war had been off Appolonia on the 17th instant that Ingalipolly would not have fallen. I am intending to start for Christian with my police at once, but as I have only a handful of men I can't do much. If your Excellency will send me at once 100 to 150 Houssas I will do my best to keep the Ashantees in check.

A cane-bearer from King Blay has just this moment arrived, asking for assistance and troops. He states that Christian has been taken this morning by the Ashantees,

and that they, the Ashantees, are in such force, viz., about 12,000, that he cannot, single-handed, resist them; in fact, it appears he is in quick retreat.

I have, &c.
(Signed) V. SKIPTON GOULDSBURY.

P.S.—Your Excellency, are the troops at my command not to take field under any circumstances?

V. S. G.

His Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 12 in No. 58.

(Extract.)

Sir, *Orange Fort, Secondee, July* 17, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that, accompanied by Captain Day, of Her Majesty's ship "Merlin," I visited Chamah on the 13th instant, and having assembled the King and his Chiefs, I told them that as long as they were loyal they should be protected, and all grievances listened to, and, if possible, redressed.

I then informed them that rumours were prevalent that the Ashantee had been buying sheep and corn at Chamah; this the King indignantly denied, but I accepted this statement for what it was worth, seeing that Dutch flags were attached to the sail of their fishing-boats, and, after a second palaver on the beach, they promised to send them to me when found, but have not done so up to this date.

On the 14th instant the Chiefs of Wassaw came with a message from their King, stating that the Ashantee army had crossed the River Prah, and that the Wassaw people had fixed their camp near Supome, and asked me to request that the King of Chamah should combine with them in doing the same along with the people of Supome, as the Ashantees were coming there and buying up the food they required, hiding themselves, and seizing some of the Wassaw men.

They then asked me for the ammunition that had been promised them, but instructed not to do so until the King of Wassaw returned to Amantin, I declined to comply with their request, but giving them a dollar for subsistence.

On the 15th instant, a report having been brought in to me by Quesie Eccoom, a a Fantee, coming from a village of Taccorady, that he had seen a British Commendee man put in log by Eboa Quesie, Chief of that place, with a view of handing him over to some Ashantee men hiding there, I immediately sent the Interpreter, with two armed police, to deliver up the man, which was done after some very intemperate language used by the King, who was present, saying that he was Dutch born, and that he would fight on which side he liked, and that he would at once arm all his people; at the same time a suspicious boat was seized containing a sheep, which I have detained here until the two men with it can prove their loyalty.

On the 16th instant the son of King Enimill came, accompanied by Chief Qwal Effah, to receive the gunpowder promised them, viz., two barrels, which I gave them, but they asked for five, along with lead for bullets. I promised to name this for the information of his Excellency, leaving it for further consideration. They also asked me to take care of the sisters and nephews of Edward Enimill in case of fighting with the Ashantees, who, they state, have combined with the troops of the King of Chamah. But this statement is at variance with the Chiefs of Wassaws, who came to me on the 14th instant, asking me to request the King of Chama to combine with them; still I am of opinion, from rumours and reports daily reaching me, that the Dutch party are not to be depended upon, and that, in fact, from Taccorady to Chamah the whole coast is disaffected to British rule, and would join the Ashantees, should they make their way to these very unprotected districts.

Therefore, considering the present state of affairs, I have to ask that his Excellency will be pleased to reinforce Fort Secondee with twenty more of armed police,* Houssa, if possible, otherwise I will not answer for the safety of the fort, or the protection of

* Present strength:—Secondee, 17; Adjuah, 1; Chama, 1; Elmina, 1. Total, 20.

the few British now left in the burnt town, and who also this day have asked me for arms and ammunition, and which request I would submit as urgent and special.

* * * * * *

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. STEVENS, *Civil Commandant.*

The Colonial Secretary,
Cape Coast Castle.

Inclosure 13 in No. 58.

(Extract.)

Sir, *The Castle, Cape Coast, July* 21, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your information, the copies of reports received last evening from the Civil Commandant at Axim, dated the 11th and 13th instant. As, however, I had received on Saturday your letter of the 19th instant, which I now beg to acknowledge, acquainting me that the "Seagull" had arrived at Elmina on the 18th instant, and that "Commander Stubbs reports everything quiet at the Northern ports," I conclude the "Seagull" had called at Axim prior to the date of these reports.

I received yesterday from Her Majesty's ship "Argus" the 2,000*l.* in specie brought from Cape Palmas by Her Majesty's ship "Seagull," for which service I beg to thank you.

* * * * *

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator-in-chief.

Commodore Commerell, V.C., C.B., A.D.C.,
"Rattlesnake."

Inclosure 14 in No. 58.

(Extract.)

Sir, "*Rattlesnake,*" *at Elmina, July* 21, 1873.

IN answer to your Excellency's letter of the 21st instant, I have the honour to inform you that, in conversation with Commander Stubbs, he informs me he remained at Axim from 12 o'clock on the morning of the 15th until daylight on the 16th, at Dixcove until the 17th, and at Secondee until the morning of the 18th.

At all these places he saw and communicated freely with the Civil Commandants, and at Axim with the Military Commandant. He was informed that everything was perfectly quiet.

The two prisoners the "Seagull" brought up were interrogated by Captain Stubbs and myself through an Interpreter, and I should not put the slightest credence in their story, as they contradicted themselves in almost every particular.

I cannot understand why Dr. Gouldsbury did not inform Captain Stubbs of the attack on King Blay, which he certainly never did. He mentioned, however, that two bodies had been found in the bush, without heads, but no one knew what men they were.

To meet the emergency at Secondee, Colonel Festing has despatched eleven Houssas, and I have ordered the steam-pinnace of the "Barracouta" to take them up. Captain Fremantle has also proceeded there, and will examine the fort.

The "Merlin" is now either at Dixcove, Axim, or Secondee.

* * * * *

I trust your Excellency will give instructions to the various Civil Commandants to communicate freely with the Commanders of Her Majesty's ships sent there from time to time to their aid and succour, as, without it, these vessels' services can be of little use. It is my intention as soon as I can get away to visit these coasts myself, and see to their security.

(Signed) J. E. COMMERELL, *Commodore.*

His Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 15 in No. 58.

Sir, *The Castle, Cape Coast, July* 21, 1873, 1.30 P.M.

THE Report received here this day at 1·15 P.M., from the Civil Commandant at Axim, a copy of which I inclose, leaves no longer any room to doubt the presence of the Ashantees in force in the Windward District, and the attack on King Blay, and the destruction of Ingallypolly, with the taking of Christian, is greatly to be regretted, as the moral effect may prove serious. I have, therefore, suggested to Colonel Festing the propriety of sending a reinforcement of regular troops at once to Axim, in case of any attack being made either there or at Dixcove.

In view of the state of things which has now arisen, I would beg of you to be good enough to allow one of Her Majesty's ships under your orders to proceed to Axim with this reinforcement, and to allow her to remain on the coast, in order to co-operate with the authorities and troops in repulsing any attempt which may be made upon any of the forts.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator-in-chief.

Commodore Commerell, V.C., C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 16 in No. 58.

Sir, *The Castle, Cape Coast, July* 22, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 21st instant, and to thank you for acquainting me with your intention to proceed to Axim in the flag-ship, to render assistance, if required, and for the arrangements you have been good enough to make for conveying a reinforcement of troops there.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator-in-chief.

Commodore Commerell, V.C., C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 17 in No. 58.

Sir, *"Rattlesnake," at Cape Coast Castle, July* 24, 1873.

IN continuation of my letter on the subject of affairs at Axim, and intimating my intended departure the other night from Elmina, I have the honour to acquaint your Excellency that, in consequence of a communication from Colonel Festing, that he had received an intimation from the commandant at Secondee, that he expected to be attacked that night, I proceeded on the night of the 21st instant, and anchored at Secondee at 3 A.M., when I landed a temporary reinforcement, and found the danger was not so imminent as had been expected, but that the fort reinforced with ten West Indian troops, a Serjeant, and twelve Houssas, besides the police, would give no further anxiety, especially as the "Merlin" has orders to land a gun there. The interpreter has not yet been given up, but on my arrival at Secondee this morning (24th July), I am informed the Dutch natives, at a palaver held at the fort last night, promise to give him up to-day. The "Seagull" is now there, and will arrive here to-morrow; the "Merlin" may be expected at Secondee on the 29th. Captain Stephens, the Commandant, was desirous to take the interpreter by force, but I considered that if this were attempted the man would be either killed or taken into the bush.

2. Ten Houssas were landed at Dixcove, and the Commandant informed me everything was quiet.

3. On my arrival at Axim, Dr. Gouldsbury, the Civil Commandant, informed me that no danger to the fort existed, or ever had existed; and as no accommodation could be afforded to the 100 West Indian troops sent up in the "Rattlesnake," I only disembarked Captain Paterson and 38 men.

Dr. Gouldsbury informed me he required Houssas, and not men from the West Indian Regiment, to assist King Blay, who is now in a sort of position on the Abromasso River.

It is uncertain whether he has been attacked by Ashantees or King Amakay and Bushmen, and I could learn scarcely anything of their force or position.

Jugallipoly has not been burnt, although taken, and the village of Christian has been evacuated.

The "Merlin" remains off Appollonia to give any moral support her presence is able, to King Blay, therefore there is no danger to be apprehended to our position at Axim.

Captain Mathews proposes to send part of the West Indian Regiment to Dixcove, receiving the Houssas from that place, as they are more useful at Axim, and the soldiers can be accommodated at Dixcove.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. E. COMMERELL, *Commodore.*

His Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 18 in No. 58.

Sir, *The Castle, Cape Coast, July* 18, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to call your attention to paragraphs 7, 8, and 9 of the Instructions, a copy of which was furnished to you on taking command of the proclaimed district at Elmina for the guidance of officers acting under martial law, and to point out to you the necessity there is for your keeping me informed frequently of events as they arise, in order that I may be able to judge of the expediency of continuing or withdrawing martial law by the conduct of the inhabitants for whose coercion it was proclaimed, as it is most important that its operation should not be continued in force an hour longer than it is absolutely necessary for the public safety, and while the Ashantees are yet in the vicinity of Elmina, with whom they are in alliance, and from whom, as I am informed, they are still receiving supplies.

I have to draw your very serious attention to this, and to suggest that night patrols should be established, if indeed they are not so already, and to point out to you that a period of eight days has elapsed without my receiving any official report from you as to the state of the district or other intelligence with which I should be made acquainted for the information of the Secretary of State; and I have now to request that you will favour me with an official report on the state of affairs at Elmina for the information of Lord Kimberley, and that you will be good enough to state whether or not the time has arrived for relieving any part of the town from martial law.

I am sending a special messenger with this despatch, whom you are at liberty to detain for your report, which I shall feel obliged by your letting me have as early as possible, in order that I may be able to transmit it by the next steamer to England.

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY,
Administrator-in-chief.

Liutenant-Colonel Festing, R.M.A.,
Commanding Troops, Elmina.

Inclosure 19 in No. 58.

Sir, *Castle of St. d'Elmina, July* 20, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt yesterday evening of your letter, relative to the state of affairs at Elmina, and requesting me to inform you whether I think the time has arrived for relieving any portion of the town from martial law.

Since my last report to you on the subject, notwithstanding the voluntary agreement entered into by the merchants and people not to trade in large quantities of goods at all, and not in any way where the Ashantees had a chance of receiving them; prisoners and other people frequently reported that the Ashantees were receiving supplies from Elmina either directly or indirectly.

I tried by several means to intercept the roads and seize people with goods, to ascertain the truth of these reports. A few things have been taken in this way, some within the last day or two, the investigation of which, owing to the absence of witnesses, has not yet been completed.

Those accused of this trading are not people belonging to the Elmina King, but merchants, and always expected to have been loyal subjects.

A meeting was held some few days ago of the second King and party, and I brought to his notice the reports that were made concerning his people trading with the Ashantees, but he strongly denied them.

I told him that such were the statements, and that it would be impossible to report the town fit for the relief of martial law while this was going on with his people and the Ashantees, but that as he denied it he should take some steps to prove himself true to our side, by discovering who the guilty people were.

The result was, that some of his people, including his Counsellor, went to Ampaine, and then discovered the existence of the trading I have referred to, bringing back with them some of the things.

I also brought to the second King's notice the report that an Elmina man, since he and his Chiefs had sworn allegiance to us, had gone to the Ashantee camp, and there taken the oath of allegiance for his people to the Ashantee; this he also most positively denied any knowledge of, and answered in a very sensible way.

Upon the whole I beg leave to say that, whether their loyalty is thoroughly genuine or not as they have satisfactorily answered these charges, I adhere to my original opinion which I conveyed to you in my letter of the 5th instant on the subject, namely, that martial law might be relieved, and that the second King and party were worthy of your kind consideration.

The second King and party, as you are aware, are now living in the part of Elmina known as the loyal quarter. This quarter, which lies to the north of the river, is very quiet, and I consider in a state of safety, therefore fit at your Excellency's pleasure of being relieved from martial law.

I consider that notwithstanding other Chiefs of villages have taken the oath of allegiance to us, the time has not yet arrived for the further reduction of the limits of martial law than what I have stated.

I had hoped your Excellency would have been able to have paid Elmina a visit before this, when, by a personal interview, you would have had an opportunity of judging for yourself the state of affairs.

(Signed) F. W. FESTING,
Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding.

His Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B.,
Administrator-in-chief.

Inclosure 20 in No. 58.

Sir, *Castle of St. George d'Elmina, July 22*, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that three Ashantee prisoners, as well as three heads of Ashantee men, have been brought to the Castle this morning by the King of Aquafoo's people, who went into the bush in the neighbourhood of Commendah, for the purpose of spying and attending to their crops.

I may also report that last week the same men brought in the head of an Ashantee from the neighbourhood of Aquafoo Hill.

Two Ashantee boys have also been brought to the Castle, having been found deserted by their parents in the bush.

The three prisoners first mentioned agree in their statements with others that have been examined, including the man captured by Lieutenant Gordon when sent on the reconnaisance, namely, that the Ashantees do not come with any intention of interfering with the white men, but only to attack the Assins and Denkerahs, that their main body is at Wampou, situated about four miles to the westward of Jonquah, and that Amanquatiah has sent messengers to the King of Coomassie, wishing to know whether they are to return them or not, the people in the camp being desirous of returning to their homes.

All these captured Ashantees were men sent out for provisions.

A native of Elmina was captured last night conveying rum and gunpowder to Commendah, by men of that place, which looks as if they intend acting honestly towards us. and that the goods referred to were for the Ashantees.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. W. FESTING,
Lieutenant-Colonel commanding.

His Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 21 in No. 58.

Sir, *The Castle, Cape Coast, July* 23, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter of yesterday, reporting that three Ashantee prisoners have been brought into the Castle during the morning by some Aquafoo spies, and also two Ashantee boys who had been deserted by their parents in the bush. I request that you will have these prisoners, as well as all others brought in, handed over to the Civil Commandant, who will take charge of them.

I observe the evidence given by these prisoners corroborates that I had received the previous day from Chief Attah, of Cape Coast, as to the Ashantees being at Effotoo-Mampon; and I would suggest for your consideration whether it may not be desirable that a reconnaissance should be made in that direction by a body of Houssas under Lieutenant Gordon, and to obtain some further more reliable information as regards their numbers and position.

I hope the Elmina, whom you report as having been captured conveying rum and gunpowder by means of Commenda people for the use of the Ashantees, will receive a punishment commensurate to the offence.

I have, &c.
(Signed R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator-in-chief.

Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, R.M.A.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 22 in No. 58.

Sir, *The Castle, Cape Coast, July* 21, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to forward you a copy of the Civil Commandant's Report from Axim representing that the Ashantees are in force in that neighbourhood. And that Jugallipoly has been already destroyed. I apprehend that it is desirable that you should send a reinforcement of troops, in such numbers as you may deem expedient under the circumstances, so that there may be assistance at hand in case of any attack being made upon Axim or Dixcove.

I am requesting Commodore Commerell to despatch a ship to Axim, which would take the troops.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator-in-chief.

Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, R.M.A.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 23 in No. 58.

Sir, *Castle of St. George d'Elmina, July* 22, 1873.

IN reference to your despatch of yesterday, with inclosure of Report from the Civil Commandant of Axim, I have the honour to inform you that I embarked a detachment, consisting of Captain Patterson, Lieutenant Keighly and ninety-eight non-commissioned officers and men, 2nd West India Regiment, on board the Commodore's ship (Her Majesty's ship "Rattlesnake") last night for Axim; with instructions sent them that from this force detachments could be sent to Dixcove or any place requiring assistance.

I also gave Captain Patterson orders that when passing Secondee, should any reinforcement of men be required, in addition to the small body of Houssas sent up there yesterday, he was to land a portion of his men there. The steam-pinnace took up the body of Houssas referred to, which consisted of one sergeant and ten men, to strengthen the Seconde garrison; Captain Fremantle accompanied them himself, and will lend his valuable aid to the Civil Commandant.

A reinforcement of one sergeant and nine Houssas was also sent up to Dixcove per Her Majesty's ship "Rattlesnake." The "Rattlesnake" went to sea during the night.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. W. FESTING,
Lieutenant-Colonel commanding.

His Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

P.S.—1 P.M. I have just learnt that the detachments referred to in this letter embarked in Her Majesty's ship "Seagull," and left about 4 A.M., the "Rattlesnake" having started previously.

F. W. F.

Inclosure 24 in No. 58.

Sir, *The Castle, Cape Coast, July* 23, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter of 22nd instant, reporting your having embarked in Her Majesty's ship "Rattlesnake" reinforcements for Axim and Secondee under Captain Paterson, 2nd West Indian Regiment, and to convey to you my approval of the same.

The detachment of Houssas sent to Secondee in the steam-pinnace kindly placed at your disposal by the Commodore, were such as I had indicated to you in an unofficial manner as expedient to send.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator-in-chief.

Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, R.M.A.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 25 in No. 58.

Sir, *The Castle, Cape Coast, July* 23, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 20th instant, relative to the state of affairs at Elmina.

I have to inform you that, having laid the same before Council, I am advised that the time has not arrived for the withdrawal of martial law from any part of Elmina. I beg to forward you an extract from the Minutes of Council held on the 21st instant, expressing its opinion in reply to your Report.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator-in-chief.

Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, R.M.A.,
Commanding Troops.

Inclosure 26 in No. 58.

Extract from Minutes of Council, dated July 21, 1873.

THE Administrator-in-chief having laid before the Council the various Reports that he had received from the Civil Commandant of Dixcove, Secondee, and Axim, showing the condition of the Windward Districts to be one of great disturbance and danger, owing to the invasion of the Ashantees, the Council were unanimously of opinion that there was no ground shown in Colonel Festing's Report of the 20th July, 1873, that would justify the Council at present in recommending the Administrator-in-chief to withdraw martial law from Elmina or the proclaimed districts. But, on the contrary, they would suggest, through the Administrator-in-chief, that the utmost vigilance and energy should be exercised in its enforcement, and that the opinion of the Council as stated, should be forwarded to Colonel Festing as a reply to his letter of the 20th July, 1873.

Inclosure 27 in No. 58.

Sir, *Elmina, July* 21, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, for the information of his Excellency the Administrator-in-chief, that the bearer, William Francis Forster, Police Corporal, just returned from Secondee, informs me that the Ashantees are passing from Ampaigne to Secondee in boats, for the purpose of buying provisions for the camp.

I have every reason to believe this statement to be true, as the Ashantees are said to be moving from Effotoo to Appolonia, or rather a detachment of them.

The rumours and reports received at Elmina are very unreliable and contradictory.

Achampon, with a detachment of from 4,000 to 5,000 Ashantees, is said to be in the bush at the back of Appolonia. This latter information was given to the post messenger who returned from Appolonia last night, by a woman who had just come in from the bush, and who stated she saw the Ashantees.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. T. O'REILLY,
Acting Civil Commandant.

To the Honourable R. T. Goldsworthy,
Colonial Secretary, Cape Coast.

Inclosure 28 in No. 58.

Statement of Corporal William Francis, Cape Coast Police Force.

THAT when passing through Ampainie on the 13th instant, in charge of his escort, on his way to Dixcove, he halted at Ampainie to get some food. He then saw about 100 Ashantees buying provisions to carry to their camp; they had boats with them. He does not know where the camp is; he asked, but the people would not tell him. He spoke to the King about allowing the Ashantees to buy provisions. Such he, an Englishman. And the King replied, "that they come to purchase provisions for their camp, and he could not prevent them."

(Signed) W. A. T. HELDEN,
Captain and Private Secretary.

Cape Coast, July 21, 1873.

Inclosure 29 in No. 58.

Sir, *Dixcove Fort, July* 15, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Excellency's information, that since the arrival of Thomas Gasscoigne, R.M.A., the guns of the fort have been put into perfect working order; and the constables have also been well drilled, and can now work the said guns very well.

The district of Dixcove is quiet, and there is, without doubt, a strong desire for peace amongst the inhabitants of the towns and villages on the sea-coast. The natives of the interior are not to be relied upon.

Yesterday, accompanied by Captain Day, of Her Majesty's ship "Merlin," I visited Boutry and Bossuwa: we were extremely well received.

I have to request that your Excellency will be pleased to send me three English canes, one for each of the following towns—Dixcove, Bossuwa, and Boutry. The Chiefs of these places have been promised them by the Government for a long time, and the Chiefs of Boutry and Bossuwa are particularly anxious to believe them as a proof of their loyalty to the English; and, in my opinion, it would help greatly to remove a feeling of jealousy that exists between the Ahantas and the natives of Dixcove.

(Signed) PERCIVAL HUGHES,
Commandant of Dixcove.

His Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B.,
Administrator-in-chief.

Inclosure 30 in No. 58.

Your Excellency, *Axim, July* 14, 1873.

WITH reference to my letter of the 11th instant, in which I reported, for your information, that two Ashantees had come to the fort at Axim and given themselves up as prisoners, I have now the honour to inform you that I have taken advantage of Her Majesty's ship "Seagull," having called to-day at Axim, to send these two Ashantees to Cape Coast Castle for your Excellency's disposal.

I have, &c.
(Signed) V. SKIPTON GOULDSBURY,
Civil Commandant, Axim.

His Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 59.

Colonial Office to Treasury.

Sir, *Downing Street, August* 20, 1873.

WITH reference to your letter of the 13th instant, and to the reply from this Office of the 16th,* I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, a copy of a letter which has been received from Captain Glover.†

Their Lordships will have observed that Lord Kimberley has desired Captain Glover not to draw for more than 15,000*l.* of the 20,000*l.* authorized, without further instructions, and I am to request to be informed whether their Lordships approve of the suggestion made in my letter of the 16th instant, that, for the purpose of meeting expenditure incurred in this country which cannot be provided for by Captain Glover before his departure, an Under-Secretary of this Department should draw for amounts not exceeding in all without further sanction the remaining 5,000*l.* of the total sum authorized.

This course was suggested in consequence of it having been understood that it would be in accordance with their Lordships' views, but it would probably be more convenient that the Crown Agents should draw the bills in each case under written authority from this Department.

Lord Kimberley will be glad to receive an early intimation of their Lordships' decision as to the manner in which the expenses incurred in this country on account of Captain Glover's mission, but for which Captain Glover will not be able to draw without much delay and correspondence, should be met, and whether their Lordships would prefer that the accounts and vouchers for such expenditure should be laid before them before payment is made.

I am to inclose an estimate (which Lord Kimberley requests may be considered only an approximate one, and subject to revision as to the details of the items) of the cost of the articles already ordered for Captain Glover through the Crown Agents. To this must be added the cost of a steamer now being procured for the navigation of the River Volta, which may probably amount to 4,000*l.*

Lord Kimberley is not at present aware of any further supplies which would have to be procured through the Crown Agents, and their Lordships will perceive that, in order to meet the expenses already incurred, and to leave a small margin for any further expenditure which is not now foreseen, the amount required (including the 15,000*l.* for which Captain Glover is authorized to draw) will be 27,000*l.*; and Lord Kimberley requests that the instructions to the Paymaster-General may be extended to that amount.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

Inclosure in No. 59.

Estimate of Cost of Articles supplied and ordered by the Crown Agents for Captain Glover.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Uniform jackets (700)	216	15	0
Baft, &c., for shirts, trowsers, &c.	363	11	8
Caps, 700 at 6*s.*; scarfs, 700 at 2*s.* 4*d.*	291	13	4
Bar canvas.	240	0	0
Tarpaulins	50	0	0
Iron safes (estimated)	43	0	0
Iron stores.	460	0	0
Signals, &c.	23	0	0
Books, charts, &c.	10	0	0
Passages	215	0	0
Gold and silver from mint	6,000	0	0
Total	7,913	0	0

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* Nos. 31 and 34.

† No. 39.

No. 60.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, August* 20, 1873.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to send you herewith, for the Earl of Kimberley's information, a copy of a report dated 23rd ultimo, from the Surgeon in charge, in regard to the health of the detachment of Royal Marines now serving at Elmina, on the West Coast of Africa.

I am, &c.

(Signed) VERNON LUSHINGTON.

Inclosure in No. 60.

Sir, *Elmina, July* 23, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the whole of the Royal Marine detachment is now at Elmina, and has been since 9th ultimo, when the part of the detachment at Cape Coast Castle, excepting some men in hospital, were brought down here.

The health of the detachment is not satisfactory; since the 1st instant there have been 57 fresh cases placed upon "sick list," viz., remittent fever, 33; dysentery, 19; diarrhœa, 1; debility, 1; hæmatemesis, 1; ague, 1; dyspepsia, 1; and 8 remaining from last month; of all these 24 are under treatment in the garrison hospitals, 24 convalescing men have been sent on board Her Majesty's ship "Himalaya," and 8 on board Her Majesty's ship "Barracouta," in the hope that the change of air may enable them to pick up their strength rapidly; the remainder have returned to their duty.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. G. DELMEGE,

Surgeon in charge of Royal Marine Detachment.

To Sir A. Armstrong, K.C.B.,
Director-General.

No. 61.

The Earl of Kimberley to the Administrator-in-chief.

Sir, *Downing Street, August* 22, 1873.

WITH reference to the second paragraph of your despatch of the 18th of July,* in which you request that twenty tons of rice may be sent to you monthly, instead of ten, as previously ordered, and to a similar application received from your Government by the Crown Agents for the Colonies, I have the honour to inform you that I have not thought it necessary to cause additional supplies of rice to be sent, until the receipt of the large consignments of rice and other food sent by the "Simoon" and the "Congo," of which you were not aware when your despatch was written, has been reported to me, as I apprehend that the receipt of these stores will, for a long time to come, more than meet the requisition now made by you.

I am, &c.

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 62.

The Earl of Kimberley to the Administrator-in-chief.

Sir, *Downing Street, August* 23, 1873.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 19th of July,† and I approve of the appointment of Lieutenant Gordon to the command and adjutancy of the Houssa Police as a temporary measure.

I have, &c.

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

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* No. 54. † No. 55.

No. 63.

The Earl of Kimberley to the Administrator-in-chief.

(Extract.) *Downing Street, August* 23, 1873.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 24th July,* reporting that, by a reconnaissance made by a force of Houssas and natives on the 17th and 18th of that month, it had been ascertained that the Ashantees were at a greater distance from Elmina than had been supposed; that reports of a serious nature had reached you from Axim and Secondee, which, however, had been found by Commodore Commerell to be exaggerated; and that the reinforcements of police and troops had been landed at each of those places, and at Dixcove.

I approve generally of your proceedings, as recorded in this despatch.

* * * * * *

I see no reason to question the decision of the Council that the time had not yet arrived for the discontinuance of martial law at Elmina.

I also approve of the steps taken to provide food and shelter for the destitute natives at Cape Coast, as reported in your despatch of the 18th July.†

I have, &c.

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 64.

The Earl of Kimberley to the Administrator-in-chief.

Sir, *Downing Street, August* 23, 1873.

I HAVE received your despatches of the 14th ultimo,‡ transmitting reports from Captain Kendall of his visit to Addah and Quittah, and of his inquiry into the practice of smuggling on the River Volta, and recommending the appointment of a Magistrate and Sub-Collector at Quitta.

I approve Mr. Kendall's proceedings, which appear to have been conducted judiciously in circumstances of difficulty.

I have to request you to direct Captain Glover carefully to consider, in connection with his mission to the Eastern Districts and the Volta, the best mode of dealing with the questions raised in Captain Kendall's reports, and in the draft of a proposed despatch from yourself to Mr. Hennessy, which you also inclose; and if, after consultation with Captain Glover, you think such a course advisable, you may take steps at once to establish an efficient agency at Quittah and Addah. It will, however, be necessary to proceed with caution, bearing in mind that it is of the utmost importance that no hostile feeling should be excited amongst the tribes at the mouth of the Volta which could embarrass Captain Glover, and that at the present juncture these questions must be treated as entirely subsidiary to the main objects of his mission.

Probably nothing will be so effective in strengthening our position in the neighbourhood of the Volta, and diminishing the influence of the Ashantees, as the assemblage of a powerful force on that river, and its successful advance into the Ashantee territory. On the other hand, it is of course essential that Captain Glover's rear should be effectually secured, and that the Ashantees should be prevented from obtaining supplies from that part of the coast.

The nature of the permanent arrangements to be made as to our relations with the tribes in these districts must materially depend upon the result of Captain Glover's proceedings, but Her Majesty's Government attach much importance to the trade by way of the Volta, and not the least of the advantages which they hope may be obtained by Captain Glover's mission is that it may lead to the improvement of our relations with the tribes on the Volta, and the opening up of constant and increased communication by means of that river with the interior.

I have, &c.

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

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* No. 58. † No. 54. ‡ Nos. 52 and 53.

No. 65.

Mr. Herbert to Captain Glover.

Sir, *Downing Street, August* 23, 1873.

I TRANSMIT to you with reference to the letter from this Department to you of the 18th instant,* copy of a further letter from Mr. George Miller on the subject of the navigation of the Volta.

I have no doubt that you will consider very carefully before you attempt to take the steamer above the falls.

I may add that Major Bolton who accompanied Governor Bird on his expedition into the country in the vicinity of the Volta in 1858, and who was for some time at Kpong, has informed me that it would be quite impossible for a steamer, or even he thinks, a steam launch to ascend the rapids near that place. He states that he believes the Volta above those rapids to be only navigable by small canoes.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 66.

The Administrator-in-chief to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received August 26.)

My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, July* 26, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that immediately on receiving the inclosed report yesterday from Colonel Festing, I at once went on board the flagship and conferred with Commodore Commerell as to the advisability of the Royal Marines and Royal Marine Artillery at Elmina, where Colonel Festing has kept them, being embarked in the "Himalaya," as the number of sick was alarming, the return showing sixty-two on the sick-list; one-half the number was, however, already embarked, and many of them convalescent.

2. The Commodore and myself agreed that, while it would be inexpedient to let it appear at Elmina that the white troops were being withdrawn, it should be done in such a manner by small detachments, the "Himalaya" remaining at Cape Coast and the men being brought down by steam-launch, to disarm suspicion, as there can be no doubt that an open withdrawal from the position at that moment would, I think, be unfortunate, and produce a decidedly bad effect; my own impression being that the amount of support we shall receive in the Windward Districts from the native population will depend in a great measure upon the energy and capability we show in protecting the people. The position is not, I submit, my Lord, without its hardship to those who have hitherto been under the Dutch flag, and allies with Ashantee, now wavering in allegiance, and finding but little support at hand should they openly declare for British rule. Much tact is required, and I am endeavouring to impress this upon those who have to exercise authority; but I trust, by forbearance and kindness, that in time they will be reconciled.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 66.

Brigade Office, Cape Coast Castle, July 17, 1873.

IN consequence of Lieutenant-Colonel Wise, 2nd West India Regiment, having been placed on the sick list, Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, R.M.A., resumes the command of the troops on the West Coast of Africa from the 16th instant.

By Command,

(Signed) ROBERT F. DEVEREUX, *Lieutenant, Fort Adjutant.*

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* Not printed.

Inclosure 2 in No. 66.

Sir, *The Castle, Cape Coast, July* 26, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge yesterday your report of the 24th instant, informing me that out of the original detachment of 104 non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Marine Artillery and Light Infantry disembarked on the 9th June last, you have only 44 men effective showing a per-centage of non-effectives of 57.2.

As this was the first intimation I had received from you on the subject, I considered their condition so serious that I immediately went on board the flag-ship to confer with Commodore Commerell, with a view to their embarkation in the "Himalaya," either for a cruise or to remain in the offing. I found the Commodore not less anxious than myself in the matter, and as 31 sick men had already been sent on board, I at once approved of the remainder being embarked. I should, however, be glad that 25 men, who have either recovered or whose condition of health will admit of their remaining for duty on shore, being kept at Elmina; and here it is proper that I should inform you that the Secretary of State has left with me a full discretion, as to retaining the troops which have arrived here as a reinforcement under your command, as long as I consider the state of affairs renders it necessary that they should remain.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator-in-chief.

Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, R.M.A.,
Commanding Troops.

Inclosure 3 in No. 66.

WEEKLY State of the Troops Serving on the Gold Coast.

Stations.	Royal Marine Artillery.						Royal Marine Light Infantry.					98th Regiment, Subalterns.	100th Regiment, Field Officers.	2nd West India Regiment.							Control Department.			Medical Department.		Total.	
	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.			Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Assistant Controller.	Deputy Commissary.	Assistant Commissary.	Surgeon-Major.	Surgeons.	Officers Combatant.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.
Cape Coast Castle*	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	3	5	3	25	6	198	..	1	..	2	3	12	230
Elmina..	1	..	1	1	..	15	1	2	2	1	21	1	1	..	2	4	..	13	6	255	1	..	2	1	2	13	314
Axim	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	40	..	..	..	..	1	1	42
Accra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	32	..	..	..	1	..	1	33
Sick †—																											
At Cape Coast.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
At Elmina	..	..	..	1	..	16	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
On board Her Majesty's ship "Himalaya" ..	..	..	..	..	1	17	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
Total	1	..	2	2	1	48	1	2	2	1	49	1	1	2	7	9	3	41	13	564	1	1	2	4	6	27	721

* Cannot vouch for the accuracy of this number, having received no return this week from Cape Coast.

† 102 sick.

Elmina, July 26, 1873.

(Signed) F. W. FESTING, *Commanding the Troops, West Coast of Africa.*

No. 67.

The Administrator-in-chief to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received August 26.)

(Extract.)

My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, August* 1, 1873.

IN continuation of my despatch of the 26th ultimo,* I have the honour to transmit the copy of a despatch which I have addressed to the Commodore on the same subject, *i.e.*, the return of the Marines and Marine Artillery to England, which were sent here under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, and his reply.

* * * * *

I trust that in thus acting I shall have your Lordship's approval, for however valuable the aid of the Marines would be in any active operations which may be necessarily undertaken to dislodge the Ashantees from their camp at Mampon, within ten or twelve miles of Elmina and Cape Coast, and threatening both equally, it is clear that with men debilitated by sickness they could not be employed, when any marching and exposure had to be undertaken, and hence it is better that they should return home, while as yet, although they have had a large proportion of their number sick, only one man has died.

I regret to have to report the death of Lieutenant and Adjutant Dalgleish, 2nd West India Regiment, who died of severe remittent fever after a short illness of three days; his case has been reported to me as very similar to that of the late Mr. Keate, and equally rapid in its termination.

I am in hopes that the heavy rains are now over, and that a change of weather will bring with it improved health to those who have suffered.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 67.

(Extract.)

Sir, *The Castle, Cape Coast, July* 30, 1873.

I DO myself the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 28th instant.

I greatly regret the large per-centage of sick which you name to me as existing at present amongst the Royal Marines and Royal Marine Artillery sent out here to garrison the forts on the present emergency; but in a communication which I have this day received from the principal medical officer, Dr. Home, he informs me that out of 62 patients, 48 men are more or less convalescent on board Her Majesty's ship "Himalaya."

* * * * *

I have now to review, for your information, the position which we at present hold with regard to the invading power of Ashantee.

The districts of Assin, Denkera, and Abrah, have been overrun and depopulated, their kings and people are at this moment refugees at Cape Coast, with many others, having lost nearly everything which they possessed, and are partly maintained at the expense of the Government, the Ashantee forces are within an easy distance, some ten or twelve miles from Cape Coast, in a regular encampment and defiant of our power, no effort as yet having been made to dislodge them; their marauding parties are to be found all over the western district, and the result is a tale of cruelty, desolation, and death.

Further down, in Appolonia and the neighbourhood of Axim, the notorious Achampon is said to be in force, and we have had recent reports which, although exaggerated by unnecessary alarm, were not without foundation, and upon which you were good enough to take prompt action by visiting personally in the flagship Secondee, Dixcove, and Axim.

This very day reports came in to both myself and the officer commanding troops that a raid was made yesterday by a party of Ashantees from the camp at Effotoo-Mampon against the Aquafoos, our allies, in the neighbourhood of Elmina, and that they captured some of them, murdered one, and came within 2½ miles of Elmina.

I have thus recapitulated the state of affairs, so that there may be no misapprehension on the subject.

I would now, however, recall (notwithstanding the depressing aspect which I have felt it my duty to review), and with my warmest thanks, your assurance of co-operation

* No. 66.

and aid, even to occupying the forts with the men of the squadron under your command, when I had the pleasure of waiting upon you on the 25th instant, so as to relieve the regular troops for any effort which may be made to dislodge the enemy, by which I am disposed to concur in your wishes that the detachment of Marines should be sent home, feeling confident that you will render every assistance to this Government when it is needed. On the other hand I would suggest, for your consideration, whether it would not be sufficient to send home in the "Himalaya" those who have really suffered from the climate, and who are medically reported as unfit for further service here, leaving the remainder to garrison the forts, for which duty Dr. Home reports a considerable number would be fit, and whom I undertake, when the time arrives that it is considered they can be spared from service here, shall be sent home at the expense of the local Government.

In conclusion, however, I beg to inform you that, after the assurance you have been so good as to give me, I shall not oppose the whole detachment being sent away if you think it advisable and proper they should be embarked. I hope that in the remarks I have made to you that by no form of expression any opinion has been conveyed contrary to the sense of duty which I am sure animates us both alike in the interests of Her Majesty's service.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator-in-chief.

P.S.—*July* 31, 10 A.M. Since closing this despatch I have just received the inclosed report from the Civil Commandant at Axim, which fully confirms my apprehensions with regard to the state of that district, and the absolute necessity there is for increased energy and vigilance. I may add that I have always found Dr. Goulds-bury's information very reliable, and that he is an officer in whom confidence can be placed. Kindly return the report, as I have not waited to have it copied.

R. W. H.

Commodore Commerell, V.C., C.B.,
Aide-de-camp.

Inclosure 2 in No. 67.

(Extract.)

Sir, "*Rattlesnake,*" *at Cape Coast Castle, July* 31, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 30th instant in reference to the embarkation of the detachment of Marines and Marine Artillery now serving at Elmina, 47 of whom are sick on board the "Himalaya," 1 sick at Cape Coast Castle, and 14 sick on shore at Elmina, leaving 42 (including officers) available out of the original 104.

I beg to acquaint you Dr. Home is quite in error as to the statement made to you in regard to the men on board the "Himalaya." Two are on board fit for light duty, thirteen are in cots, and the remainder are in a very debilitated state bordering on relapse, and I may remark that some who felt better and wished to be landed at their urgent request have only relapsed into ill health again. One of the medical officers lately on duty with the detachment reports that it would be almost impossible to select twenty men in a state of health out of the whole number that arrived here a few weeks since from England, and he also acquaints me that none of the strongest remaining could take the field without an almost certainty of being prostrated by sickness.

* * * * *

Notwithstanding all this, I still am willing to leave twenty men on shore with Colonel Festing, and as many officers as he may wish, so long as they hold their health, and then they shall be embarked on board one of the squadron for conveyance to Ascension.

The state of the country as pictured in your Excellency's despatch appears deplorable, and, as the Ashantees appear to be on the Windward Coast neighbourhood, it is reasonably to be imagined much alarm and excitement exists, but in consultation with Colonel Festing I am quite of opinion that to march out and attack the Ashantees at Mampon, unaccompanied by the friendly tribes in some sort of organization, would be imprudent, to say the least of it; and I would suggest to your Excellency that the Agrapahs, Commendahs, Axims, &c., might be mustered and prepared to move out with the garrison, so as at least to envelop its flanks and prevent surprise in the bush.

If these measures are contemplated I am quite prepared to undertake the garrisoning of the Castles from the charge of the troops whilst they are absent at Mampon, and I need scarcely repeat I am ready and willing to give any further assistance or co-operation that may be necessary.

I beg to thank you for the inclosures to your letter, and return them herewith.

The "Merlin" has just arrived, and Lieutenant-Commander Day informs me the two policemen and the tidewaiter have been given up from Appolonia, where Lieutenant Day fired some shell into the bush and drove the Ashantees or Baynins out of Ingaloply. At Secondee Mr. Walters, the interpreter, has been given up, and the Dutch inhabitants have returned to their quarter.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. E. COMMERELL, *Commodore.*

His Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B.,
Administrator-in-chief.

Inclosure 3 in No. 67.

Sir, *The Castle, Cape Coast, July* 30, 1873.

HAVING received a communication from Commodore Commerell, V.C., C.B., A.D.C., as to the embarkation of the detachment of the Royal Marines and Royal Marine Artillery, for their return to England in Her Majesty's ship "Himalaya," and as this application is based upon the large number of men which these troops have had upon the sick list since their arrival, and the danger they incur by remaining in this climate, I would feel very much obliged by your requesting the principal medical officer, Dr. Home, to favour me with his opinion through you, as to whether he considers it necessary that the Marines should be sent to England for the recovery of their health, or whether a short cruize on board ship would not be sufficient to restore them to an effective state.

I make this request so as to be able to inform the Secretary of State, as I would incur a serious responsibility if, with the Ashantee forces within a few miles of Cape Coast and Elmina, and reported to be in considerable strength in the western district under the notorious Achampon, I consented to the withdrawal of an important part of the force available for the defence of the settlements, unless upon medical grounds of a grave necessity.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator-in-chief.

Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, R.M.A.,
Commanding Troops.

Inclosure 4 in No. 67.

Sir, *Cape Coast Castle, July* 30, 1873.

IN answer to your Minute on the letter of his Excellency the Administrator-in-chief of the 30th instant, in which my opinion as the principal medical officer of this command is requested as to whether the Royal Marines sent out to garrison the forts here on the present emergency, and who have suffered very greatly from climate diseases since their landing, should on medical grounds be sent back to England, or whether a short cruize on board ship would not be sufficient to restore them to an effective state.

I have the honour to say that at the present time 62 per cent. of the Royal Marines are ineffective from sickness. That is, sixteen are to-day in hospital on shore, forty-eight men more or less convalescent are on board Her Majesty's ship "Himalaya," and thirty-nine were only at their duty.

There is every occasion to believe that all the men as yet unaffected will sicken, or if a moiety escape it will be a small one.

Of the sixty-four men sick or convalescing, all except one have suffered from climate induced sickness, dysentery, or remittent fever.

In both of those diseases relapses are to be dreaded, in men apparently recovered, and recovery in any case in this climate is slow and often imperfect.

I am of opinion that the force of Royal Marines under consideration will not be efficient for all military duty on this command during the present season. I do not think that a short cruize at sea would restore them to health and vigour, but if imperatively required for defence, a considerable proportion of them would be fit for garrison duty; for field service, or other duty involving marching and fatigue, the men will continue unfit.

The question put, whether the Royal Marines should be sent back to England, is, I apprehend, substantially answered above.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. D. HOME,
Deputy Surgeon-General.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, R.M.A.,
Commanding Troops, West Coast of Africa.

Inclosure 5 in No. 67.

Sir, *Axim, July* 22, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report, for his Excellency s information, that on the morning of the 20th instant I proceeded to Apolonia in Her Majesty's ship "Merlin," and landed at a place called Ampaynin, where King Blay has his coast camp, the "Merlin" proceeding on to Baynin to communicate with a French vessel, in order to ascertain from the master of said vessel if he knew anything of my policemen and landing waiter. I requested the commander of the "Merlin" to bombard Ingalipolly on his return, as a force of Ashantees had taken the town, and were supposed by King Blay to be still encamped there. I also requested that the "Merlin," for the present, should remain off that part of the Apolonian coast, in order to intimidate the Ashantees from sending an attacking force along the beach.

On landing at Ampaynin I found King Blay and some of his Chiefs on the beach to receive me, King Blay having two Ashantee heads at his feet, which heads had that moment been brought from the bush where fighting was then going on between King Blay's bush forces and the Ashantees, the said place being about four to five miles from where we were at the time. In alluding to the Ashantee forces I beg it to be understood that I mean the Ashantees and Baynins, as, according to King Blay, the Baynins have joined the Ashantees. Indeed, one of King Blay's men told me that he saw Prince Taunikay leading the Ashantee forces in the bush. Prince Taunikay is one of those who took the oath of allegiance, and he is one of the most influential of all King Amakay's Chiefs. King Blay also stated to me that all the people from Half Assinee to Baynin had joined the Ashantees.

I inspected King Blay's means of defence, and the force he had to guard the beach and the bush in its immediate vicinity, which force amounted to 300 men. I regret to say that there was no discipline or order among said force. I did my best to establish some sort of order by getting King Blay to divide his men into small bodies, each commanded by a Captain, a certain number of whom were to be under a Chief, and the latter to be directly responsible to the King.

I proceeded from the village of Ampaynin to the River Aboumossoo, distant about one and a-half miles from the former, and to westward of it; and seeing that this river was the best place for King Blay to make a stand if the Ashantees advanced by or near the beach, I ordered him to at once commence cutting down the bush on the opposite side of the river, and to repair some old stockades which were on this side, a great part of which had fallen down, and to extend the stockading further up the river. By the time I had made a thorough examination of the place it was nearly dark, so that nothing could be done till the following morning. I therefore returned to Ampaynin and remained there all night, and next morning at 5 A.M. proceeded to the river to get the work commenced, but it was not till about 6 A.M. that the people could be persuaded to come across the river and begin cutting down the bush, as they were afraid of the Ashantees being concealed in the said bush, and I had to cross myself and begin cutting the bush with my sword before the natives would come over.

King Blay promised to carry out my orders with reference to cutting down the bush and putting up the stockades, and he also promised to keep at least fifty men always at these stockades as a guard, and to relieve them according to my instructions.

All the women and children who fled from Ingalipolly are at Ampaynin. I pointed out to King Blay that the proper place for his beach camp was behind the stockades,

and commanding the river, the women carrying food for the men from Ampaynin; but I fear he will not act on my advice in this respect as long as I am not there to see it carried into effect.

King Blay is unable to concentrate all his men (about 2,000) in resisting the Ashantees on the westward and inland, as the Chiefs and people of a district lying between King Blay and Axim are enemies of his and are friends of the Ashantees, so that there about 600 of Blay's men employed in guarding against an attack from Axim side. I sent several warnings to the Chiefs of said district, but if the Ashantees push King Blay much further, or gain a decided victory over him, these Chiefs will attack him on this side, and even were he to fight his way through them and reach Axim he would still be in imminent danger, as the Axims are old enemies of his, and are wavering in the balance to see which side victory declares for, and whichever side exhibits the strongest evidence of ultimate success will be the side which not only the Axim people, but all the people down to, and beyond Princess, and all the bush people, including an area of several hundred square miles, will most assuredly join; or, to put it more correctly, if the Ashantees are prevailing, the natives will actively join them and give them aid, whereas if our side be exhibiting signs of power, energy, and success, the said natives will remain quiescent.

At the moment I write, a council, of the existence of which I am not supposed to know, is being held by the King and Chiefs of this town, and on my arrival at Axim last night a Council was also held by the said King and Chiefs, and all these are for the purpose of deciding whether to join the Ashantees or keep loyal to the English.

It is hardly necessary for me to say that I have never lost an opportunity of pointing out to the King, Chiefs, and people, the advantages of our rule, and the punishment that would speedily follow any act of disloyalty.

Before starting for Appolonia I had the King and Chiefs to the fort and advised them to have no dealings or communication with the Ashantees. I spoke to them as a friend, but I also warned them that I would have the town bombarded if I was compelled by their conduct to do so.

The most influential and principal Chief in Axim is Chief Chabrah. He has two or three good houses in the town, and I warned him privately that his houses would be the first blown down if it were necessary to destroy the town. He, I think, will eventually side for the Government, as I am gaining a good deal of information as to what passes from him. Of course, openly, the King and Chiefs express the utmost loyalty to our flag. I regret to say that, among the common people, the Ashantee cause is the popular one. Indeed, from reports I have received, it appears that the Axim bush Chiefs and people have threatened to attack the Axims if the latter do not side for the Ashantees.

On reviewing the whole state of affairs in this command, I have been forced to the conclusion that grave, if not disastrous, complications are imminent, which, if allowed to proceed to maturity, will probably implicate the other districts also.

In my letter to his Excellency of the 19th instant, I asked for a force of 100 to 200 Houssas; but if his Excellency will be good enough to send me even 75 Houssas, or even 50 Houssas, and 25 armed police, and give me the personal command of them, I will spare no exertions not only to check the advance of the Ashantees, intimidate the disloyal, and strengthen the trust of the wavering, but also to clear the Ashantees out of this part of the Protectorate.

In the event of the Houssas being sent me, I request that you will be good enough to inform his Excellency that it would be necessary to ask the principal medical officer to send a medical officer *pro tem.* to this fort, as I might have to be away from Axim for weeks. Also that it would be essential that I should have a good supply of ammunition, and that rockets would be of the utmost service.

I have, &c.

(Signed) V. SKIPTON GOULDSBURY,
Civil Commandant.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary,
Cape Coast Castle.

Inclosure 6 in No. 67.

Sir, *Elmina, July* 29, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to inform you for the information of His Excellency the Administrator-in-chief that the King of Aguafoo has just informed me that a party of

his people about 50 in number, 10 of whom were armed, were attacked this morning by a party of Ashantees beyond the village of Amquondah, two and a half miles from Elmina to Windward. The Aguafoo people lost six men, five taken prisoners and one decapitated. The Ashantees are said to be about 100 strong and all armed. The Aguafoo people are about attacking them and wish for assistance.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. T. O'REILLY,
Acting Civil Commandant.

The Honourable R. T. Gouldsbury,
Colonial Secretary, Cape Coast.

Inclosure 7 in No. 67.

Sir, *Elmina Castle, July* 29, 1873.

I INCLOSE the statement of one of King Aguafoo's men. The Ashantees pursued them to Amquondah. I dispatched the King of Aguafoo with 200 men to pursue the Ashantees and endeavour to recapture the prisoners.

I sent a support of 20 Houssas under their Sergeant-Major to occupy the village of Amquondah, sending out patrols along the road to the right, the Aguafoo men covering the front and left.

The Houssas had in possession 60 rounds. This took place about 12 noon.

I am now awaiting intelligence of what has been done.

I am of opinion that when the Ashantees seized the men, they immediately took them off, as I have heard no firing, and the Sergeant-Major has not dispatched a man to me, as I directed he should if he came into contact with the enemy, or he heard those in front engaged.

I intend this evening to go to Amquondah myself, and ascertain if the enemy is near. The troops are all ready to turn out if required.

I intend to leave an outpost all night at Amquondah, supported by an equal number stationed on the verge of the destroyed town. I do not see any chance of bringing the enemy for engagements of outposts even, but I will give instruction should they come to entice them on so as to give our men a chance of doing something. I have reinforced the garden outpost with 20 men from the 2nd West India Regiment.

All this I trust will meet with your approbation.

To-morrow I will communicate further, but if anything particular occurs I will dispatch a special messenger immediately.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JAMES LAZENBY, *Major,*
Commanding Troops.

Lieutenant-Colonel Festing,
Commanding Troops.

No. 68.

The Administrator-in-chief to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received August 26.)

My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, August* 1, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your Lordship's information, copies of correspondence with Commodore Commerell, V.C., C.B., relating to services which he has been good enough to render to this Government, through Her Majesty's ships under his command, and for which I have found it necessary to request his assistance.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 68.

Sir, *The Castle, Cape Coast, July* 25, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Report, dated the 24th instant, on your return to this anchorage from visiting the Windward Ports.

You will permit me to thank you, not only for your promptness in at once pro-

ceeding in the flag-ship on the receipt of the reports which had been received from Secondee, but for the reassuring character of the state of affairs along the Windward Coast which you have been good enough to convey to me in time to despatch yesterday.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrater-in-chief.

Commodore Commerell, V.C., C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 68.

Sir, *The Castle, Cape Caast, July* 26, 1873.

WITH reference to your communication of the 24th instant, I have the honour to request that you will be so good as to order a passage for his Honour the Chief Magistrate and Assessor, and his Interpreter, proceeding to Accra, to hold sittings of the Supreme Court.

I would, on this occasion, request you to permit the "Seagull," if her delay is not attended with any detriment to the Service, to remain at Accra for a few days, as none of Her Majesty's ships have called there that I can now remember, except the "Coquette," for a period of eight or nine months, as happily one was not needed, owing to the tranquil state of the Eastern District; but when so long an interval elapses in Her Majesty's ships visiting the different Settlements, a feeling is apt to take possession of the minds of the people that they are neglected.

I beg also to forward the copy of a complaint sent to me by the Civil Commandant at Accra, where Mr. Ledlum now is; and as you inform me that the "Seagull" proceeds to Jellah Coffee and Lagos, I would feel obliged by your instructing Commander Stubbs to make inquiry into the matter.

I may mention, that the conduct of the Ahwoonah Chiefs has assumed a serious character, from their treatment of Mr. Ledlum, almost immediately after the departure of Her Majesty's gun-boat "Coquette," with the Commissioner on board, who had been sent there to investigate the outrage of which Mr. Ledlum had first complained against them.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator-in-chief.

Commodore Commerell, V.C., C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 3 in No. 68.

Sir, "*Rattlesnake,*" *at Cape Coast Castle, July* 28, 1873.

IN acknowledging the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 26th instant with inclosures, I beg to acquaint you that his Honour the chief Magistrate should embark on board the "Seagull" at noon to-morrow, and Commander Stubbs has been ordered to convey him to Accra, where the "Seagull" will remain two days.

2. The inclosures sent with your despatch have been forwarded to Commander Stubbs, and he has been instructed to obtain all the information he can at Jellah Coffee in regard to the alleged ill-treatment of a Sierra Leone man named Ledlum, now at Accra, and when I hear from the commanding officer of the "Seagull," I will transmit you a précis of his report.

3. Commander Stubbs will also convey any despatches or colonial officials requiring passage to Lagos.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. E. COMMERELL, *Commodore.*

His Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 69.

The Administrator-in-chief to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received August 26.)

My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, August 2, 1873.*

IN continuation of my despatches of the 26th ultimo and the 1st instant,* I have the honour to forward, for your Lordship's information, copies of letters which I addressed to Commodore Commerell, V.C., C.B., and Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, commanding troops on an arrangement having been come to for a detachment of Marines being left here, which I trust will have your Lordship's approval.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 69.

Sir, *The Castle, Cape Coast, August 1, 1873.*

IN continuation of my despatch, a copy of which I forwarded for your information yesterday, I have now to acquaint you that it has been arranged that a detachment of 20 Marines and Marine Artillerymen are to be left on shore for service here with yourself, and as many officers as you may wish, on the embarkation of the remainder in Her Majesty's ship "Himalaya," for return to Portsmouth.

I beg now to inform you that I have urged the expediency of this arrangement in the hope that during the fine weather, which is expected to last all this month—the heavy rains being supposed to be over, you will devise some practical plan by which an effort will be made to dislodge the Ashantees from their camp at Mampon. When you have done so, I am prepared within ten days to place a force of 5,000 Fantees at your disposal, to co-operate in any way you may think advisable; but I would point out that it is not desirable to withdraw these people from their district where they have a sufficient food supply until they are wanted to renew hostilities.

I assume that you will, of course, keep here the two 3-pounder steel guns you brought out with you for the service of the Settlement.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator-in-chief.

Lieutenant-Colonel Festing. R.M.A.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 69.

Sir, *The Castle, Cape Coast, August 1, 1873.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter of yesterday, in reply to mine of the 30th ultimo, and to thank you for the arrangement now come to for Colonel Festing, with a detachment of 20 of the Marines and Marine Artillery being left for service on shore on the embarkation of the remainder to return to Portsmouth in Her Majesty's ship "Himalaya."

I have informed Colonel Festing that, when he has decided upon some plan of operations which may be undertaken during the fine weather which is expected to last all this month, I am prepared, within a few days' notice, to place a force of 5,000 Fantees at his disposal, and more should he require them; but that, until some definite plan is formed, it is not desirable to withdraw these people from where they have their food supply until they are actually wanted to recommence hostilities.

I beg to thank you for the very satisfactory news brought up by the "Merlin," Lieutenant-Commander Day, whose prompt action at Appolonia seems to have produced a good result, which the Civil Commandant's Report confirms.

I am also glad to find, at Secondee, that Mr. Waters, the interpreter, has been given up, and that the Dutch inhabitants have returned.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator-in-chief.

Commodore Commerell, V.C., C.B., A.D.C.,
&c. &c. &c.

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* Nos. 66 and 67.

No. 70.

The Administrator-in-chief to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received August 26.)

My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, August 4, 1873.*

AS the "Himalaya" will leave here either this evening or to-morrow morning for England, with eighty men of the Marines and Marine Artillery, which arrived here in June last, in Her Majesty's ship "Barracouta," I avail myself of the opportunity to forward, for your Lordship's information, duplicates of the despatches and correspondence relating to their return, as it is not improbable that she may reach Portsmouth before the homeward steamer due this day.

2. I am to meet Commodore Commerell, V.C., C.B., Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, commanding troops (Lieutenant-Colonel Wise having been invalided and proceeding home in the "Himalaya"), and the Principal Medical Officer, in Conference, as to the steps to be taken to dislodge the Ashantees from their position at Mampon, the result of which I hope to be able to report to your Lordship by the "Himalaya."

3. I have just returned from the Conference, which has been held in the Palaver Hall of the Castle, and I can now inform your Lordship that a reconnaissance has been decided on in force towards Napoleon, on the Sweet River.

4. This service has been allotted to 150 Houssas, who will be accompanied by 200 Volunteers, under command of Lieutenant Gordon, with another officer. I have also undertaken to provide 100 labourers for clearing bush and throwing up a redoubt, who must be paid by the Government, as indeed all the auxiliaries must now be, as they will have no other means of finding their daily food. I shall, however, make the best arrangement for the supply of the camp, which will be formed at Napoleon for the purpose of reconnoitering the country, that I can, as by this means it is hoped that we shall obtain accurate information of the Ashantee position, and the actual strength of their forces, which may probably enable us to strike a blow and dislodge them, as I consider it my duty to encourage the occasion to take advantage of the opportunity, with the enemy so close at hand.

It certainly is of the very utmost consequence that we should get rid of the enemy, if possible, by September or October, as that is the planting season, and unless the plantations can be sown in Abrah, Denkera, and Assin, there must be a famine next year in these countries.

I must now close this despatch, my Lord, so as to be in time for the "Himalaya."

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY.

No. 71.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, August 26, 1873.*

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that the following telegram has just been received from Portsmouth:—

"'Himalaya' arrived. Left Cape Coast Castle on the 4th August, with 87 Marines and other supernumeraries. She has lost of the Marines 10 on the passage, and 58 have just been sent to hospital. Captain Grant reports everything perfectly quiet when he left."

I am, &c.

(Signed) VERNON LUSHINGTON.

No. 72.

Colonial Office to Admiralty and War Office.

Sir, *Downing Street, August 27, 1873.*

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty (and the Secretary of State for War,) copies of despatches which have been received by Her Majesty's ship "Himalaya," from the

Administrator of the Gold Coast, respecting the return to England of a portion of the Royal Marines and Marine Artillery sent out for service on the Coast.*

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 73.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, August* 28, 1873.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit to you, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, copy of a Report by the Staff Surgeon of Her Majesty's ship "Himalaya," upon the sickness and mortality amongst the Royal Marines embarked in that ship at Cape Coast for England; my Lords considering it expedient that the medical information therein should be at once known to the Colonial Department.

I am, &c.

(Signed) VERNON LUSHINGTON.

Inclosure in No. 73.

Sir, *"Himalaya," Portsmouth, August* 26, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that Her Majesty's ship "Himalaya" came to off Cape Coast Castle on the evening of 6th July, with about four companies of the 2nd West India Regiment on board, and these were disembarked some few days afterwards at Cape Coast Castle and at Elmina. Within less than a month after their disembarkation, the majority of the officers and white non-commissioned officers were, I believe, attacked with fever, and one of the former died after a brief illness. A fact in itself almost sufficient to impress one with the opinion that the Gold Coast, at this particular season, is inimical to the European constitution. On our arrival we heard that small-pox prevailed to a great extent amongst the native population, and one night, during the very heavy rains, prevalent for some time after our arrival, the roof of a small-pox hospital fell in, and many of the patients still suffering from the disease, escaped from the ruins and mingled with their healthy friends.

We also heard that a detachment of Royal Marines (artillery and light infantry), consisting of 104 men and 6 officers, had landed at these two places on the 6th June, ultimo, and that already many of these were sick in hospital on shore; and these were subsequently embarked on board this ship from time to time as follows, viz.:—19th July we received 18 Marines from the above; 22nd, 14; 25th, 1; 26th, 7; 28th, 9 (one of which was phthisical); 31st, 8; 1st August, 5; 2nd, 2; 4th, 7: forming in all a total of 71. Many of them were suffering from fever and dysentery, and nearly all much debilitated by the effects thereof.

In addition to the above, we embarked 14 Marines and 2 officers, some of whom had suffered on shore, but were now considered well, and others who had never been afflicted whilst on shore, and nearly all of them were subsequently admitted to the sick list with fever.

On the evening of the 4th August we steamed away from Cape Coast Castle with a sick list of 75, which subsequently rose higher, belonging to the above detachment.

Two of the men belonging to the batch first received (19 July) expressed themselves so well, and appeared so anxious and desirous to do some work, that they were discharged to light duty on the 23rd July; but, on the 2nd August, one was re-admitted with fever, and, on 5th August, the other presented himself suffering from the same.

One side of the main deck and the military hospital was entirely devoted to the sick; and the captain gave directions that every facility, so far as regarded either arrangements or supplies, &c., that might in any degree contribute to their welfare, should be afforded. Notwithstanding which, I have, with much regret, to add, that the following casualties occurred during the homeward voyage, details of which are forwarded herewith:—Edward Sutton, aged 38, , dysentery, 9th August; Thomas Hebb, aged 30, , dysentery, 10th August; Samuel Downs, aged 31, , dysentery, 11th August; Edward Brittle, aged 27, P.M., fever, 12th August;

* Nos. 66, 67, and 69.

W. Maxams, aged 26, P.M., dysentery, 13th August; James Miles, aged 22, P.M., fever, 14th August; Thomas Jackson, aged 34, , fever, 14th August; James Eldridge, aged 26, P.M., dysentery, 16th August; Robert Harding, aged 27, , 18th August; James Morris, aged 24, P.M., dysentery, 25th August.

The bed and bedding being in some of the above cases very much soiled was destroyed. And as case No. 4 presented some resemblance to yellow fever, not only was the bed and bedding destroyed, but the cot used by him was thrown overboard; and a letter was written to the captain, urging on him the advisability of proceeding as speedily as possible to the northward. The fever (a remittent), so far as I have seen of it, may be described as follows:—It usually commenced with vertigo headache and rigors, the latter sometimes absent, and lassitude and loss of power, especially in the lower extremities, followed by a dry, hot skin, throbbing headache, flushed face, eyes congested, bright, and watery, torpid pulse, aching pains in loins and limbs, white furred tongue, anorexia, urgent thirst, great irritability of stomach, and copious vomiting of green and yellow bile; and this, in turn, was succeeded by a very profuse sweating stage, with a relief from headache and aching of limbs, but accompanied apparently by an intense feeling of languor and prostration. In some instances, the above series would be repeated daily for two or three days consecutively; in others, the ague sequence would appear on two or three alternate days, and then, in either case, would follow a profuse and prolonged sweating stage of several days', sometimes more than a week's, duration, throughout which, although only a feeling of languor and debility was experienced, the surface felt cold and clammy, and as wet as if the patient had just stepped out of a bath; and, in many instances, during all this time, the tongue would continue coated with a brown fur (a thick, pasty-looking brown fur, as if chocolate had been smeared over the organ), accompanied by anorexia, and, at intervals, with obstinate vomiting of bile, during which the tongue, with red lips, wore the green or yellow hues of the same, and this retching and vomiting was attended with a painful sense of sinking and oppression at the epigastrium. Beyond a feeling of despondency or apathy, which was very common, the mind throughout seemed unaffected, except in one (James Miles, P.M.), where there was a kind of low, wandering delirium, from which, however, the patient could be readily roused, when he would recall and allude to the nature of his hallucinations. Indeed, in nearly all the cases (except in two cases, Nos. 4 and 7, which ended fatally) there was a marked degree of wakefulness—the slightest touch being at any time sufficient to arouse the patient.

Treatment.—Quinine when given in the remissions had in many cases a good effect, and when conjoined, as it was in one or two cases, with an excess of sulphuric acid and oxide of zinc, appeared not only to stave off another exacerbation but to check the profusely clammy perspiration. In other instances, however, and these were not few, quinine appeared to exert a prejudicial influence, its only action seeming to be the induction of obstinate bilious vomiting; and some two or three of the patients, who could not tolerate the remedy in any form, took three-grain doses of sulphate of iron in infusion of quassia with apparent benefit. In such cases as were characterized by very obstinate bilious vomiting, chlorate of potass was the remedy generally employed, its cooling taste proving grateful to the palate, and appearing in some degree to allay the troublesome vomiting, and in one case chloric ether and carbolic acid seemed to stay the vomiting.

The cases of dysentery received were in some instances almost chronic, the very acute stage having passed; the evacuations in many were feculent, alternating however with slimy mucus and blood; in some cases troublesome tenesmus and in most tormina existed. In some patients a smart febrile attack with obstinate bilious vomiting co-existed, or alternated with the dysenteric symptoms, and in one or two instances this febrile disturbance was very marked. Many of those who had only had fever on shore suffered from dysentery on board, and *vice versâ;* and in some of the cases that ended fatally with this affection the patient suffered from fever at the outset. Those who died succumbed seemingly from pure exhaustion or asthma, worn out by loss of rest and wearying pain or irritation.

In some instances it was more than probable that ulceration of the mucous tract existed, but in others the symptoms were of a sub-acute form. In one case about four inches of a soft pultaceous-looking membrane was found in the evacuation.

No *post mortem* examination was made of any of the dysenteric cases within the tropics, as decomposition rapidly set in, and the bodies were usually buried on the same day, and often within a few hours after death.

Treatment.—Ipecacuanha, in small doses, in conjunction with opium, or with opium

and blue pill; turpentine and opium; chloroform and opium; opium with chlorate of potass; also opium and belladonna suppositories; solution of pernitrate of iron, with the local applications of sinapisms and terebenthinate epithenis, appeared to exert the most beneficial influence; but ipecacuanha, in large doses, whether in the form of draught, bolus, or enema, failed to be retained, or to produce any hopeful result. Nitrate of silver, in conjunction with ipecacuanha and opium, was used in one instance with seeming temporary benefit; but we lacked the means of employing it in the form of enemata; and pulv. kino. co. appeared to act as an emetic rather than as an astringent. Soon after leaving the tropics the sick began to make favourable progress, and some who had previously been in a very precarious condition, and about whose recovery doubts had been entertained, improved rapidly.

Nevertheless it will be necessary to send 1 officer and 58 men to hospital. Many of these are suffering merely from debility, consequent upon their previous illness, but from the loss of power or weakness in lower limbs already alluded to, would be unable to march to barracks.

Even the few who are to join head-quarters are in a more or less weakly condition, and I think it would be well if they could be allowed to go on furlough for some time before resuming their duties. The Detachment landed at Cape Coast Castle, and at Elmina consisted originally of 6 officers and 104 men, and two of the latter died out there before we left.

We embarked 2 officers and 85 men, all of whom, with the exception of 1 officer, was added to the sick list before reaching England, and 10, as already stated, died on the homeward voyage. The Gold Coast has long been notorious for its insalubrity or deadliness to the European constitution, and the above melancholy details go far to prove that this unwholesome reputation is well deserved.

It would be well if white troops could be dispensed with in such an unhealthy clime; but if this cannot be done, every possible precaution ought to be taken to avoid or prevent a recurrence of a similar fatality. The measures that, in my opinion, would afford some prospects of this are these:—

(1.) There should be a ship or floating barracks for the troops, capable of distilling or condensing a proper supply of water for their use.

(2.) That in an expedition, or any duty on shore, all water used for drinking, &c., should be supplied from the ship. Dr. Watson, in speaking of malarious poisons, says "it loves the ground," but I think we might also add that it "weds the water," for it is a well-ascertained fact that the miasmatic lose their noxious properties by passing over even a small surface of water, being more than probably absorbed by it.

Chemistry tells us that both rain and distilled waters have a very great capacity for absorbing gases; and it is highly probable that the rain-tanks at Cape Coast Castle and Elmina are hugh reservoirs, not above nor alone of water, but of paludal poison, in addition to other pollutions. Therefore I would suggest that none such should be used, and that all condensed water carried from the ship should be in close-shut vessels so as to prevent the possibility of miasmatic admixture.

In the event of water being distilled on shore, only a quantity sufficient for one day's supply should be made at a time, or in the event of more being condensed, that it should be protected in tightly-corked or hermetically-sealed vessels.

(3.) That all exposure to night influences on shore should be guarded against or rendered as limited as possible; and even when such exposure is absolutely unavoidable, that those so exposed, in addition to the exhalation of quinine (?) and supply of waterproof sheets should also be supplied, and directed to use ori-nasal respirators of some substance—say chloralum wool for instance—calculated to preclude the admission of poison *vid* the lungs: and also that those so exposed should be directed to use inunctions of weak carbolic oil during the time of such exposure.

In conclusion, I have only to add that I cannot speak too highly of the assistance afforded me by Dr. Delmege, R.N., in his passage home; he was, night and day, most assiduously attentive, and even willing to afford any suggestion that might contribute to the welfare of the sick, and I beg this may be taken into consideration in reference to any future appointment.

I have, &c.

(Signed) RICHARD EUSTACE, *Surgeon, Second Class.*

Sir Alexander Armstrong, M.D., K.C.B.

&c. &c. &c.

No. 74.

The Earl of Kimberley to the Administrator-in-chief.

Sir, *Downing Street, August* 28, 1873.

I HAVE received your despatches of the 26th July and of the 1st instant,* reporting that, in consequence of the amount of sickness prevailing amongst the Royal Marines it had been decided that the greater part of them should return to England in Her Majesty's ship "Himalaya," and forwarding copies of your correspondence with Commodore Commerell, and Lieutenant-Colonel Festing on the subject.

I have to express my approval of your proceedings in this matter. In the circumstances stated the return home of those of the Marines who were rendered ineffective through illness, appears to me to have been necessary, and their withdrawal seems to have been judiciously conducted.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 75.

The Earl of Kimberley to the Administrator-in-chief.

Sir, *Downing Street, August* 28, 1873.

I HAVE received by Her Majesty's ship "Himalaya," your despatch of the 2nd instant,† reporting the arrangements which you had made for a detachment of Royal Marines to be left at Cape Coast.

I learn with satisfaction that you are in a position to assemble a force of 5,000 Fantees if required.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No 76.

The Earl of Kimberley to the Administrator-in-chief.

Sir, *Downing Street, August* 28, 1873.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt, by Her Majesty's ship "Himalaya," of your despatch of the 4th instant,‡ reporting that, at a Council of War, it had been determined to make a reconnaisance in force towards Napoleon, under the command of Lieutenant Gordon.

I shall hope to learn that this movement was successfully carried out.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 77.

The Earl of Kimberley to Captain Glover.

Sir, *Downing Street, August* 29, 1873.

AS Mr. Blissett of the Control Department has been selected to assist you by taking charge of the financial business of your Expedition, I think it desirable to communicate to you, for your and his guidance, some general observations as to the manner in which his duties should be performed.

Mr. Blissett is familiar with the regulations to be observed by Control Officers in regard to all details connected with the issue of stores, the rendering of accounts, &c., and he should conform to the principles and spirit of those regulations as far as they are applicable to the special circumstances of the case.

As your other occupations will prevent you from giving constant attention to financial details, for which, nevertheless, you will be responsible to this Government, it will be at once of advantage to yourself and conducive to the benefit of the public service,

* Nos. 66 and 67. † No. 69.

‡ No. 70.

that Mr. Blissett should make it his practice to submit his views freely to you on all subjects connected with the expenditure of money and stores, and you should encourage him to communicate with you at once on any point which he considers to require attention.

It was pointed out to you in a letter from this Department of the 16th instant, that monthly accounts should be rendered supported by vouchers to this office, and that an advice of the negotiation of a bill should be sent punctually on each occasion. As the service, in respect of which your expenditure will be incurred, is not of an ordinary character, and it has not been possible to prepare detailed estimates in advance, and to specify the precise amount which you are authorized to disburse under each head, it will be necessary that the statements rendered monthly should not be limited to a bare account of the sums expended and the services to which they were devoted, but they should comprise such full information as may enable Her Majesty's Government to understand the accounts and judge of the propriety of the expenditure; and in case of any special outlay which has not been referred to in any of the correspondence which has passed with reference to your contemplated proceedings, or which may not be obviously reasonable and in accordance with what is usual, you will take care that I am furnished with a complete explanation and justification of the charge.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 78.

The Earl of Kimberley to Governor Berkeley.

Sir, *Downing Street, August* 29, 1873.

WITH reference to my despatch to Colonel Harley of the 18th instant,* a copy of which was sent to you and in which I stated that Sir Garnet Wolseley would shortly proceed to administer the Government of the Gold Coast, I think it desirable to lose no time in explaining to you the nature of the powers which will be entrusted to that officer, and the relation in which he will stand to the Governor-in-chief of the West Africa Settlements.

Although Her Majesty's Government desire that an undivided control and responsibility in respect of civil and military matters at the Gold Coast should be vested in Sir G. Wolesley alone, they have not thought it expedient, looking to the fact that his employment will be of a temporary nature, to make any material change in the form of the Commission to be issued to him, and he will hold the ordinary Commission to administer the Government of the Government of the Gold Coast in the event of the death, incapacity, or absence of the Governor or Administrator of the West Africa Settlements: Colonel Harley's Commission being suspended during the operation of Sir G. Wolseley's Commission.

I have accordingly to request, that in order to give effect to the intention of Her Majesty's Government, that Sir G. Wolseley shall exercise full and uncontrolled authority on the Gold Coast, you will abstain from visiting that Settlement during his tenure of office, and from issuing any instructions to him on matters connected with legislation or the administration of his Government, and from otherwise interfering in Gold Coast affairs except in so far as it may be necessary for you to correspond with him on any matter which you may think it right to make known to him or concerning which he may communicate with you, and the correspondence between this Department and the Gold Coast will be conducted directly without reference to the Governor-in-chief.

In one class of cases only it will be unavoidable, under the constitution of the West African Settlements, that you should continue to exercise formally the powers vested in the Governor-in-chief, namely, in respect to the execution or remission of sentences passed by the local Courts. In such cases I request you to give effect to the opinions of Sir Garnet Wolseley, and you will be held to be free from the responsibility of reviewing his recommendations. I need scarcely say that you should give every assistance in your power to Sir Garnet Wolseley in the discharge of the important duty entrusted to him; and I request that you will instruct the Administrator of Lagos to render all possible aid to him in recruiting Houssas, or in any other matter in which he may require his co-operation.

* No. 42.

These instructions will, of course, be applicable to the case of any officer who, during the continuance of the war with the Ashantees, may replace Sir Garnet Wolseley in the administration of the Gold Coast Settlement together with the chief military command.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 79.

The Earl of Kimberley to the Administrator-in-chief.

Sir, *Downing Street, August* 29, 1873.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 18th instant,* in which I acquainted you that Sir Garnet Wolseley might be expected to arrive at the Gold Coast, and to enter upon the administration of the Government about the beginning of October, I have the honour to inform you that it is now contemplated that he should leave England on the 12th September.

Sir Garnet Wolseley has been instructed to place himself, immediately after his arrival, in communication with the friendly Kings and Chiefs, with the view of ascertaining what amount of military force they can provide; and I request you to take steps to assemble them to meet him when he reaches Cape Coast.

It is of the greatest importance to obtain the attendance of as many as possible of the Chiefs, in order that Sir Garnet Wolseley may be able to confer with them at once after his arrival.

You will of course understand that I do not desire that you should summon to Cape Coast the Chiefs of the eastern tribes who may be engaged in co-operating with Captain Glover on the Volta.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 80.

Treasury to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Treasury Chambers, Sepiember* 1, 1873.

I HAVE laid before the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury Mr. Herbert's letters of 16th and 20th ultimo† on the subject of the expenditure in connection with the Expedition under Captain Glover against the Ashantees, together with the estimate of the cost of supplies, &c., furnished by the Crown Agents.

I am to state, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, that under the circumstances my Lords consent to an expenditure of money up to 27,000*l.*, in lieu of 20,000*l.* previously authorized, and that the necessary directions have accordingly been given to the Paymaster-General, who has at the same time been informed that Captain Glover has been restricted to 15,000*l.* as the amount of the bills to be drawn by himself on this account, and that the balance, 12,000*l.*, will be payable on orders from the Colonial Department.

In reply to your inquiry in the letter of 20th ultimo I am to state, that it will not be necessary "that the accounts and vouchers for such expenditure should be laid before this Board before payment is made," but my Lords rely on their being informed at once in the event of any probability of the total amount of 27,000*l.* being exceeded,

The most accurate account which circumstances will permit should be kept of each item of expenditure by the officers employed, and if the Secretary of State, who will account to the Comptroller and Auditor-General for this expenditure, sees no objection to communicating the earlier accounts, or summaries of them, if more convenient, to this Board, my Lords are of opinion that such a course of procedure will materially assist them in judging of the progress of the service and in exercising their financial control over the expenditure.

I am to add, that it is necessary that in the orders given to the Paymaster-General

* No. 42. † Nos. 34 and 59.

he should be distinctly informed whether they are to be payable out of the sum of 27,000*l.* now sanctioned, or out of the vote for 40,000*l.* taken during last session in aid of the expenditure consequent on the Ashantee War.

My Lords have, however, to observe, that the suplementary vote of 40,000*l.*, and the further expenditure in cash, now authorised, of 27,000*l.*, are very insufficient measures of the total expenditure which is being incurred by the Colonial Office, and that it is quite as necessary to keep my Lords informed of the value of the stores which are being obtained from the War Office and Admiralty, as of the cash which is wanted from the Exchequer. Respecting these supplies in kind, my Lords are at present absolutely without any specific information.

It is of pressing importance that my Lords should at once be put in possession of an account of the expenditure already incurred, whether in cash or in stores, and of the most complete estimate of the total ultimate expenditure which can be furnished.

The whole of this expenditure except the first 40,000*l.*, whether in money or stores, must be treated as Imperial; whether ultimately there can be any recovery wholly or in part from the Colony must not be lost sight of, but need not now be discussed.

The War Office and the Admiralty do not, within the limit of their votes, require the approval of the Treasury to the application of their stores; but it is a question which must be settled with those Departments whether, so far as Captain Glover's Expedition is concerned, the vote to be taken at the meeting of Parliament, and for which the Secretary of State for the Colonies will account, ought to include a sum sufficient to replace the stores withdrawn. My Lords have instructed both those Departments to act upon the requisitions of the Secretary of State, who will be responsible for the propriety of them, no less than for the direct expenditure in cash. My Lords rely upon the Secretary of State availing himself of the professional knowledge of the War Office and Admiralty in controlling Captain Glover's supplies.

I am, &c.
(Signed) R. R. W. LINGEN.

No. 81.

The Administrator-in-Chief to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received September* 1.)

My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, July* 25, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to submit, for your Lordship's information, copy of a report received from Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, from Elmina, dated July 24, in which he forwards me, amongst other inclosures transmitted in separate despatches, a copy of a voluntary agreement which the traders of Elmina have entered into respecting the sale of provisions, &c., to the Ashantees.

2. It is to me difficult to reconcile this decision with the daily evidence which we receive from escaped prisoners and others, that the enemy's camp is supplied with provisions from Elmina, except that we know as a matter of fact that a great number of people from the disaffected quarter now reside in the garden or loyal part, and who no doubt still find means of supplying the Ashantees; and this has been a strong reason with me, in which the Council concurs, for keeping Elmina proclaimed; but I shall be glad when it may be considered safe to remove it.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 81.

Sir, *Castle of St. George d'Elmina, July* 24, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to inclose two last Weekly Returns of Punishments inflicted by the Provost-Marshal in this district.

I hope soon to be able to furnish you with reports of the result arrived at by the Court of Inquiry I have ordered to investigate into a report upon the two questions; of, 1st, that of the eleven Cape Coast canoemen, three only of whom returned; and the question of whether certain Elmina people have been guilty of supplying provisions, &c., to the Ashantees.

These matters have taken such a length of time, through the difficulties of obtaining evidence, and are involved in so much difficulty generally, that I have found it quite impossible to proceed with them without the assistance of a Court of Officers, such as I have appointed, my own time being wholly required for other important duties.

I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch and inclosure, wherein, in answer to my letter of the 20th instant, you determine that the time has not arrived for the withdrawal of martial law from any part of Elmina.

I inclose copies of merchants' agreement concerning the sale of provisions, &c., and schedule limitations of the same.

(Signed) F. W. FESTING, *Lieut.-Col., R.M.A.*
Commanding the Troops, West Coast of Africa.

His Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 81.

Agreement.

WE, the Undersigned merchants and traders of Elmina, being fully alive to the evils arising and likely to arise from certain practices now going on amongst our people, in order to secure our mutual protection, and also for the purpose of preventing any combination or collusion with our natural enemies, the Ashantees, have agreed as follows:—

No. 1. First that no one be allowed to trade with any person, presumably for the purpose of carrying trade to the Ashantees, in either of the following articles, to wit, leaf tobacco, rum, and gin; and that the trade in salt and fish, dried as well as fresh, be restricted as far as possible.

No. 2. That we and all of us Undersigned, each for himself severally and collectively, hereby agree and determine, that any trader being convicted of selling rum, leaf, or other tobacco, and gin, to any person or persons who can be proved to have had, or having been in trading connections with the Ashantees, shall be fined in the sum of fifty ounces gold dust for each offence, to be imprisoned in the fort until paid.

No. 3. That we, the Undersigned, each for himself severally and collectively, hereby undertake on penalty, and for future, of fifty ounces gold dust, not to sell any rum, tobacco, and gin, to any single person in larger quantities than those specified in the schedule annexed; nor to dispose of any goods whatever when there exists a doubt as to the destination and purpose of these goods; and in fact to do all in our power to cut off all communication whatever with the common enemy, in selling or barter or exchange of any kind of goods or merchandize whatsoever.

No. 4. That it is the bounden duty of every loyal subject to do all that in his power lay to render the sojourn of the Ashantees as irksome to themselves as possible; that tobacco, spirits, and salt are necessaries for people situated as the Ashantee enemy now are, and that their restriction is a strong deprivation to the Ashantees.

No. 5. That we, Undersigned, do request the Civil Commandant, and the officer commanding the troops, that he will be pleased, in case of need, on our application, to lend assistance to enforce this agreement voluntarily entered into by ourselves on any member who may prove delinquent or refractory.

Fifteen in number, signed 30th June.

Witness our hands dated 30th June, 1873.

Further signed this 4th July, 1873, by the—

(Signed) CHARLOTTE BARTELS.
(And 35 others.)

Inclosure 3 in No. 81.

SCHEDULE of Limitations for Sales of Merchandize as under, until further notice.

	£	s.	d.
1. Gunpowder, flints, lead bars, pig lead, brass and copper rods, guns, and all kinds of warlike instruments, and ammunition in any shape, being forbidden by Proclamation.			
2. Leaf tobacco, to any single person for his own use	0	4	6
3. Rum, to any single person, and for his own use (except rum taken out of bond by any merchant)	0	4	6
4. Gin, in cases, to any single person, and for his own use (except gin taken out of bond, or landed from any floating craft by any merchant) one large case, or two small ones .. .. large	1	7	0
Ditto .. .. small	0	12	6
5. Pipes, in boxes of 2½ gross each (except such as may be landed by any merchant from any floating craft, or taken out of bond), to any single person, one box of 2½ gross.			
6. No trade whatever with any person suspected of dealing with the Ashantees, or having been convicted of dealing with common enemy.			

Inclosure 4 in No. 81.

Sir, *The Castle, Cape Coast, July* 26, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Report of the 24th instant, forwarding the two last weekly returns of punishments inflicted by the Provost Marshal in the proclaimed district, and to express my satisfaction at the absence of any unnecessary severity which they show.

I have also received a copy of the voluntary agreement entered into by the traders of Elmina concerning the sale of provisions, &c., to the enemy, with schedule of limitations of the same, which makes it difficult to understand how it is the enemy still continues to receive supplies from Elmina.

I wait the Report of the Court of Inquiry, which you have held with reference to the murder of eight Cape Coast people by the Ampaynees. This case has certainly been a considerable time under investigation, and I am by no means clear that, had you observed my instructions, it would have been more consistent with the demand for compensation which was justly made, than holding a protracted inquiry with disaffected Elmina villagers, who are stated to be still furnishing the Ashantees with food.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator-in-chief.

Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, R.M.A.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 82.

The Administrator-in-chief to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received September 1.)

My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, July* 26, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, returns of punishments inflicted under martial law to this date, which have been forwarded to me by Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, commanding troops.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 82.

WEEKLY Return of Persons detected by the Provost Marshal, for the Week ended July 12, 1873.

[Nil.]

(Signed) H. T. O'REILLY, *Provost Marshal.*

St. George d'Elmina, July 15, 1873.

Inclosure 2 in No. 82.

WEEKLY Return of Persons detected by the Provost-Marshal of Elmina for the Week ended 19th July, 1873.

Date.	Names of Persons.	Nature of the Crime.	Punishment Awarded.	Remarks.
July 15	A. T. Casarl, prisoner	For violently assaulting a fellow prisoner and insubordination	Eighteen lashes with the cat-o'-nine tails.	

(Signed) H. T. O'REILLY, *Provost Marshal.*

Elmina Castle, July 19, 1873.

Inclosure 3 in No. 82.

WEEKLY Return of Persons detected by the Provost-Marshal, Elmina.

Date.	Names of Persons.	Nature of Crime.	Punishment Awarded.	Remarks.
July 24, 1873 ..	Bart Ulzen and Eccooa Edward	For riot and assault in open street	Fined 2 dollars each; equal to 4 dollars, 18*s.* sterling.	

(Signed) H. T. O'REILLY, *Provost Marshal.*

Elmina, July 26, 1873.

No. 83.

The Administrator-in-chief to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received September 1.)

My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, July* 28, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to transmit for your Lordship's approval, authenticated, copies of a Bill No. 6, of 1873, entitled "An Ordinance to authorize the Administrator-in-chief to raise, by way of Loan, a sum of money not exceeding 25,000*l.*," together with Law Officer's opinion on the same.

This Ordinance was introduced by me in obedience to your Lordship's instructions by despatch of the 9th June ultimo,* and has been drawn upon nearly similar conditions as the Lagos Loan Bill which Her Majesty was graciously pleased to allow. I trust, therefore, it will have your Lordship's approval.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 83.

Sir, *Court House, Cape Coast, July* 28, 1873.

I BEG respectfully to submit to your Excellency that, in my opinion, the Ordinance for raising a loan of 25,000*l.*, and that for the better regulation of the armed police force, may receive the Royal Assent.

I have, &c.

His Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B., Administrator-in-chief. (Signed) JAMES MARSHALL.

* No. 66 of Command Paper No. 1 of March 1874.

Inclosure 2 in No. 83.

GOLD COAST.—No. 6, 1873.

Title. *An Ordinance to authorize the Administrator-in-chief to raise by way of Loan a sum of Money not exceeding Twenty-five thousand pounds.*

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to borrow a sum of money to defray liabilities contracted for the Public Service of the Settlements of the Gold Coast, and otherwise for the benefit of the said Settlements; Be it therefore enacted by the Administrator-in-chief, and the Legislative Council of the Settlements on the Gold Coast, as follows:—

Enactment.

Definition of term Administrator. I. In this Ordinance the term Administrator-in-chief shall include the Administrator or Officer for the time being administering the Government of the Gold Coast.

Administrator empowered to raise loan not exceeding £25,000. II. It shall be lawful for the Administrator-in-chief to raise, by way of loan, either in England or elsewhere, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole twenty-five thousand pounds sterling, for the purpose aforesaid.

Interest not to exceed 8 per cent. III. The said money shall be raised by the issue of debentures, bearing interest at the rate, not exceeding eight per centum per annum, payable half-yearly.

Form of debentures. IV. The said debentures shall be drawn for sums of not less than one hundred pounds each, with interest, coupon attached, and shall be signed on behalf of the Administrator by the Crown Agents for the Colonies in London for the time being, as agents for the loan, and shall be made redeemable at par at the expiration of such periods as the Administrator-in-chief shall deem expedient to be named in such debentures, provided the terms in no case shall be more than twenty-five years from the issue thereof.

Negotiation of debentures. V. It shall be lawful for the Administrator-in-chief to authorize all or any of the said debentures to be registered, contracted for, or sold by the aforesaid agents for the loan, at such times and in such manner as the Administrator-in-chief may direct.

Payment to actual holder or bearer of debenture or coupon to be due payment. VI. It shall not be necessary for the said agents, or any other person acting for, or on behalf of the Administrator-in-chief, to notice, or regard, or inquire into any trust to which any of the said debentures or coupons may be subject, or in anywise question the rights or authority of the actual holder or bearer of any of the said debentures or coupons; but payment of the sum due on every such debenture or coupon to the actual holder or bearer thereof, or his lawful agent, shall be deemed in all cases due payment thereof, unless otherwise specially agreed in writing, by and under the hand of the said agents, or any person acting as aforesaid for the time being, intrusted with the said payment.

Debentures and coupons transferable by delivery. Principal and interest to be payable in London. VII. Each of the said debentures, and all right to, and in respect of the principal money secured thereby, and each coupon and all right to the interest payable in respect thereof, shall be transferable by delivery; and the principal monies received by such debenture, and the interest payable in respect of such coupon, shall be payable in London at the offices of the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

Appropriation of sums out of general revenue for redemption of debentures and payment of interest. VIII. The Administrator shall appropriate out of the general revenue of the Settlement half-yearly, commencing with the 1st day of October, 1873, or such other date as may be approved or directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a sum not exceeding Two thousand pounds sterling per annum, for the purpose of redeeming some of the said debentures; and also such further sum as shall be necessary for the payment of interest at the rate aforesaid, on the said debentures, or such of them as shall from time to time remain unredeemed.

Amount raised and interest thereon to be first charged upon the general revenues of the Colony. IX. Every sum of money borrowed or raised under, or by virtue of this Ordinance, together with such interest as may from time to time accrue thereon, shall be, and the same is hereby charged upon the general revenues and assets of the Settlement, preferably to any other charges whatever thereupon.

Imposition of taxes to meet deficit, if any. X. In case there shall be any deficit in the general revenue of the Settlements to meet the aforesaid payments, such deficits shall be provided for by the imposition of such taxes or duties as the Administrator-in-chief shall deem proper,

Short title. XI. This Ordinance may be cited as the "Loan Ordinance 1873."

Passed in the Legislative Council this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three

(Signed) JACOB WM. LEWIS,
Acting Clerk of Council.

I assent,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Administrator-in-chief.*
Cape Coast Castle, July 26, 1873.

No. 84.

The Administrator-in-chief to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received September 1.)

My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, July 28, 1873.*

I VERY respectfully submit, for your Lordship's approval, authenticated copies of a Bill, No. 7 of 1873, entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the better regulation and discipline of the armed police force in the Settlements on the Gold Coast," together with the Law Officer's opinion on the same.

2. I felt the necessity of introducing this Ordinance, my Lord, as the Houssa Police Force, from their recent active service, occasionally showed symptoms of demoralization, which with them requires an exact discipline. Moreover, I found there was no rule or law under which serious offences committed by these men could be punished without resorting to the Police Court, which in the eyes of these "dashing irregulars," as Colonel Festing has termed them, is regarded as humiliating, and they infinitely prefer taking any punishment awarded by their immediate commanding officer, no matter how severe. Mr. Goldsworthy tells me also, that this was the manner in which they were dealt with at Lagos, but inasmuch as I have in view the absolute necessity there is for having one scale of punishments and discipline for the entire armed police force, consisting equally of Houssas and Fantees, I thought it expedient to pass this Ordinance, that upon the new organization of the corps it may be distinctly understood by those who will be recruited the discipline to which they must submit, and your Lordship will perceive that the severer punishments are all made subject to the approval of the Administrator, without which they cannot be inflicted.

3. As this Force is eventually intended to take the place of the regular troops, I thought it desirable to add the 3rd section, and, indeed, acting as they are now with the regular Forces, it is sometimes, but not often, necessary to enforce obedience of orders and good conduct in camp and on the line of march. I therefore hope that your Lordship may be pleased to approve of this Ordinance.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 84.

Mr. Marshall to Colonel Harley, July 28, 1873

[See Inclosure 1 in No. 83.]

Inclosure 2 in No. 84.

GOLD COAST.—No. 7, 1873.

An Ordinance to provide for the better Regulation and Discipline of the Armed Police Force in the Settlements on the Gold Coast. Title.

WHEREAS it has been deemed expedient to make better provision for the government and discipline of the Armed Police Force: Preamble.

Be it enacted by the Administrator-in-chief and the Legislative Council of the Settlements on the Gold Coast as follows:— Enactment.

I. The Administrator-in-chief or officer administering the Government may, from time to time, frame such orders and regulations as he may deem expedient relative to the general government of the Armed Police Force; the place of their residence; the classification, rank, and particular service of the several members thereof; their distribution and inspection; the description of arms, accoutrements and other necessaries to be furnished to them for the performance of their duties; and may also frame all such other orders and regulations relative to the said Armed Police Force as such Administrator for the time being shall, from time to time, deem expedient. Administrator to fram orders and regulation

II. In the event of any disobedience, insobriety, or other breach of discipline on Power of punishment

the part of any non-commissioned officer or constable belonging to such Armed Police Force, the Inspector-General, Inspectors, Civil Commandants within their districts, or any other officers lawfully acting in any of the aforementioned capacities, shall have the power to punish the same with any of the following punishments :—

Fine not exceeding ten days' pay.
Solitary confinement in cells on bread and water, not exceeding fourteen days.
Fourteen days' punishment drill.
Reduction to a lower class, subject to approval of Administrator.
Dismissal, subject to approval of Administrator.
Twenty-eight days' imprisonment, with hard labour in the Common Gaol, with corporeal punishment in aggravated cases, not to exceed thirty-six lashes, subject to approval of Administrator.

Mutiny Act to be in force when on active service.

III. When the Armed Police Force are called out on active service in the field against an enemy, the provisions of the Mutiny Act and Articles of War shall be in force.

Short title.

IV. This Ordinance may be cited as the "Armed Police Ordinance 1873."

Passed in the Legislative Council this 25th day of July in the year of our Lord 1873.

(Signed) JACOB WM. LEWIS,
Acting Clerk of Council.

I assent,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Administrator-in chief.*
Cape Coast Castle, July 26, 1873.

No. 85.

The Administrator-in-chief to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received September* 1.)

(Extract.)
My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, July* 29, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to submit, for your Lordship's information, the accompanying correspondence.

I have deemed it best, my Lord, under the circumstances, which are to be deplored as being the first outrage which has been committed against any officer of this Government since the invasion took place, to recall Captain Stevens to head-quarters, where I can find employment for him in the Police, in which I have no doubt his services will be useful.

I have sent Captain Helden to take his place.

* * * * *

I have called for a report of the cause which led to the seizure of the interpreter, and the stripping and plundering of the policeman (whom they seem not to have kept) of his arms and ammunition by the people of Tacorady, which has not been sent to me, and which I will transmit to your Lordship without delay on receiving it.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 85.

(Extract.)
Sir, *Fort Orange, Secondee, July* 19, 1873.

SINCE my letter of yesterday I have the honour to report, for the further information of his Excellency the Governor, that Ashantees are passing to and fro from Ampanee and Pawasie night and day early, from the first place with Ashantee whom they leave behind, and from the latter with food in return. This statement is supported by Corporal Francis, who conveys that despatch, as well as by Mr. Walters, the interpreter, who was told by the prisoners (now in custody) that they had determined to seize the escort conveying treasure to Dixcove, but refrained at the last

moment. They have threatened to sieze Quacoe Auder, and send him to the Ashantees outside Elmina.

* * * * *

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. STEVENS, *Captain, half pay, 2nd Foot, Civil Commandant, Secondee.*

The Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 85.

(Extract.)

Sir, *Fort Orange, Secondee, July* 25, 1873.

IN succession to my letter of the 21st instant, addressed to Colonel Festing, commanding troops at Elmina, of which the following is a copy :—

"Mr. Walters, the Interpreter, is in the hands of the King of Tacorady, the armed escort running away from about twenty armed Tacorodians, almost in sight of the fort. The Dutch party are sending sword-bearers to the King to ascertain the state of affairs, and to demand the release of Mr. Walters, who, it appears, when seized, would not allow his men to fire. I have only seventeen men in the fort, and one man disarmed by the Ashantees, or their allies, who are now in the neighbourhood. I have, therefore, ordered the gate to be closed, and the men to remain under arms, expecting an attack to-night."

I have the honour further to report, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that after repeated palavers with the Chiefs of Secondee, and negotiations with the King of Tacorady and his Chiefs, I have failed to obtain the release of my Interpreter, Mr. Walters, and who now demands ten ounces of gold as a ransom, unheedful of the flagrant injustice they have committed in seizing and detaining a British subject, as well as the stripping of one his escort, and plunder of a rifle and ammunition.

* * * * *

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. STEVENS, *Captain, half-pay, 2nd Foot, Civil Commandant.*

The Colonial Secretary,
Cape Coast Castle.

Inclosure 3 in No. 85.

Sir, *Elmina Castle, July* 26, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that I have conferred with Colonel Festing relative to the detention of Mr. Walters (Interpreter) at Amakay, and we have come to the conclusion that at present any attempt to recover him by force would be futile, and most likely endanger his life. We are also of opinion that negotiation will effect the desired object. In the meantime, I would suggest to your Excellency that, with a firm yet conciliatory Commandant, the peace of Secondee would be restored, and the Dutch natives return to it. The last action of Captain Stevens, which Commander Stubbs informs me of, viz., occupying the Dutch houses with the English natives will, I fear, not tend to a settlement, or return quiet to the town. At present, the firing of guns and open manifestations of alarm will only cause distrust on the part of the inhabitants.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. E. COMMERELL.

His Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B.
&c. &c. &c

Inclosure 4 in No. 85.

Sir, *The Castle, Cape Coast, July* 27, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your communication, dated Elmina Castle, yesterday, and to thank you for the information it conveys.

I may, however, acquaint you that some hours previous to its receipt, I had already nominated an officer (Captain Helden) possessing an experience of some years

in Africa, to relieve Captain Stevens in the office of Civil Commandant, which he will proceed to do on Tuesday next.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel*,
Administrator-in-chief.

Commodore Commerell, V.C., C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 86.

The Administrator-in-chief to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received September 1.)

(Extract.)

My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, August* 2, 1873.

ADVERTING to my despatch of the 29th ultimo,* wherein I reported having sent Captain Helden to relieve Captain Stevens as Civil Commandant at Secondee, in consequence of the injudicious conduct of the latter, I have now the honour to submit, for your Lordship's information, a copy of the instructions which I gave Captain Helden on proceeding to Secondee, and also his report, by which your Lordship will perceive the satisfactory result, within a comparatively few hours, of his observing them.

2. They may shortly be summed up thus—

The release of the Interpreter, although not altogether, it would appear, by our efforts.

3. The return of the Dutch inhabitants to the town, and their having their houses returned to them, which the English party had begun to occupy, and I am not without hope that Captain Helden will soon bring about a better understanding with the King of Tacorady.

4. Captain Helden has not considered it necessary to retain the men of the 2nd West India Regiment at Secondee, and they have been sent back to Elmina.

5. I am glad to be able to inform your Lordship that the Civil Commandant at Axim reports that the three policemen who had been seized at Appolonia had been given up to Lieutenant Commander Day, of the "Merlin," and that officer had dislodged the Ashantees from Ingallipoly by firing a few shells amongst them, which drove them out, and he described them, in an interview with me this day, "as running along the beach as thick as bees."

6. I propose appointing Captain Stevens, Paymaster and Quartermaster of the "armed police force," for which he will be well adapted, having, as I understand, acted as Paymaster in his late regiment.

* * * * *

I trust this arrangement will have your Lordship's approval, as I consider it is necessary to have an officer specially for these duties, to assist in organizing the new corps.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 86.

Instruction for Captain Helden.

ON arrival at Secondee you will ascertain from Captain Stevens whether Mr. Walters, the Interpreter, has been given up, and if not you will at once send to the King of Tacorady and demand his release, as well as the arms of the policeman who was robbed.

You will use every possible means by negotiation and friendly overture to effect this, and should your efforts be unavailing, you will apply for instructions on the return of the "Sherbro." You will use your utmost endeavours to allay the hostile feeling which the Dutch natives have shown, and you will assure them of protection if they return. You will not allow any of the Dutch houses or property to be in any way molested by the English party, and should it be attempted you will at once put it down. You will furnish a full report as to the causes which led to the Interpreter being seized and the policeman stripped and robbed of his arms. You will send for

* No. 85.

the King of Tacorady, giving him an assurance that he will not be detained by you, and convey to him that the wish of Her Majesty's Government is for peace, and that if he desires to remain on friendly terms with the Government he must not resort to acts of violence by seizing people and plundering British subjects, and that Mr. Walters, the Interpreter, must be given up, and the arms, ammunition, and clothing returned which were taken from the policeman.

If the King has any complaint to make you will hear it patiently and report its substance. It may be desirable that you should proceed to Tacorady in the yacht; if so, you can do so, and her Commander will be instructed to take you back to Secondee.

His Excellency the Administrator-in-chief desires me to add that he relies upon your discretion in managing the affairs of the Secondee and Chamah district with prudence and in a conciliatory spirit, taking care, without creating unnecessary alarm, to keep his Excellency accurately informed of every circumstance with which he should be made acquainted.

(Signed) ROGER TUCKFIELD GOLDSWORTHY,
Colonial Secretary.

Inclosure 2 in No. 86.

Sir, *Orange Fort, Secondee, July* 31, 1873.

FINDING on my arrival that Mr. Walters, the interpreter, was still a prisoner, I tried through the intervention of Quassie Ander to have a message sent to the King of Tacorady in compliance with the instructions received from his Excellency the Administrator-in-chief.

On the following morning the head captain of the King of Chumah, Quassie Accoru, came into the fort, and said that he brought the respects of the King to me. I replied suitably, and once asked him if he would deliver my message to the King of Tacorady, and effect the release of the interpreter. He at once expressed his readiness, *i.e.*, in conjunction with the Dutch, whom he hoped to be able to influence to act in unison with him, and at my request at once started upon his mission.

Shortly after he had left, a rumour reached me that the interpreter was in the bush within about two miles of the fort, and on further inquiry it turned out that his sister had been and brought him provisions. I questioned her, and had little difficulty in guessing that the severe flogging and gross ill-treatment were, to a great extent, untrue.

I sent a message to the Dutch Chiefs, requesting their presence through the King of Chumah's head captain, and I am happy in being able to inform his Excellency that about 2 o'clock P.M., the whole of the Dutch Chiefs and English (also sent for by me), were assembled within the fort, accompanied by Walters, the interpreter.

I told the Chiefs of both parties that I was glad to see them, and after some preliminaries I caused the Dutch head Chief, Coffee Djaisah, to be sworn, and then questioned him with reference to the detention of Mr. Walters, their deserting the town, and going into the "bush." He denied having anything to do with the detention of the interpreter, and that as the Commandant had threatened him, he and his people had left, and were afraid to come back. I replied to this latter remark, and then told him that it was the express wish of his Excellency that they should come back; that the English, who had taken possession of their houses, should at once receive orders to vacate them, and that equal justice would be administered by me to all alike, English and Dutch, and that I wished to see a resumption of trade, and also that the Chief would order his people to return at once.

He replied that having "seen me and heard my words," he would bring his people back from the bush to-morrow.

I then asked why the King had not come, to which he replied that he did not know; he also added that the interpreter had fined a man 11 dollars, seized two guns, three canoes, and some women's clothes.

On inquiry I ascertained that one of the canoes was seized on the beach here, that the canoe belonged to an Elmina man, who was bringing supplies to the Ashantees, and the other two were seized at Powassie, and one had since been returned. As regards the cloth I consider there was no truth in the assertion, but I am sorry to say, in respect to the money, that when he entered the village of Tacorady he made one of the Chiefs give him 6 dollars "as a bail," that he should return and bring the King to him. This sum, as likewise some private funds was taken from him when made a prisoner later on. As regards the gun, he believes one of the Hammock men

gave him the gun and he handed it to the policeman near him. The gun is an old flint lock, and is here.

The interpreter was certainly sent to the village of Tacorady by the orders of Captain Stevens to seize on certain sheep, reported by Quassie Andor as having been purchased for the use of the Ashantees. Unfortunately he took upon himself in the first instance to levy a "bail," as he terms it; and finally, instead of leaving the village with the utmost dispatch, having achieved his object, he not only slept there that night but remained there to breakfast the following morning, contrary to the advice of his police escort, who saw the risk he was incurring.

The result was that he was seized on his return when about two miles from Tacorady, his escort hustled, and one man deprived of his arms, clothes, and ammunition.

After much firmness on my part the Dutch Chief at last consented to send the the following day a message from me to the King of Tacorady, besides using his own influence in bringing him here. I further sent him a written assurance at regarded his personal safety, and an expressed wish that the rifle, &c., should be as once returned, and that if he had any complaint I would patiently listen to it.

I am decidedly of opinion that the King of Tacorady is disloyal, indeed, he plainly told the interpreter that he was for the Ashantees, and that as the gun belonged to the Government that he would keep it.

However well intentioned the Dutch chiefs and Goffee Djaisah was active in the matter, I find that the release of the interpreter was effected greatly through a payment made by his people.

I walked all through the Dutch and English portions of the town yesterday evening, and saw personally that the English portion of the community were carrying out my orders and vacating the Dutch houses.

I hope that I may shortly be able to report to you, for his Excellency's information, that the King of Tacorady has come, agreeable to my message, and that the rifle, &c., has not only been returned, but that a full explanation of his conduct will be forthcoming in this decidedly disloyal transaction.

(Signed) W. A. T. HELDEN,
Captain and Civil Commandant.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 87.

The Administrator-in-chief to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received September* 1.)

My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, August* 2, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, further reports which I have received up to this date, from the Civil Commandants of the western district showing the state of affairs up to the 30th ultimo, which have been communicated to Colonel Festing and the Commodore.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 87.

Sir, *Axim, July* 26, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report, for his Excellency's information, that the two policemen which I sent to Baynin, and the one there stationed, together with the anding-waiter who was also stationed at Baynin, have returned to Axim, having been delivered up by King Amakey to the Commander of the "Merlin."

From the statements made by the police in question, it appears that they were set upon by a crowd of Ashantees and Baynins, beaten with sticks, their uniform torn off them, and their side-arms taken; that their lives were threatened; and that were it not for King Amakey's intercession, they would have suffered greater injury than they did; that they were put in "log," carried two hours' journey into the bush, and then kept in log for several days; and that it was only when the man-of-war appeared off Baynin that they were brought in from the bush, released from log, and permitted to depart by embarking on board the "Merlin;" that King Amakay ordered their side-

arms and clothing to be returned to then, but that one sword, one belt, one pair of trousers, and one entire suit of uniform could not be found by King Amakay.

I herewith inclose a copy of a communication from King Amakay, which was forwarded to me by the Commander of the "Merlin."

With reference to King Blay, I have the honour to report that I have have had no intelligence from him for two days; but that when last I heard, he was in the same position as when I left him on 21st instant, and which position I strongly advised him not to abandon, either by way of advance or retreat, as it has great natural defensive advantages, which have lately been much improved by the clearing of bush, and erection of stockades.

I have to report that the Commander of the "Merlin" anchored off Jugatipolly and bombarded the town, with the effect of making the Ashantees fly out of it.

I beg very respectfully to express the opinion that the fort at Axim is not in any danger, and that, indeed it can never be in danger from an Ashantee attack, as if such were made on it (which is a thing extremely improbable) it could be easily held by forty men. If the purport of my despatch of 19th instant to his Excellency led to an opposite conclusion, it must have been from an error in mode of expression, as it certainly was not from intention. I requested his Excellency to send me Houssas, as they would be useful for bush fighting, which West Indian soldiers would not be at this rainy season of the year.

(Signed) V. SKIPTON GOULDSBURY,
Civil Commandant, Axim.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 87.

Sir, *Elmina, July* 28, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, for the information of his Excellency the Administrator-in-chief, that, from information I received last night, I am of opinion there are no Ashantees at Atoonbadi, as was reported on Saturday, and which I did not believe at the time, as had such been the case a panic would have been caused in this town. I sent a private messenger to Atoonbadi through Assama yesterday morning to buy eggs and fowl. The messenger met a few Ashantees at both places quite unarmed, and who were not fighting men but slaves. They were buying up all they could get, so much so that my messenger could only get one fowl in the two villages.

All food is brought to Amoupou, close to Jouquah. The Ashantees in that camp are said to be 6,000 strong, and I should think from all accounts they do number about that.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. T. O'REILLY,
Acting Civil Commandant, Elmina.

The Hon. R. T. Goldsworthy,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 3 in No. 87.

Sir, *Adjuah, July* 25, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that this place is now unsafety. People at Adjuah are also in one mind with Tacorady and Ashantee people, therefore soon as they hear that the English Government will come and make war with Tacorady people then they all will join together against Government, and will also take us as captives. Even now it is three days since the post arrived here, and I could't get away for him. No canoemen to be gotten, all the people here are arming against Government, because, they say, when Ashantees arrived here from the Windward Coast they can't leave their home from bushes to sea shore under Government protection and remain starving; so it was not Mr. Smith's boatmen that took the post down to Tacorady it might remain for some time. People at Tacorady have killed one Fantee man because they say he is that brings report to the Commandant.

Although the people of Tacorady say they will deliver Mr. Walters when they receive what they ask, yet it is not true. They determined not to give him to the Government, and want to fight; they are on guard, saying they have no good house so that will be bombarded. therefore they don't care what will be happened.

Therefore I beg you most respectfully to report the circumstance to his Excellency the Governor, so that we may be removed from this place a while under protection; even the natives of this place who get good mind advise me to escape, for soon as the people hear that the Ashantee troops that are at Windward coming close it will be no way for us to escape. Then people will become excited; all the people from Axim to Secondee will not fight with Ashantees at all. I sent my landing waiter with letter to the Commandant at Secondee to inquire if we must come to his place, he kept the landing-waiter there and has not answered my letter yet.

I have, &c.

(Signed) P. A. V. WELSING,

Sub-Collector of Customs.

The Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 4 in No. 87.

Sir, *Axim, July* 30, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report, for his Excellency's information, that, according to the latest accounts from King Blay, which intelligence I received this day, fighting is still going on between him and the Ashantees, and that the latter have taken another of his (King Blay's) bush villages.

With regard to the town of Axim, I have to report that everything is quiet; but I have been again informed that threatening messages have been sent from the Axim bush people to the inhabitants of the town of Axim.

In conclusion, I beg to say that King Blay has several times begged for aid, and that he states that he is unable, single-handed, to resist the forces which are attacking him.

I have, &c.

(Signed) V. SKIPTON GOULDSBURY,

Civil Commandant, Axim.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 88.

The Administrator-in-chief to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received September 1.)

My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, August* 7, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, copy of a communication which I have received from the Commodore, with reference to inquiries which I requested might be made at Quittah, by the Commander of Her Majesty's ship "Seagull," which was proceeding there *en route* to Lagos, into the case of Mr. Ledlum, to which I drew your Lordship's attention in my despatch of 14th ultimo.*

2. I am glad to find that this Report places matters upon a much more satisfactory footing than I had supposed they were from the last reports that had been received, and which, it would appear, Mr. Ledlum had brought upon himself by his own misconduct.

3. The powder reported in the "Harbour Grace," and consigned to Mr. Williams, is doubtless intended to find its way to the Volta, and thence to Aquamoo and Ashantee.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY.

Inclosure in No. 88.

Sir, "*Rattlesnake*," *at Cape Coast Castle, August* 5, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Excellency that the homeward steamer "Roquelle" has brought me a report from Commander Stubbs, of Her Majesty's ship "Seagull," in reference to the case of Mr. Ledlum at Accra, and that officer reports as follows:—

I communicated with the Civil Commandant at Accra, and found everything

* No. 52.

quiet.* I saw Mr. Ledlum, who stated his case to me in the presence of the Commandant.

On the 3rd August I anchored off Quittah, and I ascertained from Mr. Blavo, Mr. Williams, Mr. Renner, and Chief Amakassi, Head Chief of Quittah, that Mr. Dawson, of Cape Coast Castle (now of Jellah Coffee) was the instigator of the charge against Mr. Ledlum, for having written to the "African Times" concerning the Chief at Quittah selling munitions of war to the Ashantees, and which he endeavoured to prove the Chiefs, upon which Mr. Ledlum was placed in a log, but, through the interference of Mr. Williams, was released on the third day, as the Chiefs considered then there was not sufficient proof of his having written the letter. Mr. Ledlum was then warned to leave the country, as he was considered a most undesirable man to remain in it, he having bred ill-feeling between the Chiefs and the English Government. He is also heavily in debt at Quittah, which was not allowed to detain him in any way from leaving the country as soon as possible. When the "Coquette" left, the Chiefs told Mr. Ledlum that it was through Mr. Dawson he was placed in irons. They did not inflict any fine on Mr. Ledlum, and denied having fined him 1,000 dollars, afterwards reducing it to a puncheon of rum, as he has stated; but Mr. Ledlum borrowed a puncheon of rum from Mr. Williams for general distribution on leaving, to be returned from Sierra Leone.

Mr. Ledlum acknowledged to the Chiefs he had written to his Excellency the Governor-in-chief concerning the treatment he had received, and for which they were fined 30*l*. The fine has been paid into the hands of Mr. Rockman, a Dutch merchant at Quittah, to be forwarded to Cape Coast Castle, and as Mr. Blavo, the Resident, is going there shortly he will probably take it. I was also informed that the letter Mr. Ledlum was accused of writing to the "African Times", was dated Quittah, 29th December, 1872. Should that report be correct, Mr. Ledlum was in gaol at Accra for debt at that time.

Commander Stubbs also reported that the English schooner "Harbour Grace," F. Waymouth, master, arrived from Liverpool on the 2nd August, forty-three days out, with a general cargo consigned to G. B. Williams, and amongst the cargo there are 1,020 kegs of powder of 20 lbs. each, and 600 kegs of 10 lbs. each, to be landed at Adaffi, which is beyond British jurisdiction.

I would point out to your Excellency that Mr. Ledlum appears so distasteful to the Chiefs, they would rather lose the money he owes them than retain him in their country.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. E. COMMERELL, *Commodore.*

His Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 89.

The Administrator-in-chief to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received September* 1.)

My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, August* 8, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to transmit for your Lordship's information the copy of a report received from the Civil Commandant at Dixcove, after the departure of the mail, by which it would appear that the Ashantees are moving westward into Wassaw, as I ventured to think they would; should it prove so, it may perhaps, be regarded as an indication, though by no means a certain one, of their quitting the Protectorate.

2. As the Civil Commandant had evidently distributed the powder he had already received, I have sent an additional supply; also to Axim.

3. A report has arrived from Secondee of a somewhat threatening nature, but as Her Majesty's ship "Merlin" left here the previous evening for the Windward Coast, she will no doubt arrive there in time for any emergency.

4. Her Majesty's ship "Argus" has since been sent with orders to communicate with the Civil Commandant at Secondee, but I am in hopes that it will prove only another of the many alarms which we have recently had from there. Troops are however at hand should they be needed, as they can be drawn from either Elmina or Axim, where there are fifty men more than can be accommodated, or than it is reported are wanted.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 89.

Sir, *Dixcove Fort, August* 1, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that nearly 200 messengers have arrived from Eastern and Dixcove, Wassaw, to request permission to buy powder, and to receive a supply from the Government. These messengers brought me a letter from a Chief called Gagin. He says that the Ashantees are endeavouring to cross the Prah; and that, according to their instructions, all the Dixcove and part of the Eastern Wassaws have formed a camp to prevent any passage across the river. He also adds, that they have fought several times, and he has lost some men, but that the Wassaws are quite strong to keep the Ashantees back.

As I had no powder that I could give to the messengers, I allowed them to purchase a supply from the merchants of Dixcove: but as they are not able to buy much, I promised that I would write and request that some guns and ammunition might be sent them from Cape Coast. Their King, Enimil, is at Cape Coast, unable to return to them, as the roads are all blocked up. The Wassaws are most anxious for his return; and I would respectfully suggest that he might be sent up to Dixcove in the next man-of-war. The name of the nearest village to the Wassaw camp is Ayimabrini. I cannot ascertain with any certainty the number of the Wassaws in camp; the reported number of the Ashantees varies from 4,000 to 6,000.

Before giving permission to the Wassaws to purchase powder, I administered the oath of allegiance to them; this they took with great willingness.

I have had some difficulty in preventing a disturbance between the people of Dixcove and Bossuwa, which is only a mile distant; but as yet they, the Bossuwa people, profess themselves friendly to the English. Any dispute or fight between natives of the two villages I have at once severely punished, of course showing no partiality for the people of Dixcove; and have also warned the Chiefs of Dixcove, that if they recklessly provoked an attack from the Ashantees they must expect no help from the Government. I was obliged to take this step, as there was on my arrival (in June last) a very bad feeling between the two villages, and no Ahanta would dare come into Dixcove; but this is now completely altered, and the road by the beach in my district is safe as yet.

I have, &c.

(Signed) PERCIVAL HUGHES, *Commandant of Dixcove.*

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 89.

Sir, *Orange Fort, Secondee, August* 4, 1873.

I AM instructed by Captain Helden, the Civil Commandant, to inform you that the Ashantees fought with the Commendah people on last Friday, and they could not stand before the Ashantee army, and a few of them escaped from the battle-field and ran up to me for protection; and this morning four messengers came to me from the Wassaw Chief with a message to say that the Ashantees had crossed the River Prah and commenced to land their troops at Chama, and some at Tacoradee, the same village where my interpreter was caught.

They have already united and drank Fetish with the Ashantees to come and destroy the British Secondee.

So therefore you must not delay one moment of rest to have his Excellency to send more troops to come within a few days' time, as the Ashantees have entirely taken all the bush round the British Secondee.

I have, &c.

Signed) HENRY F. WALTERS, *Interpreter.*

No. 90.

The Administrator-in-chief to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received September* 1.)

(Extract.)

My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, August* 8, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Lordship's despatches of the 25th June, and 2nd and 11th ultimo, respectively,* inclosing copies of communications received from Messrs. Lintott, Spink, and Co., Messrs. Swanzy, and Mr. FitzGerald, complaining of the increased duties imposed by Ordinance No. 1 of 1873, and the mode of collection.

I have most carefully given my best attention to your Lordship's suggestions, as to whether certain cases should not be considered for some remission of those duties, and your Lordship will observe from the instructions which I have sent to the Civil Commandant at Accra, that I propose remitting the increased duties upon imports entered there on the 18th and 19th of April last; but inasmuch as it is manifest that the Ordinance imposing extra duties had become law, I am very respectfully of opinion that nothing more should be remitted unless it can be shown, as I have stated, in accordance with your Lordship's instructions, that the goods landed between the 18th and 22nd April inclusive, were ordered prior to the passing of the Ordinance.

* * * * * *

The quantity of rum and gin entered at Accra on the 20th, 21st, and 22nd April, after receiving the news of the passing of the Ordinance, was 48,414 gallons. Return herewith. The increased duty on which alone amounts to over 3,600*l.* This is a sum that I submit to your Lordship the revenue cannot at present afford to lose, and, with the tobacco and powder also landed upon the above dates, would amount to over 4,000*l.* Indeed, if it was sanctioned, it would completely defeat the object for which the Tariff Ordinance was passed; and inasmuch as that Ordinance has now been amended by abolishing the 10 per cent. *ad valorem* duties, I am very respectfully of opinion that the case of the Accra traders has been fairly and justly met by my instructions to the Civil Commandant, which I trust your Lordship will be pleased to approve.

It is true that the Civil Commandant had endorsed the notice, as Mr. Swanzy states, but he did so without any instructions whatever, and the Government is not in any way bound by his action; indeed, the Chief Magistrate and Assessor in his Judgment has ruled his doing so, to have no legal value.

I forward, for your Lordship's information, a copy of my instructions to the Collector of Customs, whom I thought it advisable should proceed to Accra to look into this matter, with his Report; also the Chief Magistrate's and Assessor's Judgment upon the cases which the Collector felt it necessary to take into Court, from a doubt having been openly stated of the legality of the Government to enforce payment; and I would especially draw your Lordship's attention to that part of the Judgment in which Mr. Marshall aminadverts upon the neglect of Colonel Foster, who was the Acting Collector of Customs at the time the Ordinance was passed, in not at once sending instructions on the subject to the Sub-Collectors at Accra and the outports of entry, which would have obviated all the trouble and misunderstanding which has since arisen; if, therefore, the revenue suffers, it will be over 4,000*l.*, on account of Colonel Foster's neglect and inattention to that which was his most obvious duty at Accra alone.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 90.

Sir, *Custom-House, Cape Coast, August* 7, 1873.

I AM instructed to inform you that the Administrator-in-chief has had under his consideration your letter informing him that the merchants, traders, and agents of Accra had waited upon you and represented that it would be a hardship upon them to have to pay the increased duties under the Tariff Ordinance No. 1 of 1873, between the 18th and 22nd April inclusive; that is, from the date of the Ordinance taking effect by law and the date of its promulgation at Accra, as well as a petition which has been submitted to Lord Kimberley on the subject from them and the kings, chiefs, Cabboceers, &c.

* Nos. 100 and 109 of Command Paper of March 1874.

The neglect of its immediate promulgation at Accra and elsewhere throughout the Protectorate by those whose duty it was to have had it done, in no way affects the the operation or force of the law, and although formal notice may not have been issued at Accra until the 23rd, it is perfectly clear that the steam-ship "Africa," which left Cape Coast on the 19th April and arrived at Accra on the 20th, took down information as to the passing of the Ordinance to the merchants, traders and agents there from their correspondents at Cape Coast; hence all goods landed by them on and after that date (the 20th) were so landed with a full cognizance of increased duties having been levied by law, the legality of which has since been tried in the Supreme Court, and decided in favour of the Government; there is, therefore, no longer any question of this nature pending.

His Excellency, however, having made full inquiry into the matter, is not willing that any hardship should be felt by any of the trading classes at Accra. Although the term is inapplicable, considering the prosperous state of the district, which has happily been free from the miseries attendant upon the Ashantee invasion that has swept over other parts of the Protectorate, completely destroying all trade and commerce for the time.

Again, it should be remembered for what purpose these increased duties were imposed. Simply to provide the means of meeting the extraordinary expenditure caused by the Ashantee invasion, and to supply the Government with means for resisting an aggression the burden of which has fallen on Cape Coast and the western district, but which, if not met and stemmed as it was, would have soon found its way into the eastern part of the Protectorate, which would then have also become the scene of war and desolation. All this the Accra district has been saved from by the great and unceasing efforts which the Government made here, and therefore his Excellency is of opinion that as Accra has not been called upon to furnish any contingent of its people to assist in repelling the invasion, that the least it can do from its prosperous condition is to contribute towards the defence of the country by the payment of duties which were only imposed as an absolute necessity to meet the largely increased expenditure caused by the war, and to supplement a falling Revenue; but, nevertheless, rather than it should be supposed that Colonel Harley desires that the duties should press heavily upon any class, his Excellency is willing to remit the increased duties upon all imports entered on the 18th and 19th April, and to give an extended indulgence of three months to the 30th September for payment of dues on goods entered after that date. This is the limit to which his Excellency can accede, unless it is shown upon affidavit by the merchants, traders, or agents themselves that the goods landed between the 18th and 22nd April inclusive had been indented for prior to the passing of the Tariff Ordinance No. 1 of 1873.

With this object and for the purpose of making this investigation, I have appointed a Committee, consisting of the Colonial Secretary, the Chief Magistrate, and the Civil Commandant, to inquire into the merits of each claim for relief, and to report upon the same.

I have also given the Colonial Secretary instructions to inquire into the state of your district, and to report to me fully upon its condition and requirements, for the information of Lord Kimberley.

You will read this letter to the merchants, traders, agents, and others affected by it, whom you had better assemble for the purpose; but you are not to give any copy of it, or allow one to be taken.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. T. GOLDSWORTHY,
Collector of Customs.

The Civil Commandant,
Accra.

Inclosure 2 in No. 90.

TOTAL quantity for Duty on Spirits, Tobacco, and Gunpowder imported at Accra, from the 18th to the 22nd April, 1873.

SPIRITS.

		Gallons.	Gallons.
April 18.	Rum	..	230¼
„ 20.	Gin	2,089 646	
			2,733
„ 21.	Rum	2,490½ 1,572¾ 560¼ 5,526 2,262¾ 11,104 11,641½ 1,120½ 323½ 897½ 6,043¼ 424 253 897	
			45,116½
„ 22.	Ditto	..	562¼
	Total	..	48,644
	Deduct, April 18th	..	230
	Total	..	48,414

TOBACCO.

		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
April 21		1,015 1,795 3,895		
			6,705	
„ 22		1,224 5,052 1,905		
			8,181	
				14,886

GUNPOWDER.

April 22	5,000 5,500		
			10,500

N.B.—From the 12th to the 17th April (six days) there were only landed 1,126½ gallons rum, and 1,590 lbs. tobacco.

Inclosure 3 in No. 90.

Sir, *The Castle, Cape Coast, July* 28, 1873.

AS there appears to be some misapprehension on the part of the merchants and traders at Accra as to their liability to pay the duties imposed by the Customs' Tariff Ordinance No. 1 of 1873, and as they have requested through the Civil Commandant, whose letter I inclose, that they may be exempt from payment of the increased duties on goods landed between the 18th and 22nd April, inclusive, I request you will proceed to-morrow in Her Majesty's ship "Seagull" to Accra, and on the spot inquire into the merits of the grounds upon which they base their application, and report to me without delay after full inquiry upon the subject, and hearing what the Civil Commandant has to say in the matter.

The Queen's Advocate's opinion is forwarded for your information. I inclose you also a petition addressed to Lord Kimberley from Accra, dated 12th May, 1873, and I request that the Petitioner's allegation "that the general interests of the Eastern district are neglected, will be inquired into, and you may inform them that their complaints on this subject will receive full consideration.

As the inclosures are in original as per schedule, you will be good enough to return them to this office.

I have, &c

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator-in-chief.

The Hon. R. T. Goldsworthy,

Inclosure 4 in No. 90.

Sir, *Accra, August* 2, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that I arrived at Accra the day following that on which I left Cape Coast, and immediately, in accordance with the instructions contained in your letter, took steps to ascertain the grounds on which the merchants refused to pay the duties incurred by them on rum, tobacco, &c., landed between the 18th and 22nd of April.

The following were the chief reasons assigned:—

1. The non-promulgation of the Ordinance No. 1 of 1873, at Accra till the 23rd April.

2. That former Ordinances have come into effect at Accra only from the date of promulgation there, which they (the merchants) considered a precedent by which they might fairly be guided.

3. That between the dates before mentioned large quantities of rum were sold by them as if the 1*s.* duty still remained in existence, whereas subsequently they have been called on to pay 2*s.* 6*d.*, thus sustaining a loss of 1*s.* 6*d.* per gallon.

4. It was urged that due diligence had not been used by the Collector of Customs to inform the Accra merchants and others of the change in the law.

5. That the Civil Commandant had himself stated that he was not aware of any intended alteration in the law.

Midday on the 31st ultimo a deputation from the merchants waited on me at the Civil Commandant's house (*vide* inclosure). I assured them that there was every desire on your Excellency's part to have justice done the merchants and traders; that I had come for the purpose of hearing and reporting the grounds of their complaints, but that they could not expect your Excellency to accord them a hearing, much less to make them any concession whilst they individually and collectively set the law at defiance by refusing to pay in accordance with the terms of the Ordinance.

That I was not prepared to take payment according to the old Tariff, but if they (the merchants) would pay on account, under protest, if they wished, I would give time for the payment in full of the outstanding balances, and that I was sure that your Excellency, seeing the spirit of resistance withdrawn, would favourably consider whatever they might urge, where it could be clearly shown that actual losses had been sustained. But, on the other hand, no concession could be expected from those who, having received private information of the passing of the Ordinance, bought of and landed large quantities of rum, tobacco, &c., as a mercantile speculation, and not realizing the large profits they anticipated, blame the Government for not promulgating the Ordinance, when by that very non-promulgation they had hoped to reap a good harvest.

Though but few denied the legality of the claim made on them, yet one and all spoke of the injustice. To those doubting the legality, I pointed out that the wording of the Ordinance being "from and after the passing," and no exception being made in favour of Accra or any other place, it was clear that legally the Act came into force at Accra simultaneously with its becoming Law at Cape Coast. As to its injustice, I observed that all laws, though enacted for the benefit of the many, undoubtedly operated to the disadvantage of a few. And that when this could be proved to be so, as regard the non-promulgation of this Ordinance at an earlier date at Accra, I would ask your Excellency's favourable consideration.

I drew their attention to the fact that whilst computing their so-called losses they did not put as a set-off the increase in value which ensued by the raising of the duties on the rum and tobacco they had on hand.

In fact, I adduced every argument I could to get the merchants to pay their duties without the unpleasant alternative I had to offer them of going to law; but I regret to say, to no purpose. I thought at one time I should have been successful, but Messrs. Aukrah, Lamptey, Fearon, and Robert Bruce, made a strenuous opposition, and said they were quite prepared to go to Court.

This final answer I received yesterday evening, so I have lost no time in communicating to your Excellency the result of my endeavours.

I have this morning, through the Civil Commandant, sent letters to Messrs. Crocker and Aukrah, demanding immediate payment of the balances due by them for the quarter ending 30th June, failing which, by 12 o'clock to-day, steps will be taken for the recovery of the same.

I trust the result will be payment of the money.

And now your Excellency will, I hope, excuse my suggestion that when once the dignity of the law has been upheld, and the Accra merchants and traders shown that they cannot coerce the Government, your Excellency will permit the Chief Magistrate and myself, in conjunction with the Civil Commandant, to form a Board to inquire into and lay before your Excellency such cases as we may deem should have your favourable consideration, as I feel assured it will do much to allay the feeling which, what is considered, the injustice of the claim made upon them, has engendered.

I hope your Excellency will kindly communicate with me by return of post, so that I may know what further steps to take.

To-morrow, in all probability, I shall hear the effect of my letter to Messrs. Crocker and Aukrah on the general body of merchants and traders. If there is anything important I shall immediately communicate with your Excellency.

I regret, in conclusion, to say that the balance in the chest here after payment of the July accounts is only 191*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, and little or no revenue coming in, and the monthly payments averaging 400*l.*; and it will be necessary, should matters not improve, to remit 300*l.* to 400*l.* here before the end of the month.

I shall enter into a general report of my inspection of the various Departments hereafter.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ROGER TUCKFIELD GOLDSWORTHY,
Collector of Customs.

His Excellency the Administrator-in-chief,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 5 in No. 90.

In the Court of Civil and Criminal Justice, Accra, Ussher Fort, August 4, 1873.
Her Majesty's Collector of Customs *v.* F. J. Crocker, of Accra.

IN this case, the one point on which I have to decide is, when did Ordinance No. 1 come into effect at Accra? There can be no dispute that it has become law at Cape Coast on April 18, when it received the Assent of the Governor. The question with regard to Accra is, whether it become law there on the same day?

Colonial Ordinances are on the same footing as Acts of Parliament, which become the law of the realm on and after the day on which the Royal Assent is given; and on that day an Act becomes the law of the whole Kingdom, whether known to be such or not.

It is a well-known and universal legal maxim, that ignorance of the law is no excuse for breaking it.

This, undoubtedly, may work hardly in individual cases; but if it were not so, any one might try to evade law by pleading ignorance.

Colonial Ordinances become the law of the Colony on the day of the Governor giving his Assent; and therefore it necessarily follows that Ordinance No. 1 became the law of the Gold Coast on April 18, when it received the Assent of the Administrator-in-chief, Colonel Harley.

Any exceptions of places from the action and effect of an Ordinance, whether for a time or for always, could only be legalized by forming a portion of the Ordinance. There is no such exception in Ordinance No. 1, and therefore it became law throughout the whole of the Gold Coast, and consequently at Accra on the same day as at Cape Coast; and the change of Tariff took effect at the same time, by force of the words in section 1, "From and after the passing of this Ordinance." Sitting here, I can give no opinion as to the wisdom of an Ordinance, or as to whether it presses hardly upon individuals. I have but to administer the law; and I feel sorry, that on my first visit here, I have to adjudicate on a question in a manner which it is very possible does involve hardship on individuals here, though at the same time there cannot be any

doubt that the steamer which arrived here on April 20, brought the news of the change of Tariff.

That steamer ought also to have brought the official communication to the Commandant; and here I feel called upon, in justice to all parties, to express my condemnation, in the severest terms, on an official communication of so important a change in the Tariff not having been sent to the Commandant by the earliest opportunity, certainly by the steam-ship "Africa," which left Cape Coast on the 19th. It is this I conceive, more than anything else, which has led to so much unpleasantness and possible hardship, and placed the Commandant of Accra in a false and painful position. I will make a point of communicating my opinion on this head to the Governor; for although the remissness or mistakes of officials cannot alter the law nor its working, it may afford good ground for leniency in carrying it out. But with that I have in this place nothing to do.

I wish to thank Mr. Bannerman for the manner in which he has conducted the defence in this case, and has avoided any inflammatory remarks; and although I have to give the verdict against the defendant, I hope the amicable overtures for a settlement of these cases on the merits of each may still be left open; and in a case of such importance, I also think it right to allow the defendant his costs.

I will just add, that the precedents put in by Mr. Bannerman of the practice of former Commandants of notifying that Ordinances would take effect in Accra from another and later date than that of the Ordinance, may be of value in pointing out the hardships of the various defendants, but legally they are of no value.

(Signed) JAMES MARSHALL,
Chief Magistrate and Judicial Assessor.

No. 91.

The Administrator-in-chief to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received September 1.)

My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, August* 9, 1873.

THE important events which have engrossed my whole attention, as well as that of this community, for many months has prevented my replying to your Lordship's despatch of the 17th April last,* and in now respectfully doing so I would convey to your Lordship that the grievances which your Lordship desires should be removed have, to my mind, so completely passed away from the thoughts of the native Chiefs that, if your Lordship will permit me, I would suggest that it is a matter that may for the present be left in abeyance; and when more prosperous times return, and trade is reopened with Ashantee, that your Lordship's consideration should then receive attention.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY.

No. 92.

The Administrator-in-chief to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received September 1.)

My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, August* 10, 1873.

WITH reference to that portion of your Lordship's despatch of the 11th July,† and in continuation of mine of the 5th August, 1873, I beg very respectfully to state, for your Lordship's information, that I never received any official report whatever from any one of the loss of the steam ships "Yoruba" and "Nigretia," the former at Cape Palmas, the latter on Cape Sierra Leone.

2. When news of the wreck of the former vessel arrived here (as I was aware she had 2,000*l.* in specie on board for the local Government) I applied to the Senior Naval Officer, then Captain Fremantle, for one of Her Majesty's ships to be sent down as well to assist the vessel as to recover the specie; it appears, however, that Mr. Marsdon, the Assistant Controller, informed him that the next steamer from Liverpool would bring down the specie and other Government property, and no ship was sent. As, however, I found the specie did not arrive, I again applied, and Captain Fremantle sent the "Seagull" to Cape Palmas and she received the money and brought it to Cape Coast,

* No. 173 of House of Commons Paper 266-1, June 30, 1873, Part II.
No. 110 of Command Paper No. 1 of March 1874.

as reported to your Lordship in my despatch of 29th ultimo, but I do not think that any Government stores were brought down.

3. As to the wreck of the "Nigretia," although it occurred off the lighthouse at Sierra Leone, I have not received any intimation whatever from the Administrator Major Bravo upon the subject. I trust, therefore, that your Lordship will acquit me of negligence in not reporting to your Lordship upon a subject upon which I had really no reliable or official information, except as to the specie, and I trust that your Lordship will see that I not only succeeded in recovering it, but that I desired to render such assistance to the "Yoruba" as one of Her Majesty's ships could afford.

4. With reference to paragraph 5, I forward returns to your Lordship of the supplies of ammunition issued to the Fantees since my last report, which was principally for the defence of Jonquah: thirty barrels of powder and two tons of lead were sent to Accra in case any part of that district might require assistance; there is not at present any occasion for your Lordship to send any additional supplies whatever.

5. I have now to report the arrival, during last night, of Her Majesty's ship "Simoom;" and that Commodore Commerell has reported to me this morning that 170 men and officers of the Royal Marine Artillery and Royal Marines had arrived in her, and the food supply which your Lordship has so considerately sent out to meet the demands now daily made upon the Government.

6. I inclose, for your Lordship's information, a Return of the number of people who have regularly received relief since the 12th July—in all 28,448, showing an average number daily of 980 persons. Previous to that date I had issued in bulk to the Kings and Chiefs; but I found that system did not answer, for reasons which I have already submitted to your Lordship in my despatch of the 18th ultimo,* reporting the appointment of a Relief Committee.

7. I have arranged with the Commodore to send surf-boats to the "Simoom," for the landing of stores: but I concur with him in thinking that it is not necessary, and, indeed, undesirable at present, from the unhealthiness of the season, that the marines should be landed; they will, therefore, be kept on board the "Simoom" in the roadstead.

I desire, my Lord, most respectfully to again express the thanks of the Government for your Lordship's prompt and liberal assistance.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY.

Inclosure in No. 92.

ISSUES of Powder and Lead to Accra, from June 28 to August 6, 1873.

30 barrels powder, 2 tons lead.

(Signed) W. J. MERCER, C.E.,
Superintendent of Magazine.

ISSUES of Powder and Lead from May 1 to August 6, 1873.

Powder.	Lead.	Issued to.
55 barrels	2 tons, 15 cwt. ..	Fantee chiefs.

(Signed) W. J. MERCER, C.E.,
Superintendent of Magazine.

ISSUES of Rice from July 12 to August 9, 1873.

	Quantity.	Recipients.	Remarks.
	Lbs.	No.	
Total	24,477†	28,448	Issued to paupers and fugitives in Cape Coast.
Daily average ..	844	980	

(Signed) W. J. MERCER, C.E.,
Secretary to Sanitary Commissioners.

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* No. 54.

† Not including bags of rice supplied to native Kings and Chiefs.

No. 93.

The Administrator-in-chief to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received September 1.)

My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, August 10, 1873.*

REFERRING to my despatch to your Lordship of the 4th instant,* covering copies of a communication which I had addressed to Lieutenant-Colonel Festing and Commodore Commerell, V.C., C.B., and reporting the result of a conference which had taken place with those officers, I have now the honour to forward, for your Lordship's information, a copy of the report, with sketch, addressed to me by Lieutenant Gordon, commanding the Houssas, which will show your Lordship that a move has at length been made towards Manpon, where the Ashantee camp is, and from which I very earnestly trust I shall soon be able to inform your Lordship that they have been dislodged.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY.

Inclosure in No. 93.

Sir, *Napoleon, August 9, 1873.*

I HAVE the honour to report for your Excellency's information that I started for this place before dawn on the 6th instant, with 97 Houssas, 28 Volunteers, and 62 labourers; the numbers of the Volunteers and labourers have increased by later arrivals 85 and 105 respectively.

I forward daily reports of my proceedings to the officer commanding troops at Cape Coast, which have no doubt been submitted to you, but I beg now to summarize for your Excellency's information, my proceedings.

On arrival, I found a hill about sixty feet above the level of the Sweet River, which, commanding the surrounding country and ford, but so densely covered with bush, that it was impossible even to fix on the proper position for a redoubt, until the bush had been cut, as the undulations of ground could hardly be distinguished. The day of arrival, therefore, I employed Houssas, Volunteers, and labourers in cutting down bush, and in the evening laid down the tracing of the redoubt, which was commenced at day-break next day (7th instant). The labour is very great, the redoubt is being built round the crest of the hill, a great part of the interior has therefore to be levelled, and the progress of the work I fear is slower than your Excellency probably anticipated. but I believe that all than be done is done. Lieutenants Warner and Patchet, 2nd West India Regiment, are both indefatigable in superintending the work and urging on the labourers, who have the habit of ceasing work the moment the eyes of Europeans are withdrawn from them.

While the labourers are employed on the fort, I have made Houssas and volunteers work several hours a day clearing bush. I have sent out frequent patrols in all directions, have made myself acquainted with the roads and country generally and the banks of the river. I have employed spies in the direction of Simeo and Afootoo. Simeo, one hour's march from Elmina, is reported full of Ashantees, who have erected leaf huts in and around the village. I have myself been as far as Yayaquanoo, half an hour's walk from Afootoo, where the Ashantees come to forage, but found the country unoccupied, and only came across a dead Ashantee, killed in the morning by a Cape Coast man, whom I sent severely wounded to Cape Coast. I have communicated with the head men of Accotacia and Quaproo, who have promised to keep scouts across the Sweet River, and clear the roads between my camp and their villages.

The camp was visited by Colonel Festing yesterday, who expressed himself satisfied with the work done. I expect that in three days the redoubt will be completed.

I pointed out to Colonel Festing a commanding position by a round village, about a mile and a-half to the north-west of this, across the Sweet River and near the Afootoo road, from which Elmina and Fort Napoleon can be seen, and he directed me to erect a small redoubt there as soon as I had finished the present one.

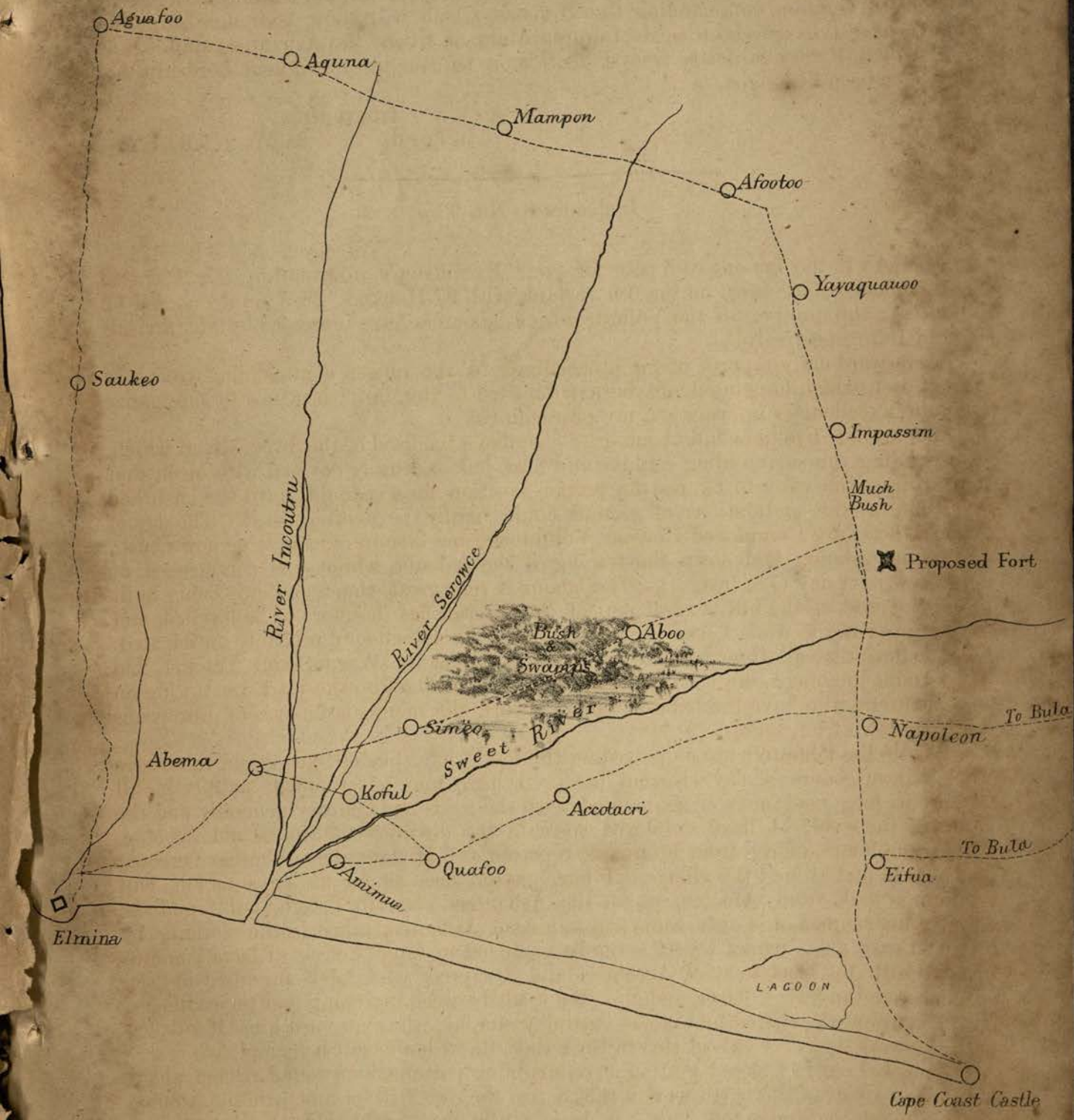
I beg to inclose, for your Excellency's information, a rough sketch map of the roads and villages made by me, partly from personal observation, partly from inquiries.

I have only to add that the conduct of the Houssas has been exemplary, and that of the Volunteers good,

Mr. De Graft appears anxious that your Excellency should make arrangements for

* No. 70.

Face Inclosure in No. 94.



NOTE.—*There is a road from somewhere between Accotcari and Napoleon to Aboo, but I have not yet found it. My spy went by Afootoo road thence, turning to the right as here shown.*

(1750. 1/74. 4973. 73) [F.O. 89]

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giving some allowances to the officers of Volunteers, and an increased rate of pay to the non-commissioned officers.

I beg particularly to bring to your Excellency's notice the intelligence and zeal of Sub-Lieutenant Smith, of the Volunteers, who is always ready for every kind of work, and has voluntarily accompanied me, and made himself very useful to me, on each reconnaissance I made.

I am going to make a small advance to the Volunteers to-day, at their request.

I beg to request your Excellency would be pleased to give directions for a further sum of 15*l.* being sent me, in shillings, for the pay of labourers and Volunteers.

I dispatched a party at three this morning to yam garden at Yayaquanoo, where Ashantees have been foraging, to try and get a few prisoners. The party, after lying in ambush from daybreak till about 7 o'clock, finding no one approach, returned to camp.

The villages in the vicinity are beginning to be filled with inhabitants, who appear to derive confidence from my presence.

I should be glad if the money could be sent to me to-morrow.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. GORDON, *Lieutenant 98th Regiment, Commanding Houssas at Napoleon.*

His Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 94.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, September* 1, 1873.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to send you herewith, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, copies of two letters from Commodore Commerell, dated the 10th ultimo, respectively, reporting the arrival of Her Majesty's ship "Simoom" at Cape Coast Castle, on the 9th August, with the fresh detachment of Marines, provisions, and munitions of war; also reporting the proceedings of Her Majesty's ships, and the state of affairs on the West Coast of Africa.

I am, &c.

(Signed) VERNON LUSHINGTON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 94.

Sir, "*Rattlesnake*," *off Cape Coast Castle, August* 10, 1873.

IN continuation of my letter in reference to the state of affairs at Cape Coast Castle, I request you will acquaint their Lordships there is nothing of importance to report, and matters remain in the same quiet state. Some spies have been nearly to Effotoo, and have seen no Ashantees, whilst a party has gone to Napoleon, a small village about five miles distant, and no Ashantees had been seen since April.

2. The "Simoom" arrived here last evening, and I am making the best endeavours with the Colonial and military authorities to disembark the stores, &c., brought out in her. At the same time their Lordships will perceive that the marines brought out in this vessel are not required, and in this opinion Colonel Harley concurs, as appears from the attached copies of correspondence, so that I earnestly hope there now exists no prospect of additional disease and death being incurred; and I trust that, although their Lordships have sent imperative orders to Captain Grant to return here in the "Himalaya," that officer will continue his course to England without again endangering the lives of the invalids by a further exposure to this climate.

3. Adverting to my last report, the state of affairs is now so comparatively satisfactory, that I see no prospect of the Marines in the "Simoom" being required to land, and under these circumstances they will continue on board the "Simoom," the filterers, &c., will be landed, and the vessel used as an hospital ship, if necessary.

4. I observe the most extraordinary and exaggerated statements in the public newspapers in reference to the Ashantee question, but I have seen no report that conveys any idea of the actual state of affairs here, now much quieter, and I may say Colonel Festing and myself agree no danger exists. Their Lordships may rest

confident that only true and authentic information is sent from official sources, and every sensational and excitable report bearing no confirmation may truly be regarded as got up expressly for the occasion.

5. The "Argus" and "Merlin" are now at Axim and Secondee, &c., but there is no news of importance. A duplicate, with press copy of inclosures, is sent herewith.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. E. COMMERELL, *Commodore.*

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

Inclosure 2 in No. 94.

Sir, "*Rattlesnake,*" *Cape Coast Castle, August* 9, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Excellency that the "Simoom" arrived here to-night, having on board the stores noted on the attached list, and on Monday she shall move nearer the shore, in order to facilitate their being landed, observing, that to save the labour of moving from boat to boat, I fancy it will be best and safest that the stores be discharged straight into surf-boats alongside the "Simoom." I have also sent a list to Colonel Festing, of the War Department stores on board for the troops.

2. The "Simoom" has brought out 170 officers and men of the Marine Artillery and Marines, in view of the last reports the Government had received in regard to the affairs at Elmina; but now no danger to the forts exists, of course it will be unnecessary to land them; and I have written to Colonel Festing on the subject, stating that, for the present, the "Simoom" will remain at this anchorage, with the Marines on board.

3. The stores can be procured from the "Simoom" when she has moved further in; and Captain Peile has been instructed to afford every assistance to the Colonial authorities in disembarking the stores, and I need scarcely say I will do all I can to further their discharge for use on shore.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. E. COMMERELL, *Commodore.*

His Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

Provisions.

66 bread puncheons; 238 cans preserved meat; 187 sacks Indian corn; 992 bags bread; 1 case implements.

A complete list of the War Office Stores has been sent to Colonel Festing to save time

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Inclosure 3 in No. 94.

Sir, *The Castle, Cape Coast, August* 10, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter of yesterday acquainting me with the arrival of the "Simoom" with reinforcements of troops to the number of 170 men and officers of the Royal Marine Artillery and Marines, as also a considerable supply of stores and provisions for the service of the Colonial Government.

I beg now to inform you that I shall not be able to provide a sufficient number of surf boats for landing the stores until Tuesday, in consequence of their being now employed in disembarking supplies which arrived last night in the steam-ship "Congo" from Liverpool.

On that day at 6 A.M. I shall arrange that as many surf boats as can be mustered shall be alongside the "Simoom" for the purpose of landing the stores, and I beg to thank you for the assistance you kindly offer.

I concur with you in thinking that it is unnecessary at present to land the Marines which have arrived.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator-in-chief.

Commodore Commerell, K.C.B., A.D.C.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 4 in No. 94.

Sir, "*Rattlesnake*," *at Cape Coast Castle, August* 10, 1873.

IN continuation of my letter of 6th August, I request you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that, on the evening of that day, the "Merlin" proceeded to Elmina, Secondee, Dixcove, Axim, and Apollonia to convey stores, &c., on the requisition of Colonel Harley.

2. On the 7th instant two cases of scarlet fever on board the "Druid" at Elmina, and I immediately sent her to sea to cruize. I regret to say that one case has terminated fatally, but the patient was an old man, and was no doubt the possessor of a debilitated constitution. No fresh cases have appeared, and the vessel remains at an outside anchorage at Cape Coast Castle, to insure the sea breeze as much as possible.

3. On the morning of the 8th instant I sent the "Argus" to Secondee, Dixcove, &c., and instructed Commander Luxmore to survey a reported shoal in the vicinity of the former place. I am hourly expecting her return.

4. On the evening of the 9th the outward steamer "Congo" arrived, bringing my despatches to the 17th July, and the correspondence in reply to the reports respecting the affair at Elmina, and I would remark that the expression of their Lordships' pleasure has been communicated to Captain Fremantle, Colonel Festing, and the officers and men under my orders. The same night the "Simoom" arrived with the Marines, provisions, and War Department stores required, but the naval provisions will remain on board the "Simoom," as the ships have already an ample supply of provisions, which I have taken care to provide, so that the provisions and medical stores, &c., on board the "Simoom" will be disposed of in the depôts at Sierra Leone or Ascension, as may be most desirable, observing there is no other stowage room for them, and this climate will ruin them.

5. The homeward steamer "Bonny" arrived this evening (10th August), and sails to night. The "Seagull" was at Lagos on the 7th instant, and as the "Eko" Colonial steamer has been surveyed by Commander Stubbs, in compliance with your letter of the 26th June last, I append Commander Stubbs' Report for the information of the Colonial Office.

6. Her Majesty's ships are stationed as follows:—"Rattlesnake," at Cape Coast Castle; "Simoom," ditto; "Druid," ditto; "Argus" and "Merlin" expected at Secondee, Cape Coast Castle; "Bittern," ditto, 14th August; "Decoy," ditto; "Barracouta" at Elmina.

7. Mr. Berkeley, from Lagos, is hourly expected here in the "Benin" to assume the duties of Governor-in-Chief.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. E. COMMERELL, *Commodore.*

No. 95.

Colonial Office to Treasury.

Sir, *Downing Street, September* 2, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to request you to state to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury that his Lordship has had under his consideration the amount of salary which it would be proper to assign to Sir Garnet Wolesley, K.C.M.G., who has been appointed to administer temporarily the Government of the Gold Coast, in conjunction with the chief military command.

Looking to the peculiar and very important nature of the service to be performed by Sir G. Wolseley, and its temporary character, as well as to the high professional standing of that officer, Lord Kimberley is of opinion that his remuneration should not be less than that of the Governor-in-chief of the West Africa Settlements, and he therefore proposes, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War, that his salary should be at the rate of 4,000*l.* per annum; and I am to request that their Lordships will make the necessary provision for the payment of this salary.

While administering the Government, Sir Garnet Wolseley will not draw military pay, but will be entitled, if he takes the field, to the field allowance of his rank, with the other customary allowances.

During his administration, the Commission now held by Colonel Harley, as Administrator of the Gold Coast, will be suspended, and that officer has been granted

leave of absence on full pay, for six months, which he will receive from Colonial funds.

Sir Garnet Wolseley will be entitled to receive the sum of 300*l.* as passage allowance on his appointment to the Government of the Gold Coast.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 96.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, September* 3, 1873.

WITH reference to your letter of the 27th ultimo,* forwarding copies of despatches from the Administrator on the Gold Coast, relative to the return in Her Majesty's ship "Himalaya" of a portion of the Royal Marines sent out for service on the West Coast of Africa, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request you will state to the Earl of Kimberley that they entirely approve of Commodore Commerell having sent home the said Marines, as the sickness which broke out after they were embarked in the "Himalaya" clearly proves that they were unfit to remain on the coast of Africa.

I am, &c.
(Signed) VERNON LUSHINGTON.

No. 97.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, September* 3, 1873.

WITH reference to my letter of to-day,† I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, copy of a despatch from Commodore Commerell, dated the 5th August, relative to the embarkation on board Her Majesty's ship "Himalaya," of the greater portion of the first detachment of Royal Marines sent to the Gold Coast, also referring to the present state of affairs there, and reporting the distribution of Her Majesty's ships on that coast.

2. I am to observe that such of the inclosures in the Commodore's letter as have not already been forwarded in your letter of the 27th August are herewith transmitted.

I am, &c.
(Signed) VERNON LUSHINGTON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 97.

(Extract.)

Sir, *"Rattlesnake," at Cape Coast Castle, August* 5, 1873.

IN continuation of my letter of the 24th ultimo, on the state of affairs at Cape Coast Castle, I have the honour to transmit herewith the inclosed correspondence which has passed between Colonel Harley, Colonel Festing, R.M.A., and myself, in regard to the embarkation of the detachment of Marines temporarily sent out by their Lordships, from which it will be seen that I have succeeded in embarking nearly all the detachment, and I have the pleasure to report that the "Himalaya" sailed last evening for Portsmouth.

* * * * * *

Consequent on the invaliding of Lieutenant-Colonel Wise, 2nd West India Regiment, the command of the troops has devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, and I have placed his services and those of Captain Despard, R.M., Lieutenant Allen, R.M.A., and Lieutenant Cheetham, R.M.A., at the disposal of Colonel Harley, together with eighteen Marines who have been found serviceable (it was intended to leave twenty, but only eighteen were well enough); so the original detachment that left England in the "Barracouta" has been disposed of as follows (original number, 110):—

* No. 72. † No. 96.

Remain at Elmina for the present.

Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, R.M.A.; Captain Despard, R.M.; Dr. McDermott, Surgeon R.M.; Lieutenant Allen, R.M.A.; Lieutenant Cheetham, R.M.A.; 18 Gunners and privates; total, 22.

Proceeded to England, August 4, in the "Himalaya."

Dr. Delmege, Surgeon, R.N.	
Lieutenant Price, R.M.	1
Lieutenant Quill, R.M.	1
Invalids—	
Colour-Sergeant, R.M.A.	1
Sergeant, R.M.	1
Corporals, R.M.	2
Buglers	2
Gunners and Privates	78
Proceeded to England	86
Died at Elmina	2
Remain temporarily	22
Total	110

3. On the 31st July the "Merlin" arrived at Cape Coast Castle from the Windward ports, and Lieutenant Day reports as follows:—

"On the 20th July I conveyed the Civil Commandant from Axim to the assistance of King Blay, who was reported to be in retreat. The Civil Commandant landed at Ampanee, where King Blay then was, he having retreated, leaving his own town, Ingipoli, in the hands of the enemy, no doubt Apollonians (assisted by Ashantees). I proceeded in the "Merlin" to Appollonia to endeavour to release a policeman, &c., detained there; they were sent off after a delay of twenty-four hours.

"On the 22nd July I weighed under sail and anchoring off the village of Ingipoli, fired a few shell into the town at the request of the Civil Commandant, to clear it and enable King Blay to return.

"On the 28th July I called on Mr. Hughes, the Civil Commandant at Dixcove, and he reported everything quiet in his neighbourhood.

"On the 29th July I landed a 20-pounder Armstrong gun at Secondee, and mounted it on the fort. Captain Helden has relieved Captain Stevens as Civil Commandant. The interpreter who had been detained by the people of Tacorady was brought into the town and released on the 30th July."

4. In regard to the Ashantees, matters remain in about the same state. The information from the same unreliable sources describes them as about 12,000 fighting men, fifteen miles off, and yesterday the Civil Commandant at Elmina reported their number to be 6,000. About ninety volunteers have been drilled and are considered efficient, whilst a similar number are preparing. I cannot learn anything of any further organization, although the Administrator acquaints me he is prepared to put 5,000 men in the field. These would not be organized, and I have not seen any of them. Some of the bush has been clear round Cape Coast Castle, and Connor's Hill has been improved.

5. My opinion remains the same I have always held, that no danger exists to the Settlements, and by the outward mail steamer I have received your letter of the 11th July informing me that the "Simoom" is on her way here to take home the detachment of Marines. She shall not be detained here longer than absolutely necessary, and as I see no urgent prospect of her services being required, I will send her to England as soon as possible, and when the "Beacon" arrives the "Bittern" (expected here on the 14th August) shall proceed to the Mediterranean as ordered.

6. Adverting to your letter of the 11th July requesting that despatches may be sent by every mail-steamer, their Lordships will have received the Report of the affair at Elmina within a day or so of the above date, and will perceive that the master of the steamer "Calabar" would not wait for Captain Fremantle's despatches which (with those since sent) must show the singular inaccuracy of most statements made about the Ashantees and Cape Coast Castle in the "Times" and other papers, whether these statements (mentioned in your letter) date from Sierra Leone or Cape Coast Castle.

7. 6th August, the Mail-steamer "Roquelle" arrived last night, and sails this morning, but there is an entire absence of any reliable news to transmit. The

ships move about as much as possible to insure health, and they are distributed as follows:—

"Rattlesnake" will cruise for a few days, calling at Chama, Elmina, Secondee, &c.; "Barracouta" at Elmina; "Druid" went to Elmina yesterday; "Argus," and "Merlin" at Cape Coast Castle; "Coquette," "Bittern," and "Decoy" ordered to Cape Coast Castle; "Seagull" at Lagos on her way to Bermuda.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. E. COMMERELL, *Commodore.*

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

Inclosure 2 in No. 97.

Sir, "*Rattlesnake,*" *at Cape Coast Castle, July* 28, 1873.

ADVERTING to our conversation of the 25th instant, when I had the pleasure to receive you on board the flag ship, and when it was arranged that, consequent on the quieter aspect of affairs, and the increasing sickness evinced amongst the detachment of Marines at Elmina, that detachment should gradually be embarked in small numbers, so as not to lead the natives to suppose the forces are being reduced, I beg to acquaint your Excellency that I have seen Colonel Festing on the subject, and he entirely concurs with this arrangement, and the embarkation is being carried out as convenient, remarking that, as 47 are now sick on board the "Himalaya," only about 50 remain to be embarked.

2. As I learn it is probable the extreme illness of Lieutenant-Colonel Wise will necessitate his proceeding to England, I have the honour to place the services of Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, Royal Marine Artillery, an officer of great experience, at the disposal of your Excellency.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. E. COMMERELL, *Commodore.*

His Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 3 in No. 97.

Sir, *Brigade Office, Cape Coast Castle, August* 1, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your information, a copy of the correspondence relative to the advisability of the return to England of the Royal Marines stationed on this coast.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. W. FESTING, *Lieut.-Col. R.M. Artillery, Commanding Troops West Coast of Africa.*

Commodore Commerell, V.C., C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 4 in No. 97.

Surgeon-General Home to Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, July 30, 1873.

[See Inclosure 4 in No. 67.]

Inclosure 5 in No. 97.

Colonel Harley to Colonel Festing, July 30, 1873

[See Inclosure 3 in No. 67.]

Inclosure 6 in No. 97.

Sir, *The Castle, Cape Coast, August* 1, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter of yesterday in reply to mine of the 30th ultimo, and to thank you for the arrangement now come to for Colonel

Festing with a detachment of twenty of the Marines and Marine Artillery being left for service on shore, on the embarkation of the remainder to return to Portsmouth in Her Majesty's ship "Himalaya."

I have informed Colonel Festing that, when he has decided on some plan of operations which may be undertaken during the fine weather, which is expected to last all this month, I am prepared within a few days' notice to place a force of 5,000 Fantees at his disposal, and more should he require them, but that, until some definite plan is formed it is not desirable to withdraw these people from where they have their food supply until they are actually wanted to recommence hostilities.

I beg to thank you for the very satisfactory news brought up by the "Merlin." Lieutenant-Commander Day, whose prompt action at Appolonia seems to have produced a good result, which the Civil Commandant's report confirms.

I am also glad to find at Secondee that Mr. Walters, the Interpreter, has been given up and that the Dutch inhabitants have returned.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator-in-chief.

Commodore Commerell, V.C., C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 98.

The Earl of Kimberley to the Administrator-in-chief.

Sir, *Downing Street, September* 3, 1873.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 10th ultimo,* explaining why you had not furnished me with information respecting the loss of the steamers "Yoruba" and "Nigretia," and reporting the arrival at Cape Coast of Her Majesty's ship "Simoom" with troops and stores.

I have informed Governor Berkeley of my strong disapproval of Major Bravo's neglect to report to you, as Acting Governor-in-chief, on the subject of the wrecks of the mail steamers, and in particular of the "Nigretia," which occurred at Sierra Leone.

I have no doubt that a wise discretion was exercised by you in concurring with Commodore Commerell in not landing the Marines from the "Simoom."

I have, &c.

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 99.

The Earl of Kimberley to the Administrator-in-chief.

Sir, *Downing Street, September* 3, 1873.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 8th ultimo,† forwarding reports from the Civil Commandants at Dixcove and Secondee.

I approve of your having sent an additional supply of powder to Dixcove, for distribution to the people of Wassaw.

I have, &c.

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 100.

The Earl of Kimberley to the Administrator-in-chief.

Sir, *Downing Street, September* 3, 1873.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 9th ultimo,‡ respecting the grant of compensation to the native Chiefs in lieu of allowance for the lodging of Ashantee traders.

I agree with you that nothing need be done in this matter at present, but it should be carefully borne in mind whenever peace is restored.

I have, &c.

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

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* No. 92. † No. 89. ‡ No. 91.

No. 101.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, September* 4, 1873.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, extracts from a general letter of Commodore Commerell dated the 5th August, reporting that Colonel Harley had been officially received on board Her Majesty's ship "Rattlesnake," also containing further reference as to the embarkation of the Royal Marines on board the "Himalaya," and relative to a large quantity of powder brought from Liverpool in the British schooner "Harbour Grace," intended to be landed at Adaffi, beyond British jurisdiction.

2. The Commodore further reports that the defective condition of the Colonial steamer "Eko," will be inquired into by the "Seagull," at Lagos.

I am, &c.

(Signed) VERNON LUSHINGTON.

Inclosure in No. 101.

Extracts from a Letter from Commodore Commerell, dated at Cape Coast Castle, August 5, 1873.

ON the 25th July, his Excellency Colonel Harley, the Administrator-in-chief, returned my visit to discuss the state of affairs in general, and on his leaving the "Rattlesnake" he was saluted with seventeen guns. The Marines have been gradually embarking on board the "Himalaya," as sickness has demanded. On the 31st fifty had embarked through having fever and dysentery. Dr. Alfred Delmege, surgeon, is lent to the "Himalaya," to assist the medical staff. On the 29th July Lieutenant and Adjutant Dalgleish, of the 2nd West India Regiment, died of fever at Cape Coast Castle.

5. At Lagos, the "Seagull" will inquire into the defective condition of the Colonial steamer "Eko," as requested in your letter of the 26th June, transmitting reports to me, which will be forwarded.

The "Seagull" was at Quittah on the 4th instant, about to sail for Lagos. She reports that the English schooner "Harbour Grace," T. Weymouth, master, arrived at Quittah from Liverpool on the 2nd August, forty-three days out, with a general cargo, consigned to G. B. Williams, amongst which are 1,020 kegs of powder, 20 lbs. each, and 600 kegs of 10 lbs. each, to be landed at Adaffi, which is beyond British jurisdiction.

No. 102.

Major Leveson to Colonial Office.

My Lord, 22, *King Street, Covent Garden, September* 4, 1873.

I HAVE carefully considered the subject of our conversation of the 2nd instant, and would venture to suggest the desirability of raising an auxiliary force of some 5,000 men in the Houssa States bordering on the Niger, and conveying them by steamers down that river straight to Cape Coast Castle.

Half-a-dozen officers (selected for their tact and discretion) might be employed simultaneously upon this service, and proceed at once in a small steamer to Rabba, and open negotiations direct with the powerful independent Houssa Chiefs at Eyeo, or Katunga and Kiama on the west, and the Zeg-zeg district on the east; and if this Embassy was provided with the means of making handsome presents, I believe that there would be no difficulty in raising 5,000 good fighting men for the British service within a month.

The Houssa Chiefs propitiated, and their confidence once gained, there would be a fair chance of opening the roads direct from the Houssa States by the Osin and Oshun rivers direct to Lagos, passing through the Ig-boma and Ijesha country north of Epé, and avoiding Ibaden and Abbeokuta, large towns that might be inimical to the opening of the roads from the far interior.

If this arrangement could be effected, the present trade of Lagos would be quadrupled in a very short time.

I believe that only a very limited number of Houssas can now be raised in Lagos and the immediate surrounding districts, as the slaves of that tribe are mostly already enrolled, and there are no free Houssa tribes in this part of the country, all the Lagos Houssa force being composed of runaway slaves, who were taken in war or bought from the adjacent tribes by the Egbas for the purpose of shipping.

When Lagos became a British colony, and the demand for slaves for a European market ceased, this class of slaves was almost valueless, consequently their masters cared little about their being taken away from them and enrolled in the Lagos corps.

This is not, however, the case in Abbeokuta, Ibaden, Illorin, and the adjacent large towns, for in these places Houssa slaves are zealously watched and cared for.

It is in the Houssa States alone, therefore, that attention must be directed, if men of that tribe are wanted for military service, and the recruiting must be carried on in their own country.

A single steamer, drawing but little water, would be sufficient for the conveyance of the Mission to the Houssa States, and this should be followed by other steamers that would be employed in carrying the men raised to Cape Coast Castle or Pong on the Volta.

Small draught steamers are now constructed of sufficient size and power to carry cargo to Africa, and if such vessels were selected for carrying stores to Cape Coast Castle they would be available for river work, after landing their cargo.

In accordance with your Lordship's instructions, I have placed myself in communication with Sir Garnet Wolseley, and will give him any information I can.

I am, &c.

(Signed) H. A. LEVESON, *Major*,
Late Colonial Secretary at Lagos.

No. 103.

Major Leveson to Colonial Office.

Sir, 22, *King Street, Covent Garden, September* 4, 1873.

IN consequence of a conversation I had with Sir Garnet Wolseley to-day, which he desired might be repeated to your Lordship, I beg to draw attention to what I consider is the chief cause of disease—dysentery and fever—that decimates the European garrison at Cape Coast Castle, viz., the impure and unwholesome water, which alone is obtainable.

Your Lordship will remember that I speak of the place as it was when I was on the coast, but I am told that no improvement has taken place of late years.

In those days the garrison quartered in the Castle drank the rain-water that is collected in the wet season in a large tank under the court-yard, into which is washed all the sweepings, dirt, and dust from the roofs and battlements, and which, from its situation, it is almost impossible to clean out.

This stagnant water, impure in the first instance, festers and ferments under the heat of a tropical sun, until it becomes impregnated with poisonous gaseous exhalations, and emits a noxious effluvia of more or less virulent intensity.

This passes away to a great extent after exposure to the air, but the injurious influence still remains, and even if it does not generate specific disease, it saps the very vitality of those who drink it, and so impairs the constitution that it has no longer the same power of reparation if attacked by acute disease.

The inhabitants and officials who live outside the Castle walls are more unfortunate still, as they must either drink the water of streams impregnated with decayed animal and vegetable refuse, or worse still, from shallow brackish wells polluted by the drainage and excreta of the land inhabited by a dirty race, and the noxious emanations that permeate through the soil.

Such being the case, my Lord, is it wonderful that at Cape Coast Castle white men deteriorate and die?

Having described the water supply of the garrison of Cape Coast Castle, I shall point out the chief danger which threatens our troops when on the march, which proceeds from almost the same cause.

Much of the water supply *en route* to Coomassie is obtained from small bush streams or from stagnant pools. The first, charged with decomposed animal and vegetable matter, will produce fever, whilst marsh or stagnant water is even more dangerous, as, besides absorbing malaria, it is generally more or less contaminated with

different kinds of algæ, the germs of guinea-worm, tape-worm, itch, and other cutaneous disorders.

Having pointed out what long African experience leads me to believe is the chief danger to which our troops will be exposed, I shall now lay before your Lordship the most practical mode of warding off disease and maintaining health amongst our troops, whether in garrison or upon the march. In offering this advice I am aware that every possible precaution will be taken by the Commander of the Forces to keep his men in health; still this is a question that appertains more to the Colonial Office than to the Military Authorities, and as I have given much attention to the subject, I shall not hesitate to lay the matter for your Lordship's consideration.

The advice I venture to offer is—

1. That an artesian well be at once sunk a sufficient depth to ensure a plentiful supply of pure, wholesome, and cool water at Cape Coast Castle.

2. That an efficient system of filtration be carried out to purify the water in the Castle tank.

3. That every soldier forming part of the Expedition be furnished with a pocket filter, such as was issued to the Abyssinian Expedition, and that filter tanks be provided for the European force.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. A. LEVESON, *Major*,
Late Colonial Secretary at Lagos.

No. 104.

Major Leveson to Colonial Office.

My Lord, 22, *King Street, Covent Garden, September* 5, 1873.

IN my letter of the 4th instant, I pointed out that the only feasible way of raising any considerable number of Houssas was by sending a properly organized Mission to treat with the Chiefs in the Houssa States by way of the Niger. I now offer my services for carrying this project into effect, and herewith lay before your Lordship the *modus operandi*, and the course I should adopt, if selected for the service.

The party would consist of seven Europeans;* the escort should consist of twelve Houssas, selected from the Lagos corps.

The vessel I would select for taking the Mission up the Niger is the screw-steamer "Enterprise," now at Lagos, which the Directors of the West African Barter Company are willing to charter to the Government for this service.† This vessel was especially constructed for African river navigation, and only draws 4 feet of water. Her officers and crew are acclimatised, and she is ready for immediate service. I should, however, recommend that she be provided with a steam-launch as a tender, which I could get at once in England and take out with me.

If this Mission is to produce the good results I anticipate no time must be lost, and if I am intrusted with its execution, and am provided with the means, I would get my officers and the requirements of the Expedition together and be ready to start fifteen days after receiving the order.

I know where to lay my hand on every thing I require, and after having raised, trained, and fought the first Houssa Corps, I have no doubt but that I shall succeed in raising and organizing a second, if provided with the sinews of war, in time to do good service under Sir Garnet Wolseley against the Ashantees.

I am preparing a list of the requirements for the equipment of a force of 3,000 Houssas, which number I believe may be raised and trained by January, ready to take the field.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. A. LEVESON, *Major*,
Late Colonial Secretary at Lagos.

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* The Mission:—1 Commissioner or commandant, 1 staff officer, 2 military officers, 1 medical officer 2 sergeants; total, 7 Europeans.

† Dimensions, &c.—Length, 70 feet; beam, 14 feet 6 inches; depth, 6 feet; power, 35 horse; can carry 40 tons of coal, burns 1 ton in 24 hours.

No. 105.

The Earl of Kimberley to the Administrator-in-chief.

Sir, *Downing Street, September* 5, 1873.

I HAVE received your despatches of the 29th July and of the 2nd August,* reporting that, in consequence of difficulties which had arisen at Secondee, you had recalled Captain Stevens from that place, and had appointed Captain Helden to the post of Civil Commander.

I approve of the action which you took in this matter, and I have learnt with satisfaction the improved condition of affairs which ensued shortly after Captain Helden's appointment.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 106.

The Earl of Kimberley to the Administrator-in-chief.

Sir, *Downing Street, September* 5, 1873.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 21st of June,† respecting the steps taken by you to improve the sanitary condition of Cape Coast, which had been seriously affected by the influx of fugitives into the town, I have the honour to transmit to you, for your information, the inclosed extract from a report by the Army Sanitary Committee alluding to this question.

You cannot too strongly impress upon all officers of the Government, as well as upon private persons, the importance of using unceasing efforts to introduce into all the coast towns those habits of decency and cleanliness, the almost universal neglect of which has increased in a lamentable degree the natural unhealthiness of the Settlement.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

Inclosure in No. 106.

Army Sanitary Committee, War Office, August 11, 1873.

WITH reference to the possible results to health of the influx of fugitives, in consequence of the Ashantee war, referred in the inclosures to the Colonial Office letter of 16th ultimo, the Committee are desirous of stating that, in India, the chief dangers of large assemblages of people are found to arise from filth and pollution of water. The most effectual precautionary measures are those for insuring rigid attention to cleanliness, spreading the people over large areas, and protecting the water sources from impurities.

In conclusion, the Committee would beg to suggest whether, since a beginning has been made in local improvement at one West African Coast Station, steps might not be taken to improve the others, with the view of reducing the great, and as it now appears, easily-accounted for death-rates, which have led to such lamentable losses of life at these stations.

No. 107.

The Earl of Kimberley to Governor Berkeley.

Sir, *Downing Street, September* 5, 1873.

I HAVE already, in previous despatches, urged upon you the great necessity which exists for taking all possible measures to improve the sanitary condition of the various Settlements on the West Coast of Africa. I need hardly point out that one of the most effective agents in this direction is the provision of a sufficient and pure supply of water.

* Nos. 85 and 86.

† No. 11 5 of Command Paper No. 1 of March 1874.

I have to request that you will direct the immediate and earnest attention of the Administrators of the different Settlements to this point, and instruct them to use every means in their power to secure a supply of pure water for drinking purposes, as far as practicable.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 108.

Colonial Office to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, September* 6, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you, for your information, a copy of a despatch which his Lordship has addressed to the Governor-in-Chief of the West Africa Settlements respecting the water supply.*

Lord Kimberley has no doubt that you will, on your arrival at the Gold Coast, give your earnest attention to this important matter.

I am, &c.
(Signed) R. H. MEADE.

No. 109,

Treasury to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Treasury Chambers, September* 6, 1873.

IN reply to your letter of the 2nd instant,† respecting Sir Garnet Wolseley's salary as temporary Administrator of the Government of the Gold Coast, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to request you to inform the Earl of Kimberley that my Lords, on the understanding that Colonel Harley's leave of absence on full pay is in accordance with the ordinary terms on which the Administrator of the Government of the Gold Coast is employed, consent to the payment of a salary of 4,000*l.* per annum to Sir Garnet Wolseley under the special circumstances of the case.

My Lords, however, see no reason why the whole of this charge should fall on Imperial funds, and they are of opinion that, if the amount of Sir Garnet Wolseley's salary is to follow that of the Governor-in-chief, so also should the composition and incidents of it; and, therefore, that the Colony should furnish not only 500*l.* towards the 4,000*l.* but also 50*l.* per month, as it would have had to do if Colonel Harley's absence had been provided for in the usual manner.

It is not proposed that Sir Garnet Wolseley should actually draw his payments in part from Colonial sources, but that the Colony should make good its quota either through the Crown Agents or direct to the Treasury Chest officer at Sierra Leone.

My Lords are fully aware that this salary is only a part, and not a principal part, of the amount to be ultimately settled between Colonial and Imperial funds in the matter of the Ashantee war. But my Lords are anxious that the principle of Colonial liability should begin to be recognized, and it appears to them that, out of Sir Garnet Wolseley's proposed salary of 4,000*l.* per annum, 1,100*l.* per annum, or in that proportion, might properly be repaid at once by the Colony.

I am, &c.
(Signed) R. R. W. LINGEN.

No. 110.

Colonial Office to Major Leveson.

Sir, *Downing Street, September* 8, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant‡ on the subject of the water supply on the Gold Coast; and I am to convey to you his Lordship's thanks for the information and suggestions therein contained.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

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* No. 107. † No. 95. ‡ No. 103.

No. 111.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, September* 9, 1873.

WITH reference to my letter of the 28th August,* I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that they regret to state that since the arrival of the "Himalaya" with Marines from Cape Coast Castle four more men have died, and that there are one or two more in a critical condition.

I am, &c.
(Signed) VERNON LUSHINGTON.

No. 112.

Colonial Office to Major Leveson.

Sir, *Downing Street, September* 10, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant,† and to thank you for the suggestions which it contains respecting the raising of an additional force of Houssas.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. T. HOLLAND.

No. 113.

Colonial Office to War Office.

Sir, *Downing Street, September* 10, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you, to be laid before the Secretary of State for War, a copy of a further letter from Major Leveson,† in which he offers his services to proceed with a party of seven Europeans by way of the Niger to the Houssa States for the purpose of recruiting an armed force.

As Captain Glover has already been specially commissioned to organize a force of Houssas to co-operate with the friendly tribes to the eastward of Cape Coast, Lord Kimberley is not disposed to recommend that the offer of Major Leveson, who no doubt is in many respects peculiarly well qualified for the service, should be accepted. It may be anticipated that Captain Glover, if, after making inquiries in the neighbourhood of the Settlements, he finds himself unable to collect a sufficient number of Houssas, will send trustworthy men of that race to announce to their fellow countrymen in the interior that service on advantageous terms in open to them. Such a course may probably be desirable, but to send a special mission under an officer of high standing to treat formally with the Chiefs of the Houssa States might be productive of results which it is not at present possible to foresee, and might connect Her Majesty's Government to an inconvenient extent with the politics of the interior, any complication with which it is necessary that this country should carefully avoid.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. T. HOLLAND.

No. 114.

Captain Barrow to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Naval and Military Club, September* 10, 1873.

HAVING seen a good deal of the Gold Coast, I venture to submit a few remarks, which I trust may be of service.

1. I see by the papers that a cargo of rice has been sent out for the Fantees. I have been in hundreds of villages and crooms between the River Prah and the coast line, but cannot remember a single instance of seeing a Fantee eating rice. Their food is "cankey," and it is made by the women from Indian corn. It might, therefore, seem advisable (in anticipation of a famine, which I feel will surely come about) to send out cargoes of Indian corn.

* No. 73. † No. 102.

2. I also learn from the papers that thirty miles of railway are to be sent out. I am confident that when at Cape Coast Castle it will be useless. The "bush" will not allow of the construction of railways, except perhaps by years of labour, and there is no "labour" (worth calling such) out there.

3. I also see by the papers that an hospital ship is to be sent to Cape Coast Castle. As, I presume, this ship is intended to lie in Cape Coast Roads and to receive invalids, permit me to suggest that instead thereof steamers should be employed to leave the coast at quick intervals (twice? a week) for St. Helena, land them there, and then return for more. The swell of the sea in the Roads would make the hospital ship almost roll her sides under, to the discomfort and perhaps death of the invalids, who might survive if sent off to St. Helena or Ascension.

I have told Sir Garnet Wolseley all I knew about the Coast and its terrible "bush," so incomprehensible to those who have not lived in it, for which he thanked me, as also did Colonel McNeill and Major Baker this morning, upon whom I called and volunteered all the information I possessed. But thus, lest it should be imagined that I might be trying indirectly for an appointment out there, I beg to state that my medical history is such from the effects of Gold Coast and other West African services, that nothing would induce me to go out there again, and that, in volunteering information as I have done, I am actuated only by proper motives.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KNAPP BARROW.

No. 115.

War Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *War Office, September* 10, 1873.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to inclose, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, a copy of the instructions given to Major-General Sir G. Wolseley in respect to his military command at the Gold Coast.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. K. STORKS.

Inclosure in No. 115.

Sir, *War Office, September* 8, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the command of Her Majesty's land forces on the Gold Coast has been conferred upon you during the present troubles with the Ashantees, in combination with the Civil Administration of that Settlement.

The objects with which this arrangement has been made have been communicated to you by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. My duty is to give you such general instructions in respect to your military command as may be necessary to convey to you the views of Her Majesty's Government in that respect.

The difficulties with which you will have to contend are not such as are to be encountered from an enemy formidable in the field. They are the far more serious difficulties of contending with a climate peculiarly fatal, especially at particular seasons of the year, to the constitution of European soldiers, and in a less degree of all soldiers recruited anywhere else than upon the Coast itself.

In determining what reinforcements it may be necessary to send you from time to time, Her Majesty's Government will be greatly influenced by the reports they will receive from you after your arrival on the Coast, when you will have had time to communicate with those whose experience on the Coast, and knowledge of the immediate circumstances of the case, will best enable you to judge what measures you ought to adopt in order to give effect to the views of Her Majesty's Government, as conveyed to you by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and what means it is necessary to employ for that purpose.

The force at present upon the Coast appears by the latest reports to be fully adequate for the defence of the British Settlements themselves against the attacks of the Ashantees. It will be for you to consider what military measures will be necessary to free those Settlements from the continued menace of such attacks, and to accomplish the further objects of your mission.

In arriving at a judgment on this subject, you will not fail to bear in mind the following considerations, viz.:—

1. That European soldiers ought never to be exposed to the influence of that climate, when the service required can be performed by Houssas, or by native auxiliaries, or by any other force indigenous to the country.

2. Nor unless the service is one of paramount importance to the main object of your mission,

3. Nor unless it can be accomplished with a rapidity of execution which may render the exposure to the climate very short.

For this reason, if the employment of Europeans shall become a necessity, every preparation should be made in advance, and no European force should be landed on the Coast until the time for decisive action has arrived. The period when the risk of loss from climate is at a minimum appears to be that comprised within the months of December, January, February and March; and it is, consequently, of much importance that your decision should be arrived at as soon after your arrival on the Coast as you may be enabled to form it with sufficient knowledge of the circumstances and with satisfaction to yourself.

You will be able to judge what prospect Captain Glover has of raising a local force, so as to make a decided impression upon the invaders by his movement upon the Volta, and how far it is possible to organize that not inconsiderable body of natives of whom Colonel Harley speaks as available, when supplies of food shall have been placed at your disposal for their use.

You will also be able to judge what assistance native attendants will be able to render to the European troops, if you shall eventually find that you are compelled to employ Europeans in order to effect the purposes which Her Majesty's Government have in view.

The reports just received by the "Himalaya" give an account of the sickness of the marines employed upon the defence of the Settlement before the arrival of the West Indian troops, and of the West Indian troops themselves, which Her Majesty's Government have received with great concern. It is true that the season in which your operations will be carried on will be much less exposed to the hazards of the African climate than that which has just passed, and there seems good reason to believe that those hazards are greater upon the seaboard than in some favoured parts of the interior; but it is to be remembered, on the other hand, that service on a march is exposed to trials of its own, which do not affect men living on board ship or in quarters.

I have thought it right to state for your guidance these general considerations, because nothing but a conviction of necessity would induce Her Majesty's Government to engage in any operation involving the possibility of its requiring the service of Europeans at the Gold Coast. But it is far from my intention to fetter your judgment in the responsible and arduous duties which have been intrusted to you, and no one, I am sure, will be more sensible than yourself of the cardinal importance of the considerations to which I have invited your attention, or more desirous to spare to the utmost of your power the exposure of European soldiers or marines to the climate of the Gold Coast.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. CARDWELL.

Colonel Sir Garnet Wolseley, C.B., K.C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 116.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, September* 10, 1873.

HER Majesty's Government having determined, in consequence of the critical state of affairs on the Gold Coast, caused by the Ashantee invasion, to unite the chief civil and military command in the Settlement in the hands of an officer of high reputation and experience, I have the honour to acquaint you that Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of your appointment to administer the Government of the Gold Coast Settlement, and I transmit to you herewith Her Majesty's Commission as Administrator.*

2. You will, as Administrator, correspond directly with this Office, and not through the Governor-in-chief of the West African Settlements, who will be instructed

* Not printed.

during your tenure of office to abstain from all interference in the affairs of the Gold Coast.

3. The circumstances which have led to the present position of affairs on the coast appear to be briefly as follows :—

4. The King of Ashantee, as you will find, on referring to the document dated 19th August, 1871, which is printed at page 34 of the correspondence presented to Parliament on Gold Coast affairs in February 1872, disclaimed the pretension put forward in his letter to Mr. Ussher, of the 24th November, 1870, that Elmina was his by right, but in his letter to Colonel Harley of 20th March last, the King again asserted that the fort of Elmina and its dependencies are his, and it seems beyond a doubt that one of the main objects of the invasion was the assertion of Ashantee supremacy over Elmina.

5. But independently of Elmina it must be remembered that peace had never been formally re-established with the Ashantee Kingdom since the war of 1864, and that a petty warfare had from time to time been carried on between the Ashantees and the border tribes.

6. It has been asserted that Mr. Plange, the messenger sent by Mr. Hennessy to Coomassie, did not faithfully deliver the friendly messages with which he was intrusted from the British Authorities to the King; it is, however, a remarkable fact, that almost up to the time of the news arriving of the invasion, the Gold Coast Government was in apparently friendly communication both with the King of Ashantee and his Ambassadors at Cape Coast, and that the Administrator was in daily expectation of hearing that the captive missionaries had been released, and that amicable relations had been permanently established with the Ashantee kingdom.

7. No indication had been given by the King of Ashantee that he had any serious ground of quarrel with the British Government, whether as regards Elmina or any other matter, and no opportunity was afforded to the Administrator to endeavour to remove peacefully any cause of complaint which the King might allege against the British Government or against the tribes in alliance with Her Majesty.

8. The statement in a letter from Mr. Salmon, then Acting-Administrator to Mr. Hennessy, dated 8th of November, 1872, that the Ashantees were at that time and had been purchasing very large quantities of ammunition, guns, gunpowder, and lead bars, seems to show that the invasion had been deliberately planned, and that it was not the result of a sudden outbreak of savage violence on account of any supposed affront or neglect on the part of the British Authorities. It is to be observed, moreover, that in the letter to Colonel Harley, to which I have referred above, the King of Ashantee by no means limits his demands to Elmina, but calls upon the Administrator to restore the Denkeras, Axims, and Assins to their former position as his subjects, in direct contravention of the Treaty of 1831, in which it is stated that "the King of Ashantee has renounced all right or title to any tribute or homage from the Kings of Denkeras, Assin, and others formerly his subjects."

9. I need scarcely say that Her Majesty's Government cannot for a moment listen to such preposterous demands, nor can they allow the territories of the tribes in alliance with Her Majesty to be devastated, the inhabitants butchered or driven away into slavery, and all progress and commerce stopped on the coast by hordes of barbarians.

10. At the same time, Her Majesty's Government have never had any desire to prevent the Ashantees from peaceful intercourse with the coast; on the contrary, they have always been anxious in every way to foster and encourage such intercourse, and one of the advantages which they anticipated from the possession of the forts at Elmina was that, through the friendly connection between the Elminas and the Ashantees, increased facilities would have been afforded for trade with the latter.

11. On your assuming the government, or as soon after as you may think advisable, you will address a communication to the King of Ashantee, summoning him to withdraw his forces from the territories of our allies within such a period as you may fix, and to make adequate reparation for the injuries and losses which he has inflicted upon our allies, and give securities for the maintenance of peace in future. I have in another despatch indicated to you generally the nature of the conditions which Her Majesty's Government would consider equitable.

12. You will intimate to him that active measures are in preparation against him, and that if he refuses to comply with our demands, or delays to withdraw his forces within the time named, he may rest assured that means will not be wanting to compel him to do so, and to inflict such a defeat upon him as will effectually deter him from repeating his aggressions.

13. Colonel Harley has been instructed to invite the principal Kings and Chiefs

of the friendly tribes to meet you on your arrival at Cape Coast, and you will of course lose no time in endeavouring to collect and organize any native force which you may judge to be necessary for conducting any operations which may appear to you certain, or in a high degree likely, to be undertaken.

14. You should state to the native Kings that the Queen, on learning the calamitous position in which her allies are placed by the invasion of their country by the Ashantees, and their inability without further assistance to repel the invaders, has sent out specially an officer of high authority and experience, uniting the chief civil and military command, for the purpose of rendering them that assistance.

15. You should explain to them that, whilst Her Majesty's Government are prepared to take such measures as may be found expedient on your advice to aid them in carrying on the war against the Ashantees, they expect the native tribes to use their utmost efforts to defend themselves and to place their resources unreservedly at your disposal.

16. The native tribes undoubtedly made considerable efforts at the beginning of the war, but since their last defeat they appear to have been unable to rouse themselves to even the most necessary exertions for their own protection. The reports received by Her Majesty's Government show that at Cape Coast the natives have not even taken steps to clear away the bush which endangers the safety of the town, and that nothing has been done by them to obtain trustworthy information of the movements of the Ashantees. You will intimate plainly to the native Kings that it is impossible to help those who are unwilling to help themselves, and that unless they unite together cordially in their own defence, and show themselves prepared to make every sacrifice in their power to maintain themselves against the invader, they must not look for aid to Her Majesty's Government.

17. Her Majesty's Government are unable to give you more precise instructions as to the measures which should be taken in order to bring the war to a speedy and successful termination, without further information then they at present possess. Much will depend upon the amount of co-operation which you may be able to obtain from the friendly tribes, the position and force of the Ashantees, concerning which but imperfect intelligence has hitherto been received, and upon the opinion which you may form after examination of the state of affairs on the spot, as to the practicability of an expedition into the interior, and the number and composition of the force with which you might recommend that such an expedition should be undertaken. It may be that you will find the forces at your disposal upon the coast sufficient for the accomplishment of any object which you may think it proper to undertake. But if you should find it necessary to ask for any considerable reinforcement of European troops, I have to request that you will enter into full explanations as to the circumstances in which you propose to employ them, and the reasons which may lead you to believe that they can be employed without an unjustifiable exposure, and with a well grounded anticipation of success.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 117.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, September* 10, 1873.

HER Majesty's Government wish to leave you a large discretion as to the terms which you may think it advisable to require from the King of Ashantee, but I may point out to you that the Treaty which was concluded with Ashantee in 1831, and of which I inclose a copy for your information, seems to afford a reasonable basis for any fresh Convention.

2. It would certainly be desirable to include in such a Convention an explicit renewal by the King of Ashantee of the renunciation, contained in the Treaty of 1831, of all claim to tribute or homage from the native Kings who are in alliance with Her Majesty; and further, a renunciation of all pretension on his part to supremacy over Elmina or over any of the tribes formerly connected with the Dutch, and to any tribute or homage from such tribes, as well as to any payment or acknowledgement in any shape by the British Government in respect of Elmina or any other of the British forts or possessions on the coast.

3. The King should also, for his own interest no less than with a view to the general benefit of the country, engage to keep the paths open through his dominions,

to promote lawful commerce to and through the Ashantee country, and to protect all peaceful traders passing through his dominions to the coast; and it might be expedient that a stipulation should be made that a resident British Consul or Agent should be received at the Ashantee capital, if Her Majesty should think fit at any time to appoint one.

4. You will, of course, be careful to avoid as far as possible anything which may endanger the lives of the European missionaries and their families who have so long been held in captivity at Coomassie, without any fault of their own, so far as Her Majesty's Government are aware, and you will use every effort to secure their safe release.

5. You will also endeavour to procure the surrender of all the prisoners taken by the Ashantees from the tribes in alliance with Her Majesty.

6. It is a usual practice with the native tribes to demand hostages for the faithful performance of Treaties of Peace. This was done in 1831, when two hostages of high rank were delivered over to the British Government by the King of Ashantee. If you should find it advisable to make a similar demand on the present occasion, you will bear in mind that the hostages should be men of high rank and position in Ashantee.

7. It would be reasonable to exact from the King the payment of such an indemnity as may be within his means, which are said to be considerable, for the expenses of the war and the injuries inflicted on Her Majesty's Allies.

8. Lastly, the opportunity should not be lost for putting an end, if possible, to the human sacrifices and the slave hunting which, with other barbarities, prevail in the Ashantee Kingdom.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

Inclosure in No. 117.

Treaty of Peace and Commerce with Ashantee and Fantee Chiefs.—Cape Coast Castle, April 27, 1831.

WE, the Undersigned, namely:—The Governor of Cape Coast Castle and British Settlements, on the part of His Majesty the King of England; the Princess Akianvah, and the Chief Quagua, on the part of the King of Ashantee, Aggery, King of Cape, Coast, Adookoo, King of Fantee, Amonoo, King of Annamaboe, Chibboe, King of Dinkara, Ossoo Okoo, King of Tufel, Animinee, King of Wassaw, Chibboo, King of Assin, the Chiefs of Adjumacon and Essacoomah, and the other Chiefs in alliance with the King of Great Britain, whose names are hereunto appended, do consent to, and hereby ratify the following Treaty of Peace and of Free Commerce between ourselves and such other Chiefs as may hereafter adhere to it.

ARTICLE I.

The King of Ashantee having deposited in Cape Coast Castle, in the presence of the above-mentioned parties, the sum of 600 ounces of gold, and having delivered into the hands of the Governor two young men of the royal family of Ashantee, named Ossor Ansah, and Ossoo In Quantamissah, as security that he will keep peace with the said Parties in all time coming, peace is hereby declared betwixt the said King of Ashantee and all and each of the Parties aforesaid, to continue in all time coming. The above securities shall remain in Cape Coast Castle for the space of six years from this date.

ARTICLE II.

In order to prevent all quarrels in future which might lead to the infraction of this Treaty of Peace, we, the Parties aforesaid, have agreed to the following rules and regulations for the better protection of lawful commerce:—

The paths shall be perfectly open, and free to all persons engaged in lawful traffic; and persons molesting them in any way whatever, or forcing them to purchase at any particular market, or influencing them by any unfair means whatever, shall be declared guilty of infringing this Treaty, and be liable to the severest punishment.

Panyarring, denouncing, and swearing on or by any person or thing whatever, are hereby strictly forbidden, and all persons infringing this rule shall be rigorously punished; and no master or Chief shall be answerable for the crimes of his servants, unless done by his orders or consent, or when under his control.

As the King of Ashantee has renounced all right or title to any tribute or homage

from the Kings of Dinkara, Assin, and others formerly his subjects, so, on the other hand, these Parties are strictly prohibited from insulting, by improper speaking, or in any other way, their former master, such conduct being calculated to produce quarrels and wars.

All palavers are to be decided in the manner mentioned in the terms and conditions of peace already agreed to by the Parties to this Treaty.

Signed in the Great Hall of Cape Coast Castle, this 27th day of April, 1831, by the Parties to this Treaty, and sealed with the great seal of the colony in their presence.

(L.S.) GEORGE MACLEAN, *Governor.*
(L.S.) AKIANVAH, her ⋈ mark, *Princess of Ashantee.*
(L.S.) QUAGUA, his ⋈ mark, *Chief of Ashantee.*
(L.S.) AGGERY, his ⋈ mark, *King of Cape Coast.*
(L.S.) ADOOKOO, his ⋈ mark, *King of Fantee.*
(L.S.) AMONOO, his ⋈ mark, *King of Annamaboe.*
(L.S.) ABOOKOO, his ⋈ mark, *Chief of Acomfee.*
(L.S.) OTTOO, his ⋈ mark, *Chief of Abrah.*
(L.S.) CHIBBOO, his ⋈ mark, *King of Assin.*
(L.S.) CUDJOE CHIBBOO, his ⋈ mark, *King of Dinkara.*
(L.S.) GEBEL, his ⋈ mark, *Assin Chief.*
(L.S.) OSSOO OKOO, his ⋈ mark, *King of Tufel.*
(L.S.) APOLLONIA, his ⋈ mark, *Chief.*
(L.S.) AKINNIE, *Chief of Agah.*

No. 118.

The Earl of Kimberley to the Administrator.

Sir, *Downing Street, September* 10, 1873.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 28th July,* and I have to convey to you Her Majesty's gracious confirmation and allowance of the Ordinance therein transmitted, entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the better regulation and discipline of the Armed Police Force in the Settlements on the Gold Coast."

I have, however, to call your attention to my despatch of the 18th ultimo,† and I desire that you should introduce another Ordinance, making it clear that the police engage to serve in the Settlement and the territories near or adjacent to the Settlement and the Protectorate.

It will probably be desirable to repeal the Ordinance now under consideration, and re-enact it with the amendment above suggested, and any other which may be called for.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 119.

Colonial Office to Admiralty.

Sir, *Downing Street, September* 13, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to request you to acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that his Lordship has learnt with much regret, from your letter of the 9th instant,† that since the arrival of the "Himalaya" with marines from Cape Coast, four more men have died, and that one or two more are in a critical condition.

I am, &c.
(Signed) R. H. MEADE.

No. 120.

Colonial Office to Colonel Foster.

Sir, *Downing Street, September* 13, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acquaint you that Colonel Harley reports that much inconvenience has been caused by your having neglected, as Acting-Collector of Customs at the Gold Coast, to notify to the Sub-Collectors at Accra and

* No. 84. † No. 111.

the outports of entry, by the earliest possible opportunity, the passing of the Customs Tariff Ordinance No. 1 of 1873.

I am to request that you will furnish Lord Kimberley with an explanation of this omission, which has led to litigation, and probably a loss to the revenue of the Settlement.

I am, &c.
(Signed) R. H. MEADE.

No. 121.

War Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *War Office, September* 13, 1873.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to acquaint you, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, that Sir Garnet Wolseley has represented that it would serve many important purposes connected with his mission if the means existed of forming a tramway from the coast to Manzu; and that in considering the propriety of acceding to his request, the following considerations have presented themselves.

There are now in the possession of the War Department steam sappers, which could be used as locomotives, and it is estimated that a tramway can be laid down for 45,000*l.* As a set-off against this large expenditure it is suggested that the sappers, rails, &c., can be brought back at the close of any operations for which they might be used, and thus a large portion of the cost might be recovered.

As Mr. Cardwell understands that it is doubtful as yet whether any operations in the interior will be determined on, and on the other hand, if a tramway is to be made, no delay should be allowed to take place in making the preparations for it, I am desired to submit the proposal for Lord Kimberley's consideration, and especially to ask whether, if the expenditure shall be incurred, the Colonial Office would think it proper that the engines and rails should be brought back to this country, or whether provision would not be made from some Colonial source for retaining such a means of intercourse in the country.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. K. STORKS.

No. 122.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, September* 14, 1873.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit to you, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, copies of letters received to-day from Commodore Commerell, relative to affairs on the Gold Coast.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. VAUGHAN MILLER, *pro Sec.*

Inclosure 1 in No. 122.

Sir, "*Rattlesnake,*" *at Cape Coast Castle, August* 13, 1873.

IN continuation of my letter of the 10th instant, I request you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that nothing of importance has transpired since my last report.

2. I am leaving to-night in the "Rattlesnake" for Chamah and Secondee, &c., as I purpose to ascend the River Prah, and ascertain somewhat of the locality in that direction, returning here in time to meet the outward mail of the 18th instant.

3. The marines still remain on board the "Simoom," as their services are not required on shore. The other ships are disposed of as follows:—"Rattlesnake," to proceed to Chama, &c., and return to Cape Coast Castle; "Merlin," at Secondee, &c., to return to Cape Coast Castle; "Barracouta," at Elmina; "Druid" and "Argus," at Cape Coast Castle; "Bittern" and "Decoy," expected at Cape Coast Castle; "Coquette," ordered to Cape Coast Castle.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. E. COMMERELL, *Commodore.*

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

Inclosure 2 in No. 122.

Sir, *"Rattlesnake," at Cape Coast Castle, August* 25, 1873.

IN continuation of my letter of the 13th instant, I request you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty I arrived at Secondee that night, and at 9 A.M., 14th August, I left the "Rattlesnake" with the following boats, manned and armed, to proceed to Chamah with Captain Helden, the Civil Commandant at Secondee, and Commander Luxmoore, of the "Argus," to hold a palaver with the Kings and Chiefs of Chamah, as rumour states the Ashantees to be in the River Bussum Prah, on an island some miles up the river, and I was anxious to obtain the assistance of the Chamah people to drive them from the territory.

At 10 A.M. I landed unarmed, and with every friendly intention, accompanied by Captain Helden and Commander Luxmoore.

Through the medium of the Government Interpreter I spoke to the Chiefs, and pointed out to them the advantages of loyalty to the British flag, which now demanded that they should use every endeavour to drive the Ashantees from the vicinity of the Chamah territory, and afford every assistance to Colonel Harley and Her Majesty's forces on this coast, who were present to protect all those who were orderly and well conducted, and to assist the natives against enemies oppressing them. The Chief denied he had rendered any assistance to the Ashantees, and also stated he would take neither their side nor the side of the British Government.

I remonstrated with these views, and informed him I wished he would point out two chiefs to accompany me into the River Prah, as I had some boats at hand and desired to make a survey of the river.

The King and Chiefs of Chamah refused to send two chiefs or captains to accompany me, and said they would act neither for nor against the British Government, and the palaver ended so peaceably that I was not induced to discontinue the project I contemplated of leaving the locality of the river, as mentioned in my last despatch.

2. By the time I arrived outside the bar of Chamah, the undermentioned boats met me from the "Rattlesnake," and in the course of the afternoon Commander Digby brought that vessel to Chamah, and anchored at a convenient distance from the shore:—Steam cutter (lent by the "Simoom"), manned and armed under the command of Lieutenant Frederick Edwards, gunnery lieutenant of the "Rattlesnake," with rockets, accompanied by Naval Sub-Lieutenant Hutton; gig, manned and armed under Sub-lieutenant Pocklington; whaler, manned and armed under Surgeon C. F. H. Murray; Gold Coast steam launch, under Sub-Lieutenant Cross of the "Argus," with rockets.

When I reached the other boats I embarked in my galley, and the boats then proceeded up the river in the following order:—Colonial steam launch, towing my galley (in the galley, Commodore, Commander Luxmoore, Captain Helden); steam cutter of "Simoom," towing whaler and gig of "Rattlesnake."

About two hundred yards up the river the Colonial steam launch broke down, and I ordered the gig to remain with her, proceeding with my galley in tow of the steam cutter behind the gig.

4. The river stream appeared to run about two miles an hour, and we never had less than six feet of water, whilst the banks seemed firm, and were densely covered with brushwood. Under these circumstances, I deemed it a matter of prudence to proceed on the Chamah side of the river, considering the inhabitants friendly, and the other side of the river might have contained any marauding parties of Ashantees. The river is about seventy or eighty yards broad, and we were proceeding satisfactorily until about a mile and a half up the river, when, without any warning, or without seeing any natives, we were fired at from the dense bush on the Chamah side, and found that we had passed an ambuscade of the natives, who were pouring a heavy and murderous fire into our boats.

I immediately gave orders to open fire with the small-arm men, but the rockets could not be fired, as the steam-cutter was towing the boats.

At the first discharge I was shot down, severely wounded in the right side, and at the same moment Captain Luxmoore and Captain Helden were severely hit. I then ordered the boats to repair to mid-stream, and finding a number of our men wounded I gave orders for the expedition to return to the "Rattlesnake."

Having become prostrated with loss of blood, Commander Luxmoore carried out my orders with readiness and attention, and I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of this officer, for it was not until some time afterwards it was discovered he was wounded so severely that he nearly fainted, yet he continued to remain at his post

until the last moment, when the heavy fire from our boats had driven the enemy out of the bush, for they had so pointed their guns with accurate aim that as my galley turned, the officers were nearly all shot in the back, whilst the boat's crew fell from their thwarts, four of them wounded, besides two men who were shot down in the whaler.

5. Lieutenant Edwards then received instructions to tow the boats out of the river, and we reached the "Rattlesnake" about 6 P.M., when the wounded were at once attended to, and I attach a list of casualties in this affair, remarking that Surgeon Charles F. K. Murray had paid the greatest attention to them whilst in the river, besides returning the fire of the enemy from the boat he was steering.

6. It had been previously arranged that ten policemen should be sent to Chamah Fort, with the constable resident there, and these men were being landed from the "Rattlesnake" whilst the boats I have mentioned were up the river, and the treacherous conduct of the Chamah people was unknown.

Immediately the cutter with ten policemen reached the shore, the beach was crowded with natives, who appeared so unfriendly that Sub-Lieutenant Draffen, who had landed with the policemen to proceed to the fort, wisely kept the Fantee Policemen in hand until some stores were being landed from the cutter, which had unfortunately upset in the surf.

The cutter's crew and Mr. Wilson, the midshipman, were swimming in the surf, endeavouring to right their boat, when the Chamah natives fired at them from the beach, and wounded several of the men.

Sub-Lieutenant Draffen, seeing the emergency, at once endeavoured to form the Fantee Police into skirmishing order to cover the cutter's crew swimming to the boat. He was partially successful, and it is to the coolness and courage he displayed that more men are not added to the list of those killed and wounded in this massacre.

Unfortunately, however, the heavy fire from the natives wounded several of the cutter's crew, and they succeeded in killing an ordinary seaman, whose body they possessed themselves of in spite of every effort to recover it. Two Fantee Police were killed from the fire on the beach, and also a krooman of the "Rattlesnake."

Immediately Commander Digby observed the Chamah people firing on our cutter sent to land the Fantee Police in good faith to occupy the fort, he at once sent Lieutenants Wilding and Nicholls from the "Rattlesnake" with cutters and rockets to protect the boat attacked; but the natives had gone to the bush, and I am afraid little injury was done to them.

7. Finding that the Chamah people had been guilty of the grossest treachery by an attempt to single out and massacre the officers and men proceeding on a peaceful expedition up one of their own rivers, and keeping to the Chamah bank as an additional protection; finding, also, that the natives, with their savage nature, had actually fired on our cutter landing police for the protection of the place, their Lordships will, I am sure, quite concur in the immediate steps I took to punish such perfidious conduct. The "Rattlesnake" was cleared for action, and in less than two hours' time the town of Chamah was a heap of burning ruins, and every exertion had been made to avenge treachery so foul.

8. It is not possible many natives were killed by these measures, but the lesson will be severely felt, and those who have gone to the bush will spread far and wide the punishment their disloyalty and treachery has so deeply merited.

9. In the midst of the regret I experience at the list of those killed and wounded in this affair, it is some consolation to have it as a duty to bring to the notice of their Lordships the admirable conduct of the officers and men employed this day. I cannot too deeply express my thanks to Commander Luxmoore, of the "Argus," for the way in which he discharged his duties and assisted me; and I trust their Lordships will not fail to bring to the notice of the War Office and Colonial Office the assistance and co-operation afforded to me by Captain Wm. Helden, 2nd West India Regiment, Civil Commandant at Secondee, who was by my side the whole time, though only just recovered from fever.

Lieutenant Frederick Edwards, Gunnery and Senior Lieutenant of the "Rattlesnake" (who with Sub-Lieutenants Pocklington and Cross, and Surgeon Murray, were the only officers fit for duty on their return on board), merits my warm approbation for the coolness and forethought displayed by him when towing the boats over the bar up the river, and out of the ambuscade.

Sub-Lieutenant William P. Draffen is most deserving of their Lordships' commendation, for he did his utmost with the police at his disposal.

10. Whilst the "Rattlesnake" was bombarding Chamah the "Merlin" arrived,

and having observed the natives clear along the beach towards Secondee, I took the precaution to send her at once to that place, conveying Sub-Lieutenant Edward H. Bayley, of this ship, to take the place of Captain Helden, Civil Commandant, wounded, and shortly afterwards I weighed anchor in the "Rattlesnake" and proceeded to Secondee myself, sending the "Simoom's" steam cutter to Cape Coast Castle to order the "Argus" to join my broad pendant at Secondee, giving a general order to the squadron (copy attached) stating that I would still continue to discharge the duties of my command. Arriving at Secondee the same night (August 14), I dispatched the "Merlin" to Dixcove to communicate with the Civil Commandant there, and at Axim, where she now remains in case any danger may be experienced there.

11. Early this morning I dispatched Commander Digby and Mr. Thomas, my Secretary, to the fort at Secondee, to call a palaver of the Native Chiefs.

The Dutch Chiefs had gone into the bush when they heard of the treachery and punishment of the Chamah people, and therefore the English Chiefs were told they had nothing to fear whilst they continued loyal, which they promised to do, and the place was quiet and orderly.

12. The "Argus" arrived at Secondee this forenoon, and I then weighed and proceeded to Cape Coast Castle in the "Rattlesnake," where I have sent to Colonel Harley, as I am too ill to personally communicate.

13. Lists of those killed and wounded in both affairs are forwarded herewith, and the wounded are progressing favourably.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. E. COMMERELL, *Commodore.*

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

P.S.—I am desirous of adding to this Report the attached statement of Lieutenant Wilding, of this ship, in reference to the measures he took to cover the return of the cutter's crew to their boat; from which it will be seen that Charles Godden, coxswain of the cutter, and William Sermon, ordinary seaman, evinced great pluck in rescuing those who were disabled by the natives, and I have not failed to point out to them my appreciation of their praiseworthy conduct.

J. E. C.

Inclosure 3 in No. 122.

(General Memo.) "*Rattlesnake,*" *off Chamah, August* 14, 1873.

THE boats of Her Majesty's ship under my command having been treacherously fired at by an ambuscade of Chamah men this day, in which Captains Luxmoore and Helden, Civil Commandant at Secondee, with myself, were wounded, and several men killed and wounded, the officers commanding Her Majesty's ships on this station will understand that I continue to discharge the duties of my command, but that orders not of any great import will be issued "by command" from my office.

(Signed) J. E. COMMERELL, *Commodore.*

The respective Captains, Commanders, and
Commanding Officers under my orders.

Inclosure 4 in No. 122.

Sir, "*Rattlesnake,*" *at Chamah, August* 14, 1873.

IN compliance with your orders of this day's date, directing me to furnish the particulars attending my proceedings to-day in the first cutter of this ship ordered to bring off the Fantee Police landed on the beach at Chamah, and to afford any assistance that might be necessary to the second cutter, which had conveyed the police on shore, I have the honour to report as follows:—

When I had arrived within three-quarters of a mile from the beach I observed firing to begin there. On reaching and communicating with Sub-Lieutenant Draffen in charge of the second cutter, he informed me the natives had fired upon them, and that there were two white men (blue jackets), one krooman and policeman, missing. I immediately pulled in and anchored as close to the shore as possible, having previously cleared the beach with a rocket. One of the wounded men on shore, a Fantee Policeman, then swam off and was taken into the boat. I then saw a white man, naked and wounded, get up from the beach and try to come off to the boat—the first cutter. Two

of the men belonging to this boat, Charles Godden, coxwain of cutter, and William Sermon, ordinary seaman, then immediately volunteered to swim on shore and bring him off through the surf, which was done; as also a policeman who was trying to ge off to the boat, and another who was wounded. For this service I beg to recommend Godden and Sermon to your most favourable consideration.

2. I sent the wounded off to the ship in the second cutter, in tow of the steam cutter, and intended to have brought off the three dead bodies on the beach, but the "general recall" having been hoisted for some time, I returned on board.

(Signed) H. H. WILDING, *Lieutenant.*

Commodore Commerell, K.C.B., A.D.C.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 5 in No. 122.

List of the Massacred by the Natives of Chamah, August 14, 1873.

Wm. Woodcock, ordinary seaman of Her Majesty's ship "Rattlesnake," one of the cutter's crew, massacred on the beach.
Dixie Land, krooman, ditto.
Sydney Herbert, Andrew Skeik, } Fantee Police.

Total killed, 4.

(Signed) THOS. COLAN, *Staff Surgeon, 2nd Class.*
CHAS. FK. MURRAY, *Surgeon.*

List of those Wounded by the Natives of Chamah, August 14, 1873.

Commodore J. C. Commerell, V.C., C.B., A.D.C., commanding Her Majesty's ship "Rattlesnake," and Cape of Good Hope, and West Coast of Africa Station, gunshot wound of right side; very severely.
Commander Percy G. Luxmoore, Her Majesty's ship "Argus," (lent to "Rattlesnake,') gunshot wound of left hip, shoulder, back, and left side; severely.
Captain William Helden, 2nd West India Regiment, Civil Commandant, gunshot wound of back and of head; severely.
Sub-Lieutenant William G. Draffen, Her Majesty's ship "Rattlesnake," grazed gunshot wound of chest; slightly.
Jas. W. F. King, ordinary seaman of "Rattlesnake," gunshot wound of forehead, right shoulder, and left forearm; severely.
William Fryer, ordinary seaman of "Rattlesnake," incised knife wound of scalp and face, with several contusions; severely.
George Keimseth, A.B., of "Rattlesnake," gunshot wound of head; severely.
James Skinner, ordinary seaman of "Rattlesnake," gunshot wound of head; severely,
Thomas Woolgar, ordinary seaman of "Rattlesnake," gunshot wound of left shoulder; severely.
William Malley, signalman, 2nd class, of "Rattlesnake," wound of face, gunshot; severely.
Henry Hall, A.B., of "Rattlesnake," gunshot wound of left shoulder; slightly.
William Holloway, quartermaster and Commodore's coxswain, gunshot wound of abdomen slightly.

Gold Coast Fantee Police.

Quamen Konei, incised knife wounds of head, face, and other parts of body; dangerously.
Tom Care, gunshot wound of back; slightly.

Houssa Force.

Sumana Menruds, gunshot wound of left wrist; severely.
Hy. Walters, Interpreter of Secondee, gunshot wound of back; slightly.

Total wounded, 16.

(Signed) THOS. COLAN, *Staff Surgeon, 2nd Class.*
CHAS. FK. MURRAY, *Surgeon.*

Additional List of Wounded, August 14, 1873.

Dr. Chas. F. K. Murray, surgeon of the "Rattlesnake," contusion of left forearm from gunshot; slightly.
Mr. Richd. H. W. Wilson, midshipman of the "Rattlesnake," gunshot wound of right arm; slightly.
Tom Walker, krooman, of the "Rattlesnake," contusion of back from gunshot; slightly.
Henry Lowry, A.B., of the "Rattlesnake," grazed gunshot wound of right leg; slightly.

Total killed—	
"Rattlesnake"	2
Fantee Police	2
Total	4
Total wounded—	
"Rattlesnake"	14
"Argus" (lent to ditto)	1
Fantee Police	2
Houssa Force	1
Interpreter	1
Civil Commandant, Secondee	1
Total	20

(Signed) THOS. COLAN, *Staff Surgeon, 2nd Class.*
CHAS. FK. MURRAY, *Surgeon.*

Inclosure 6 in No. 122.

Sir, *"Rattlesnake," at Cape Coast Castle, August* 18, 1873.

ADVERTING to my letter of the 15th instant detailing the treacherous conduct of the people of Chamah in firing on the boats of the "Rattlesnake," I have the honour to inclose copies of further correspondence on this subject, as well as copies of the orders under which Captain Fremantle, of the "Barracouta," is acting with the concurrence of his Excellency Colonel Harley, for the punishment of the hostile natives.

2. I also transmit, for the information of their Lordships, copy of a despatch I have received from his Excellency Colonel Harley in acknowledgment of my letter detailing my proceedings in the River Prah and at Chamah.

I have expressed to Colonel Harley my appreciation of the sympathy he so kindly and feelingly expresses in his despatch, and I trust their Lordships will do me the favour to convey to the Secretary of State for the Colonies the extreme expression of the regard I feel for the sympathy and kindness Colonel Harley so truly evinces for those who have suffered on this service.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. E. COMMERELL, *Commodore.*

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

Inclosure 7 in No. 122.

Sir, *"Rattlesnake," at Cape Coast Castle, August* 15, 1873.

I AM desired by Commodore Commerell, V.C., C.B., A.D.C., who is too severely wounded to address his Excellency, to transmit to you, for the information of Colonel Harley, copy of a despatch he has indited to their Lordships, detailing the proceedings of the boats of the "Rattlesnake," which have been fired at by the treacherous natives of Chamah.

Pray excuse haste and hurry, as I have been up all night.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. NICHOLS THOMAS,
Secretary to the Commodore.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 8 in No. 122.

Sir, *The Castle, Cape Coast, August* 18, 1873.

I DO myself the honour to acknowledge the copy of your Report to the Admiralty, with which you favoured me, giving an account of your proceedings at Chamah, and your attempt to ascend the River Prah, the treacherous conduct of the natives in firing upon you, and the lamentable effect it unfortunately had.

I very deeply regret the sad result of the Expedition, conceived, as I knew it to have been, in the hope of bringing the enemy within a more limited area, by which the united forces could act with more advantage; and that you should have been severely wounded, as well as the other officers and men whom you had brought to notice, in an enterprise which deserved success.

I entirely concur in the prompt steps which were taken by you for the destruction of Chamah; and I regret the escape of the King and Chiefs, who so well deserve a just punishment for their gross treachery.

I have not failed to express a hope, in my despatch to the Secretary of State, transmitting your Report, that the conduct of all concerned may have his Lordship's approval, and that he will be so considerate as to bring to the notice of the naval and military authorities the services of those officers whom you have specially mentioned.

In conclusion, I beg of you to accept my warmest sympathy in the suffering you have had yourself, and for your officers and men.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonial Administrator.*

Commodore Commerell, V.C., C.B., A.D.C.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 9 in No. 122.

Sir, "*Rattlesnake*," *at Cape Coast Castle, August* 17, 1873.

I AM directed by Commodore Commerell, V.C., C.B., A.D.C., to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B., that he has conversed with Colonel Festing in reference to the copies of statements made by the refugees from Adjuah, &c., as to the recent firing from the fort at Secondee, and also from the "Argus" stationed there; and I am to state, Colonel Festing has taken on shore, for Colonel Harley's information, copy of the orders the Commodore has this day given to the "Barracouta" to proceed to Secondee, and act with the "Merlin" and "Argus" on the Windward district, and the Commodore is desirous of pointing out to his Excellency the desirability of the firmest measures being resorted to in the case of any natives showing the least signs of disloyalty, no doubt encouraged by the Chamah men recently punished for their treachery. It is under these circumstances he has alluded to Tacorady and the villages on the seaboard, especially also to Aboudaddi, where the Chamah refugees are now sheltered, and which demands that they should be driven from the spot by any means not calculated to endanger the lives of the officers and men under the Commodore's command.

2. I am to state that this opinion of the Commodore he considers fully borne out by the attached copies of despatches he has just received (9 P.M.) from the officer commanding the "Argus," showing, that as far as the seaboard is concerned, no Ashantees have been seen, but the Dutch Secondee natives, who cleared out of Secondee on the bombardment of Chamah, have assumed a threatening attitude, so much so that firm measures were resorted to by Lieutenant Young, of the "Argus," and the Acting Civil Commandant, resulting in the dispersion of these bands, who appear to have shelter afforded them in the villages of Apoassi, Quassi, and Tacorady (doubtless some others on the coast), which the Commodore considers should be cleared at once and by the most expeditious means, especially now that the "Barracouta," "Argus," and "Merlin" are on the Windward station.

3. I am to forward, for the information of his Excellency, copy of a despatch the Commodore has received from Sub-Lieutenant Bayly of this ship, now acting Civil Commandant at Secondee, detailing his proceedings, and I inclose copy of a letter addressed to that officer, in which the Commodore conveys his entire approval of his action.

4. Lieutenant Young's proceedings have also been approved, and I am to forward the original letter Mr. Young has transmitted from the captain of the American (?)

barque "Albertina," now at Secondee, actually stating that he heard on shore the Commodore was going to be attacked by the natives of Chamah, yet he never, in any way, told this to the Commodore or any other official. I am to state to you, for the information of his Excellency, that this matter is so serious he deems it necessary to bring such pernicious conduct before his Excellency's notice, and to observe that the movements of this vessel have all along been considered suspicious in British waters, and in close vicinity of hostile natives, so much so that on the morning of the 15th instant she was boarded by the officer of the guard from the "Rattlesnake," but no powder could be found, or any direct accusation made as to her movements being against the interests of the British flag.

As matters are now reported, I am to ask you to call his Excellency's attention to paragraph 4 of Lieutenant Young's report, from which it will be perceived orders have been given to the master to cease trading with the natives, and I am to state, that as the "Barracouta" is about to proceed to Secondee, Colonel Harley's wishes shall be carried out on the subject, for which purpose the messenger who conveys this despatch is instructed to wait, in order that the "Druid," which relieves the "Barracouta" at Elmina, may convey definite instructions to Captain Fremantle as to what action the Administrator-in-chief wishes him to take in the matter.

5. The sum of 30*l.* (or thereabouts, as it has not been counted), was brought on board the "Rattlesnake" by Captain Helden when he was wounded, and this sum will be sent to Secondee to the Civil Commandant, in case he wants to pay the police, as it was gleaned from Captain Helden that was the original intention.

6. The Commodore wishes me to say, that any officer proceeding to Secondee as Civil Commandant shall have passage in the "Barracouta," as well as any rice, &c., or provisions his Excellency wishes sent to the Windward Ports, that will not delay the departure of the "Barracouta."

7. A case of cutlases and some powder, now on board for conveyance to Axim, will be sent by the "Barracouta."

I am, &c.

(Signed) W. NICHOLS THOMAS, *Secretary.*

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 10 in No. 122.

YOU will receive herewith, extracts from reports brought to me this afternoon by Colonel Festing, R.M.A., from his Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B., stating that at Secondee firing from the fort has been commenced, and that men have been landed from the "Argus." I am by no means confident of the correctness of these reports, for you will perceive from the attached copy of the orders I gave to the "Argus," Lieutenant Young was to report any occurrence of this sort to me, sending the Colonial launch to Cape Coast Castle.

2. Under the circumstances, however, and from a personal interview I have just had with Colonel Festing, I deem it best to send additional assistance to the windward district, and you are to proceed to Secondee in the "Barracouta," and act as you may deem best from Appollonia to Elmina, giving such orders to the "Merlin" and "Argus" as you may consider best, returning here when you have completed this service, and the state of affairs will permit.

3. I inclose, for your information, copies of my orders to the "Merlin" and "Argus;" and twice a week you are to communicate to me your proceedings, sending the steam cutter to Cape Coast Castle with despatches, giving me some idea when you may be back, if the state of affairs will permit.

4. From my interview with you at Secondee on the 15th of August, the day after the treacherous conduct of the Chamah people, you will have learnt of the burning of their town, but there are large stores of canoes which should be destroyed (and also the village of Abradi, where the Chamah people have taken refuge), in order to make the punishment more effectual for their perfidious conduct. Colonel Festing takes a message from me to his Excellency Colonel Harley on this subject ("Druid" will bring this to-morrow morning), and before you start for Secondee you will receive the Administrator's views on this subject, remarking that none of your men are to be landed for hostile purposes. You may also visit the neighbourhood of Tacorady, which is disloyal in the extreme, and you will confer generally with the Civil Commandants

at Secondee, Dixcove, and Axim, remarking that I rely on your discretion only to punish the natives when absolutely necessary.

Given under my hand, at Cape Coast Castle, August 17, 1873.

(Signed) J. E. COMMERELL.

By command of the Commodore,

(Signed) W. NICHOLS THOMAS, *Secretary.*

Edmund R. Fremantle, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 11 in No. 122.

Sir, *"Rattlesnake," at Cape Coast Castle, August* 18, 1873.

THE Commodore desires me to refer to your sailing orders he signed yesterday, and to acquaint you that no boats are to cross the bar of the Prah River, or any other river, on any expedition, or forces landed or organized under any circumstances whatever, unless orders are given by him under his own signature.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. NICHOLS THOMAS, *Secretary.*

Captain E. R. Fremantle,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 12 in No. 122

Sir, *"Rattlesnake," at Cape Coast Castle, August* 18, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, I am desired by the Commodore to transmit, for your information, the inclosed despatch just received from his Excellency Colonel Harley, in which the Commodore's views as to the destruction of the disloyal villages are quite borne out, but I am to acquaint you the orders you have already received are to remain in force, and you are not to land anywhere to endeavour to capture the Kings or Chiefs of any place; and the Commodore relies upon your good discretion not to punish any place unnecessarily, and to take the utmost care of the health of the officers and men under your orders, acting in the most secret manner in carrying out your instructions, so as not to give the natives a chance of clearing out of their holds or places of refuge before your arrival, remembering that no doubt they watch the movements of every ship very closely.

2. The Commodore wishes you to dispose of the stores, rice, &c., as expressed in Colonel Harley's letter, and you will also act as most desirable with the "Albertina," the merchant-ship at Secondee, respecting which Lieutenant Young will give you every information.

I am, &c.

(Signed) W. NICHOLS THOMAS, *Secretary.*

Captain E. R. Fremantle,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 13 in No. 122.

Sir, *The Castle, Cape Coast, August* 18, 1873.

I HAVE had the honour to receive, through Colonel Festing, a copy of your instructions to Captain Fremantle on proceeding in Her Majesty's ship "Barracouta" to take charge of the Windward Coast from Elmina to Appolonia, and to act with Her Majesty's ships "Argus" and "Merlin" for the protection of the forts and settlements.

I concur generally in these instructions, as I am already of opinion that no punishment can be too severe for the treacherous conduct of the King and Chief of Chamah, by which I greatly regret that yourself, officers, and men should have suffered so much.

I have also received your communication of this morning, inclosing the reports of Lieutenant Young, of Her Majesty's ship "Argus," and Sub-Lieutenant Bayley, of Her Majesty's ship "Merlin," from Secondee, and I concur with you in approving the steps which these officers have taken; and, with respect to the American barque

"Albertina," under the circumstances, I think it would be well if she were sent down to Cape Coast.

We have had for some time sufficient evidence of the disloyalty of Tacorady, and I had received information prior to that you have favoured we with, but which Lieutenant Young's report confirms, that a town or village called Quassie, adjacent to Tacorady, but of a much more substantial character, is the refuge to which the Chamahs have fled. I therefore think that it and Abbraddi, as well as any other places affording shelter to those who have declared their disloyalty by overt acts of disaffection, should be destroyed with Tacorady; and that no effort, consistent with due precautions being taken and the safety of the men and officers employed, should be left unmade to seize the Kings and Chiefs of these places, who should, if taken, as well as any prisoners in arms, be landed at Elmina, and handed over to the Military Commandant to await trial; and the canoes at all these places should be destroyed.

I am sending off ten bags of rice for Secondee, ten for Dixcove, and five for Axim. At Secondee five out of the ten barrels of powder now on board the flag-ship, with half the lead and flints, may be landed for distribution amongst the loyal inhabitants, and the remainder at Dixcove, where I am also sending fifty Enfield rifles and 5,000 rounds of ball ammunition for volunteers to be raised there by the Civil Commandant. The powder and case of cutlasses now on board for Axim you will please have landed there.

In dealing with the American barque "Albertina," I beg to forward, for the information and guidance of the officer acting under your orders, copies of Ordinances 2 and 5 of 1873, regulating the importation and sale of munitions of war, as also copy of my proclamation of the 8th February last, prohibiting trade in munitions of war with the Ashantees or other allies.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator.

Commodore Commerell, V.C., C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 14 in No. 122.

Sir, "*Rattlesnake,*" *at Cape Coast Castle, August* 18, 1873.

I AM desired by Commodore Commerell, V.C., C.B., A.D.C., to request you will acquaint his Excellency Colonel Harley that, although still in a weak state from the nature of his wound, he has received with much pleasure his Excellency's despatch of this date, which has been laid before him; and I am to inform you that it is a source of great gratification to the Commodore to know that his Excellency concurs in the instructions the Commodore issued yesterday to Captain Fremantle, of the "Barracouta," to whom he has now transmitted copy of Colonel Harley's despatch, together with the further orders, copies of which are transmitted herewith, for the information of his Excellency, who may rely upon the discretion of Captain Fremantle to root out such towns or villages as may prove to have disloyalty to the British flag at heart; and the Commodore is urgently of opinion that it is only by these grave measures the sea-board of the coast will be cleared of those natives who have been disaffected without apparent cause or reason, more especially the Chamah men, who have proved so treacherous.

2. The Commodore desires to express to Colonel Harley his earnest appreciation of the sympathy and kindness his Excellency has evinced towards him since his illness, and he looks forward to the time when he trusts he may be sufficiently recovered to confer with him as usual, remarking that all the information he receives from the Windward district shall be conveyed to his Excellency without fail.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. NICHOLS THOMAS, *Secretary.*

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

P.S.—The Commodore has ordered the "Druid" to Elmina to relieve the "Barracouta."

W. N. T.

Inclosure 15 in No. 122.

Sir, *"Rattlesnake," at Cape Coast Castle, August* 17, 1873.

ADVERTING to my letter of the 15th instant, in which I forwarded, by the Commodore's direction, copy of his despatch to their Lordships, detailing the treacherous conduct of the Chamah people, I am further directed to lay before you, for the information of his Excellency Colonel Harley, the following account of the conduct of the tide-waiter at Chamah, the truth of which is attested by the signatures of the officers who have made the report to the Commodore:—

"On the 15th August, when we were on shore at Secondee to see the native Chiefs by order of Commodore Commerell, we met a coloured man at Secondee Fort (name unknown), who stated to us he was the tide-waiter at Chamah and had escaped to Secondee. We asked him to detail the circumstances of the massacre of some men of the 'Rattlesnake' sent to the beach to land Sub-Lieutenant Draffen and some Fantee police for Chamah fort. He then showed us a note written in pencil by Commodore Commerell, which ran as follows:—

"'Dear Digby, do not land the police until further orders.'

"We asked him to explain how he got the note. He said, when the Commodore went to his boat, after the palaver with the Chiefs of Chamah, the Commodore gave him the note to send to the 'Rattlesnake.' We asked him, Did he do so? He replied 'No,' he was afraid, but seeing the cutter land with the police he gave the note to a nigger to give to the 'man-of-war officer,' whilst the tide waiter, it appears, slunk off, and packed up his traps to decamp to Secondee.

"Captain Helden, whilst on board the 'Rattlesnake' wounded, states to us that this same tide-waiter came to him just after the palaver at Chamah, and asked for a passage in the 'big ship' for himself and his wives. Captain Helden considers this a very suspicious circumstance, but he is on board the 'Simoon,' and can give fuller information.

"Considering all these matters, we deemed it best to convey the tide-waiter to Cape Coast Castle for examination by his Excellency, as we considered he had shown no zeal in the discharge of the Commodore's wishes to prevent the police from landing, and had evidently hurried off to Secondee the moment danger presented itself at Chamah (if not before); also that he must have seen preparations for treachery were going on at Chamah, and should have warned the Commodore and officers accordingly.

"After some resistance on the part of the tide-waiter he was taken on board the 'Rattlesnake,' at Secondee, and brought to Cape Coast Castle, together with a policeman, who escaped from Chamah fort, and who, no doubt, knows full particulars of the conduct of the Chamah men.

"The tide-waiter showed us the Commodore's, note which we let him keep. When the 'Rattlesnake' arrived off the town of Chamah in the afternoon of the 14th August, and before it was known the Commodore's boats had been fired at, we observed the natives leaving the town, and as the tide-waiter was present at the palaver, he must have known what was transpiring or preparing, and he should have given warning accordingly.

(Signed) "Nort. S. F. Digby, *Commander.*
"W. Nichols Thomas, *Secretary.*"

The following is the statement of Sub-Lieutenant Draffen:—

"On the afternoon of the 14th August, I was sent on shore at Chamah to land with some Fantee police. On my reaching the beach a negro came to me with a note, signed by the Commodore, to this effect,—'Dear Digby, do not land the police until I come on board.' Its bearer told me 'somebody' gave it to him up the Prah. The negro who came to me with the note was not the tide-waiter at Chamah, whom I have seen on board the 'Rattlesnake.'

(Signed) "W. F. Draffen."

Mr. Davis, the Government Interpreter, and Captain Helden, can give further information about the tide-waiter.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. NICHOLS THOMAS, *Secretary.*

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 16 in No. 122.

Sir, "*Argus*," *Secondee, August* 17, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that I received information from Mr. E. H. Bayley, Acting Civil Commandant at this fort, that the landing-waiter and sub-collector at Adjuah had been taken prisoners to Tacorady, where large numbers of Ashantees were assembled.

2. Yesterday afternoon a body of Dutch Secondee men, who had fled from this town, and are now at Apoussi, came out and disarmed one of the English natives, and took two boys, servants of the interpreter, prisoners, who were since released because they were considered too small and knew nothing. A slight skirmish took place between the English and Dutch natives, whereupon a few shots were fired from the fort, and the boats of this ship were sent in manned and armed; but before they could take up a position the enemy had retreated into the bush. At 5·30 P.M. a force carrying Dutch colours made its appearance on the beach, marching towards the fort. I sent to inform Mr. Bayly, and on a signal being made from the fort, opened fire with the bow-gun. Three shells were fired, and the enemy retreated into the bush in the direction of Apoussi.

3. The sword-bearers, who were landed from the "Rattlesnake," made application for the five barrels of gunpowder and the lead, but have not been supplied to them.

4. I have given the master of the barque "Albertina," lying in the roadstead, directions to cease trading with the natives in this neighbourhood, having received information that he was about to land provisions and stores for the Dutch Secondees, having myself ascertained that it was his intention of going to Apoussi, where they had assembled.

5. The post boat, which was to have left last night for Cape Coast Castle, was prevented from going in consequence of her crew refusing to go in her from fear; I therefore send this despatch by the steam-launch.

6. There is no appearance of any disturbance likely to take place at present, but I beg to remark that the villages of Apoussi and Tacorady afford shelter to the enemy, whence they can continually harass the English natives.

I am, &c.

(Signed) G. C. YOUNG, *Senior Lieutenant.*

Commodore J. E. Commerell, V.C., C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 17 in No. 122.

Dear Sir, *Secondee, August* 17, 1873.

THE Colonial steam-launch is going to Cape Coast this afternoon, so I take the opportunity of letting you know what news there is. If you think it necessary, would you inform the Commodore or the Governor, as I have made no Report, nor do I wish to make any official one, unless it is requisite. The landing-waiter and acting sub-collector of Customs at Adjuah have been taken prisoners by the people from Tacorady. The landing-waiter's servant, a little boy, is going on with the postman in the launch. All the roads are stopped, and the postman came in a canoe from Dixcove. The men wont take him on any further, so he is going in the launch. The post from Cape Coast for the forts to the westward is here now, waiting for a chance to be sent on; the boat started last night, but returned, the weather being bad, and the boatmen are afraid to go by day. The English natives had a skirmish in the bush, near the fort yesterday afternoon, with some of the Dutch who came to try and take prisoners, so the chiefs say. I did not hear of any one being killed on either side, and half these natives seemed afraid to go too close, although the others ran. The Dutch came out on the beach about a mile off, and made for Apoussi and Tacorady. The "Argus's" boats were sent away, but returned, as the natives were too far off. These prisoners were afterwards brought in by three of the police and Houssas; they are Dutch natives, so I have them here now, as well as two caught in a canoe, passing this morning, going to Apoussi. The police brought them into me, and had hard work to get them, as the natives on the beach wanted to cut their heads off. Two policemen swear they are Chamah men, and they say they are Elmina men, and so do the boat's crew (the post boat), but they are much the same, so I shall keep them too. They can't run even if they get out, as the natives here want their heads. A large number of natives collected on the beach armed yesterday evening, and went into the bush

about a mile and a half from here. The "Argus" fired at them, and a shell pitched close to a number of them on the beach. The English natives here spread out round the town last night, but nothing has occurred yet. There is some money here locked in a chest, and the post brought a bag marked 38*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, addressed to Captain Helden. I have no place to lock it up in, but I suppose it is safe enough. There are some official letters too, and one private one, from Dixcove. I send the private one on by the postman in the box. I have issued rations to the interpreter, landing-waiter, and one or two people belonging to the fort who live outside usually, as they can get nothing in the town, so I hope that it is all right. I shall only look after the fort until I hear further, and leave the money and letters to be looked after by the proper authorities. Five prisoners are quite enough for our space, and they can do dirty work for the present; but the natives may have all who come now, and do what they like with them, in which event they wont trouble us long. Mr. Young has, I think, made a Report to the Commodore, so I need say no more.

I remain, &c.
(Signed) E. H. BAYLEY.

Commodore Commerell, V.C., C.B.
&c. &c. &c

P.S.—Mr. Young has stopped the barque "Albertina" from landing anything, as we believe he has been supplying the Dutch natives with lead, &c.

Inclosure 18 in No. 122.

Sir, *Secondee, August* 15, 1873.

AS you requested me to write what I know about certain people on shore, I will say that, according to their talk to me in the hotel, on shore, and what I learned this morning, that you have got traitors among the people on shore, as they told me the day the Admiral went to Chamah—that if they went to the river they would be killed. One man, by the name of Crankson, is the head leader, and according to what the officer in the fort told me, the man Crankson must be a liar. There are two others, the names of them I do not know, but I can find out by my clerk; and I am willing to go on shore with him to point out the other two; they are all, I believe, Cape Coast men, but while they are here they want to make the people believe that they are Dutch. I need not add to this, but I will swear to what I know.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. W. COGGINS,
Master of barque "Albertina."

To the Commanding Officer on board Her Majesty's
ship "Argus."

P.S.—Will you please allow my boat to land and return to my ship. If you want any assistance send to me.

W. W. C.

Inclosure 19 in No. 122.

Sir, *"Rattlesnake," at Cape Coast Castle, August* 20, 1873.

IN continuation of my general letter of the 13th instant, I request that you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that the details of my proceedings are specially reported in my letter sent herewith.

2. Captain Helden, Civil Commandant of Secondee, two ordinary seamen, and one Fantee policeman, wounded by the natives of Chamah, were sent to the "Simoon" on the afternoon of the 16th instant; a commodious and well-ventilated hospital having been constructed under the superintendence of Captain Peile and the medical officers. Commander Luxmoore, of the "Argus," remains on board the "Rattlesnake" for the present, but will most likely go to the "Simoom."

3. The "Barracouta" left Elmina on the 8th August, to carry out the orders referred to in my letter sent herewith; and the merchant-barque "Albertina," has been sent to Cape Coast Castle, where she has arrived, in accordance with Colonel Harley's wishes.

4. His Excellency Governor Berkeley has just arrived from Lagos in the mail-steamer "Benin," and proceeds to Sierra Leone in the "Sherbro" (?) to-morrow to

assume the duties of Governor-in-chief. I trust to be well enough to see him to-morrow; and on the day after I purpose leaving for Simon's Bay, as specially reported in my letter sent herewith.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. E. COMMERELL, *Commodore.*

The Secretary to the Admiralty.

Inclosure 20 in No. 122.

Sir, "*Rattlesnake,*" *at Cape Coast Castle, Aagust* 20, 1873.

ADVERTING to former correspondence, in which I detailed my proceedings in the River Prah, and my endeavours to continue the command of the station after being wounded on the 14th August, I request you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that Dr. Colan, Staff-Surgeon, 2nd class, of this ship and Dr. Murray, have thought fit to recommend my immediate departure to a colder climate than the Coast, for the preservation of my life. Though these gentlemen possess my entire confidence, and through Providence, I owe them a deep debt of gratitude for their kindness and attention, I was very loth to act upon their opinion, which would necessitate my leaving this portion of my command, at a period when my presence is required, and on account of which I left the Cape last June, therefore I begged they would further consult with other medical officers before I could arrive at any decision.

2. Dr. Colan and Dr. Murray kindly consented to this suggestion, in order to ease my mind, and this afternoon the following gentlemen handed me the inclosed Report, which sets forth their combined views, and recommends my departure either to England or the Cape:—

Dr. A. D. Home, C.B., V.C., Deputy Surgeon-General and Permanent Medical Officer, Cape Coast Castle; Dr. John Mitchell, Staff-Surgeon, 2nd class, "Simoon;" Dr. William Fisher, Supernumerary; Dr. Thomas Colan, Surgeon, 2nd class, "Rattlesnake;" and Dr. Charles Murray, Surgeon, "Rattlesnake."

3. I immediately sent for Captain Blake of the "Druid," and Captain Peile of the "Simoon," the only other Commanding Officers at hand, and pointing out to them the necessity for my presence here, requested them to make any suggestion they might consider advisable. They can recommend no other course, and deeply as I regret to act on the Report of the Medical Officers, I accept the alternative of proceeding to the colder climate of the Cape until their Lordships' pleasure is known.

4. I have never lost consciousness, and, although weak and prostrated, am still able to give my instructions, though I can write but very little.

5. I have sent to Secondee for Captain Fremantle of the "Barracouta," and he will be furnished with the fullest information possible to discharge the duties of Senior Officer, remarking that my despatches should be sent to the Cape, duplicates to him, if they refer to Coast matters.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. E. COMMERELL, *Commander.*

The Secretary to the Admiralty.

Inclosure 21 in No. 122.

"*Rattlesnake,*" *Cape Coast Castle, Augusi* 20, 1873.

WE, the Undersigned Medical Officers, have this day been on board Her Majesty's ship "Rattlesnake," Commodore J. E. Commerell, C.B., V.C., and made a careful survey of the state of health of Commodore Commerell.

We find and advise as follows:—

That Commodore Commerell received a severe gunshot wound in the right side on the 14th August, in consequence of which he suffered from intense shock and external (*sic*) collapse, so much so that his life was for a time almost despaired of. Though under the most assiduous care and attention of Dr. Thomas Colan, Staff Surgeon, and Dr. Charles Murray, Surgeon, of this ship, combined with the careful nursing of his officers, he has improved, we think the time has now arrived when he may be removed with comparative safety from where extraneous medical advice is procurable, which it was hitherto deemed prudent to take advantage of.

We therefore, being of opinion that his life would be in danger if he remained in this warm climate, and being further convinced that it would be highly dangerous to

remove him to a mail steamer at this place, we would advise his proceeding either to England or to the Cape of Good Hope.

I have, &c.

Signed) A. D. HOME, *Surgeon-General*

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

No. 123.

Colonial Office to Messrs. Lintott and Spink, Mr. Fitzgerald, and Messrs. Swanzy.

Gentlemen, *Downing Street, September* 15, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acquaint you that instructions have been given by Colonel Harley to the Civil Commandant at Accra to remit the increased duties under the Gold Coast Ordinance No. 1 of 1873 upon all imports entered on the 18th and 19th of April, and to give an extended indulgence of three months to the 30th instant for payment of dues on goods entered after those dates.

This limit is not to be extended unless it can be shown, upon affidavits of the merchants, traders, or agents themselves, that the goods landed between the 18th and 22nd April inclusive had been indented for prior to the passing of the Tariff Ordinance 1 of 1873.

Lord Kimberley has expressed his approval of these instructions.

I am, &c.

(Signed) H. T. HOLLAND.

No. 124.

Administrator Harley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received September 15.)

My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, August* 12, 1873.

I TRUST that the very great pressure of affairs here, which I may with accuracy say has been hourly almost every day of this year, will be my apology to your Lordship for not replying to your despatches respecting Prince Osoo Ansah, and the petition he submitted to Mr. Pope Hennessy, praying for restitution of office and a return of the deduction which had been made from his pension, which had been issued for the maintenance of his family during his three years' absence at Coomassie.

2. I now do myself the honour to acknowledge your Lordship's dispatch,* and, having given the case a most careful and searching inquiry, to report as follows, viz.:—

That in November 1867 Prince Osoo Ansah, who had held a temporary appointment in the Customs Department, obtained leave to proceed to Coomassie upon the death of his relative, the late King Quacoe Duah, and remained there for upwards of three years; that at the expiration of that time he returned to Cape Coast in March 1871, and received a bill on the Foreign Office for 300*l.*, being amount of arrears of pension due to him at 100*l.* per annum during the three years he was absent; and that the advance made for the maintenance of his family were refunded by him to the Treasury, amounting to the sum of 75*l.*, as per statement.

That the temporary office which he had held under the Government at Cape Coast in the Customs Department and Post Office had been filled by a clerk (Mr. Roberts) brought from Sierra Leone, who afterwards died at Accra, as I am informed by the Senior Clerk in my office, who was serving at the time.

That the conditions upon which the pension was originally granted do not appear to have been fulfilled (copy herewith), and that the later events which have brought about Mr. Ansah's exile he has himself to answer for.

That the condition of Cape Coast has been such as to prevent any inquiry into Mr. Ansah's case, and that unless he was here in person to conduct it, which would be attended with risk, it would be most inexpedient at the present time for the Government to undertake it. I am also very respectfully of opinion that Mr. Ansah should not be provided with any Government employment until his case has been investigated, as the effect it would have upon this community would not be favourable to Her Majesty's Government.

I am further of opinion that his close intimacy with the Honourable George

Blankson, who is now in this Castle charged with complicity with the King of Ashantee, and his visit to him at Anamaboe for some weeks in January last, after harbouring two of the Ashantee envoys (one of whom was a Connexion) since the previous month of November, and who had returned quickly to Coomassie on the eve of the invasion, but before there was any reason to suppose that any hostile movement was intended against the Protectorate, coupled with what I have already reported to your Lordship in my despatch of the 6th May,* lead me to the conclusion that Prince Ansah knew a great deal more of the intentions of the King of Ashantee than he thought fit to communicate to the Government.

I find, upon searching the records, that Prince Ansah, on his return from Coomassie in 1871, did not resume any employment under the Government, but continued regularly to draw his pension of 100*l.* a year, which has been continued up to the present time.

In conclusion, I beg very respectfully to state that, inasmuch as Prince Ansah does not appear to have been specially sent to Ashantee by the local Government in 1867, where for his own pleasure he appears to have prolonged his residence until 1871, I do not consider him entitled to any compensation on account of his mission to Coomassie. Should your Lordship, however, be pleased to sanction the payment to Prince Ansah of the 75*l.* advanced for the support of his family during his absence, which he refunded to the Treasury on his return, I can place it on the Supplementary Estimate, and remit him the amount. In the meantime I have, in obedience to your Lordship's wishes, requested the Administrator at Sierra Leone to advance Prince Ansah the sum of 25*l.* for his immediate wants, which can, if necessary, be charged against his annual allowance.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 124.

To his Excellency John Pope Hennessy, C.M.G., Administrator-in-chief, &c., Sierra Leone.

The Petition of the Undersigned.

Humbly showeth—

THAT your Petitioner is a Prince of the House of Ossoo or Osai, of Ashantee, and has for many years been a resident of the Gold Coast.

That at the outbreak of the lamentable war between Ashantee and Fantee in 1863, your Petitioner being closely related to the King of Ashantee, and therefore having at heart the welfare of that nation, at the same time having intimate connection with the British Government, in consequence of a personal acquaintance with Her Most Gracious Majesty, acquired before Her glorious accession to the Crown of Great Britain, who, to mark Her goodwill towards your Petitioner and his country, not only educated him, but graciously allowed him for his life, the sum of 100*l.* per annum.

That as regards the Fantee nation, your Petitioner is also closely allied by the ties of marriage, long residence, and friendship.

That imbued with a deep and lasting interests for the good of all concerned, he determined to proceed to the capital of Ashantee, by the first available opportunity, for the purpose of restoring that good understanding so essential for the good of all, and which had for a long time subsisted between the two countries previous to the year 1863.

That opportunity presented itself in 1867, when your Petitioner obtained permission from his Excellency, H. T. Ussher, Administrator of the Gold Coast (at this time your Petitioner held a Government appointment in the Customs and Post Office Departments here), to proceed to Coomassie to enable him to effect his object if possible.

That from that time to the present, your Petitioner has been engaged in endeavouring to bring about peace, and in effecting the re-establishment of the former friendly connections between the two nations, notwithstanding the prejudice and opposition which your Petitioner has met with at the hands of his countrymen, and his detention at Coomassie by them, on one occasion for a period of nearly four years without being able to communicate with his wife and children at this place.

That your Petitioner did not resign his office in the Customs and Post Office when

* No. 55 of Command Paper No. 1 of March 1874.

he left on the said mission, his Excellency, Mr. Ussher, promised to keep it open for him, and as it is usual for Government officials to receive some portion of their salary when absent on other duty connected with the Government, your Petitioner was fully convinced that some such allowance would have been made to his family for their support during his absence and solitary confinement in Coomassie, in lieu of his salary; but instead of this the amount advanced to your Petitioner's family has been charged to your Petitioner, on account of his allowance from Her Majesty as a mark of Her goodwill towards him, and deducted from such allowance as it became due.

That your Petitioner has received no fee or reward of any kind, although such was promised him for his services in proceeding to Coomassie on former occasions.

That your Petitioner has exerted his best endeavours to overcome the prejudice and opposition of the King of Ashantee, and has so far succeeded in obtaining the confidence and esteem of the King, as to bring about the present negotiations for peace.

That during your Petititioners' confinement in Coomassie his liabilities increased to a large extent, owing to his inability to return in time to meet claims against him, before interest accrued upon them.

That your Petitioner has spent time, strength, and money, and lost his appointment too, to effect all this, and consequently finds himself in straitened circumstances, so much so that he does not know how he will support himself and family, and satisfy his creditors, unless some allowance for his services are made to him.

Wherefore your Petitioner humbly and respectfully prays that your Excellency will be pleased to take a favourable view of his case, and direct that some allowance be made to him in lieu of the amount deducted from his annual grant from the Foreign Office.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Cape Coast, July 11, 1872.

(Signed) JOHN OSSOO ANSAH.

Inclosure 2 in No. 124.

AMOUNT advanced to Mr. Ansah's wife during his detention at Coomassie, refunded by him to the Colonial Government as per vouchers, and dates as under.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Voucher 35. July 27, 1871	25	0	0
Voucher 2. May 6, 1872	25	0	0
Voucher 12. July 23, 1872	25	0	0
	75	0	0

Cape Coast, August 12, 1873.

(Signed) DANL. HOUSON.

Inclosure 3 in No. 124.

Sir, *Downing Street, March* 22, 1841.

HER Majesty's Government having taken into consideration the serious difficulty in which the young Princes Quanta Missah and Ansah might be placed, if having no resources of their own, they should become entirely dependent on the King, their relation, have determined to make to each of them an allowance of 100*l.*, which you are to consider yourself authorized to issue to them on the condition which you will clearly explain to them, that they shall from time to time come from Ashantee to Cape Coast Castle to communicate personally with you, or with the officer administering the affairs of the Castle.

You will issue these allowances half-year or annually, as you shall judge most expedient, and reimburse yourself for each payment by a bill at thirty days' sight, drawn upon Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Afiairs, to whom advice of each such Bill must be punctually sent at the time of drawing by a letter to this Department.

You will also take care to report to me, from time to time, your observations on the conduct of the Princes, until their allowances are discontinued by orders from home.

I am, &c.

(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

Mr. President Maclean.

No. 125.

Administrator Harley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received September 15.)

My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, August* 13, 1873.

ADVERTING to my despatch of the 10th instant,* I have the honour very respectfully to forward, for your Lordship's information, an amended return of ammunition and lead issued to the native tribes of the Protectorate, and for distribution amongst the loyal natives by the Civil Commandants of Elmina, Secondee, Dixcove, and Axim, from the 1st May to the 31st July last.

2. The return which accompanied my despatch only shows the quantity isssued to the Fantee Kings and Chiefs, and was chiefly made for the defence of Jonquah the capital of Denkera, where the Fantee forces made their last unsuccessful stand, as distinguished from Donquah in Assin, where they fought with some resolution for two entire days, when assisted by the Houssas and directed by some English officers; but as the last return would give your Lordship an incorrect idea of the total quantity issued since my last report, I now forward the inclosed, by which your Lordship will perceive that I have issued an additional 100 barrels of powder, with 7¾ tons of lead, since the 1st May to the 31st July ultimo.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY.

Inclosure in No. 125.

ABSTRACT of Issues of Powder and Lead, from the 1st May to the 31st July, 1873.
Certified correct.

Powder.	Lead.		Issued to—	Remarks.
Barrels.	Tons.	cwt.		
55	2	15	Fantee Chiefs	At Cape Coast.
20	2	0	Accra	Eastern District.
25	3	0	Axim, Dixcove, Secondee, and Elmina .	Western Districts.
100	7	15		

Issues to Eastern District.

Barrels.	Tons.		
20	2	Accra.	
10	..	.. ..	26th March.

Issues to Western Districts.

Barrels.	Tons.		
25	3	Elmina, Secondee, Dixcove, and Axim.	

(Signed) W. J. MERCER, C.E.,
Superintendent of Magazine.

No. 126.

Administrator Harley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received September 15.)

My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, August* 13, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Lordship's despatch of the 10th July,† inclosing copy of a communication received from Mr. FitzGerald of the "African Times," with reference to certain petitions which were forwarded from Accra, one addressed to me, dated 20th February last, and received by Mr. Chalmers during my severe illness, the other addressed to your Lordship, which I transmitted to the Colonial Office in my despatch of the 31st May.‡

2. I acknowledged the receipt of both these petitions through the Civil Commandant at Accra on the 31st May, as your Lordship will see by the inclosed copy

* No. 92. † No. 108 of Command Paper No. 1 of 1874. ‡ No. 86, ibid.

of my letter, in which I expressed my regret that I was then unable to visit Accra, owing to the pressure of events here, in order that I might personally discuss with them the matters of importance to which they drew attention, but that I intended doing so when the state of affairs here admitted of my leaving Cape Coast.

3. I now very respectfully beg to submit to your Lordship the first petition referred to by Mr. Fitzgerald, with the Civil Commandant's Report on the same, by which your Lordship will see that he did not consider the representations which the petition contained even of such a very urgent nature, or of such vital importance as alleged.

4. Upon the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 3rd July,* I sent the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Goldsworthy, to Accra, as it is not expedient that I should leave here at present, with instructions, a copy of which I submit for your Lordship's information, and to convey to the people generally, that he was sent down to make inquiry into their complaints, which should have full consideration.

5. When I receive the Colonial Secretary's Report, I shall lose no time in transmitting it for your Lordship's consideration, and I trust that your Lordship will at least acquit me of any intentional neglect of the interests of so important a district; indeed I may at once inform your Lordship that it would have been simply impossible for me to have personally undertaken more than I have done since my assumption of the Administration.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 126.

Sir, *The Castle, Cape Coast, May* 31, 1873.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of a petition which you have forwarded from the Kings, Chiefs, Headmen, native, European, and American merchants of Accra, addressed to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, and to request you will inform them that the same will be transmitted in due course to Lord Kimberley.

I take advantage of this occasion to request also that you will inform the Kings, Chiefs, and Gentlemen who addressed a petition to the Local Government in February last, that the same was received by my *locum tenens* during a long and severe illness, which prevented my attending to any business; and that I regret exceedingly that the pressure of events here has prevented me from visiting Accra, so that I might personally discuss with them the several matters of importance to which they draw attention, but that I intend doing so at the earliest moment that the state of affairs here will admit of my leaving Cape Coast.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator-in-chief.

The Civil Commandant, Accra,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 126.

Sir, *Accra, February* 20, 1873.

WE, the undersigned, the King, the Chiefs, headmen, and other inhabitants of Accra, beg most respectfully to bring under your Honour's notice the following:—

For more than two months we have been receiving messages from our allies, the Akims, warning us of the approach of an Ashantee army for the purpose of invading the Protectorate.

The first report to this effect reached Accra about the 18th of December last, and we believe that at the same time a similar report was officially made by the King of Akim to the Government through the Acting Civil Commandant of this district.

Since that period the invasion of the Protectorate, as forewarned by the Akims, has unfortunately become an accomplished fact, as we learn from the several proclamations issued by your Honour, and wherein the same is notified to the public; and it is no less true that up to the present moment no measures of preparations for the defence of our district against any incursion of the enemy, or for any offensive operations in co-operation with either of our allies the Fantees or the Akims, have as yet been adopted by us or for us.

* No. 101 of Command Paper No. 1 of March 1874.

We in Accra, more than any other town or tribe in the Protectorate, are dependent upon the Protecting Power, and we believe, with all due respect, that we are not by any means the least entitled of all the protected tribes to that protection which we have hitherto been led to expect at the hands of the British Government in such crisis as the present.

The authority which was exercised fifty years ago by the Accra Chiefs over their people is now virtually in the hands of the British Government, and the Chiefs and headmen do not now possess that power of calling out the inhabitants of the several towns for war purposes that they formerly did (which is by far more essential); the pressure already felt by the merchants, European and native, by the present heavy rate of import dues, renders it impossible to expect any contribution from them, as in bygone days, for the purpose of obtaining those necessary supplies which would place our King, our Chiefs, and our principal native gentlemen in a position which would entitle them to command the services of the masses in the present emergency.

Moreover, we in Accra labour under another serious disadvantage, to which our friends and allies in Cape Coast are not subject, and that is, all our wants, the most insignificant, as well as the most pressing and urgent, have to be referred to Cape Coast before they can be complied with.

For example, we applied yesterday to the Civil Commandant to furnish us some small assistance from the Colonial Treasury to enable us to communicate with our allies and brethren, the Addahs, Croboes, Aquapims, Akims, and Fantees, so that we might be able to concert measures for joint action against the common enemy, especially as information had just reached us that the Ashantees had appeared again on the Volta, but the Civil Commandant intimated to us his inability to comply with our request without previously communicating with headquarters; in the mean time, while the enemy is gradually drawing us into his net, as we have really not the means to carry out any public measure of this kind, unassisted by the Government or the merchants.

In former crises of this nature, the merchants, both European and native, assisted the Chiefs and the people largely with money, with arms, and with munitions of war, in addition to the aid so liberally furnished by the Protecting Power.

In those days the merchants were not subjected to any taxes or duties; but now the case stands differently.

The merchants already pay to the Government a large sum of money annually, which they consider to be their contribution towards such expenses as the district must necessarily incur in times of danger and difficulty such as the present; and knowing the minds of the merchants in this respect, and being unable to deny the reasonableness and justice of their arguments, we cannot expect them to come forward with assistance as in older times, and as we believe they would again if circumstances did not deprive them of the means of so doing.

A reference to the Customs records for the past twelve months, we believe, will show that Accra has contributed more to the Colonial Exchequer than any other single town, and that, in point of trade, it is by far the most important of all the British Gold Coast Settlements, and trade is, if we are not misinformed, by no means the least weighty point in the minds of the British Government and people when estimating the value of an African Settlement; and considering that we and our people have so long and so cheerfully submitted to such heavy duties, under the belief that we should receive some benefit from them in our hour of danger, we trust that we may not be deemed unreasonable or disrespectful if we now apply to your Honour for such aid and protection in this extremity as may seem to you that we are entitled to at the hands of the British Government.

We now beg your Honour's permission most respectfully to call attention to the totally defenceless state of the Accra forts.

Your Honour, on consulting the Records of Cape Coast Castle for the years 1823, 1824, and 1826, will find that in the years 1823 and 1824, the Accra were called up to Cape Coast to aid their Fantee brethren and allies in repelling the invasion of that place by the Ashantees, and that again in 1826 the Accras again left their homes for the purpose of opposing another invasion in the interior of this district, on both of which occasions the efforts of the Accras were attended with complete success.

In those days the three Accras forts in James Town, Ussher Town (then Dutch), and Christiansborg (then Danish), were each and all in a state of the most complete and thorough defence in every respect, so that our people could leave their towns without fear of any enemy coming in their absence to plunder them and carry off their women and children into captivity.

But now all three forts are mere ruins, James Fort and Christiansborg Castle have neither of them a single gun mounted, and Ussher Fort has got four or five very old guns, which, if they are capable of being fired at all, are likely to be more destructive to friend than to foe.

This is no time to be troubling your Honour with a list of grievances, else we might cite the condition of these forts as a striking instance of the neglect with which we in the eastern districts have been treated for several years past, notwithstanding the fact that we have always contributed our fair share to the public revenue of these Settlements.

Considering the utterly defenceless state in which Accra is at present, it would be impossible for our people to leave and proceed to the aid of our allies in any direction where such aid might unfortunately be required, and no one could venture to predict what may or what may not occur before the twentieth day of the ensuing month, seeing that but few could be persuaded four weeks ago to credit the report of our allies, the Akims (who have never as yet deceived us) of the approach of an Ashantee force.

We respectfully beg that your Honour will be pleased to order the forts to be placed in such a state of defence as time and circumstances will admit of, so as to inspire our people with confidence in themselves and in the Government that protects them.

We also beg most respectfully that your Honour will be pleased to cause Sakkitay, the Chief of the Eastern Crobo, to arrest all Ashantees in his district, and to desist from allowing them to be supplied with guns and powder, or in any way aiding them, and to warn him to be more mindful of his oath and treaty obligation to the British Government and the allied tribes.

We earnestly hope that your honour may be pleased to view the request herein contained in a favourable light.

We have, &c.

(Signed) KING TACKEE OF ACCRA, his ⋈ mark.
EDWD. SOLOMON, *King of Jamestown.*
AMARUEE AHQUAY, his ⋈ mark, *Chief of Jamestown.*
JAMES ANEEQUAY, his ⋈ mark, *Chief of Jamestown.*
ACRAMAH, his ⋈ mark, *Chief of Accra.*
AHMOO NARKUAH, his ⋈ mark, *Chief of Accra.*
ITAY AGIN, his ⋈ mark, *Chief of Accra.*
AQUARSHON OWOO, his ⋈ mark, *Chief of Accra.*
TETTAY WOOLOOKOO, his ⋈ mark, *Chief of Christiansborg.*
BADDOO ASSANKOR, his ⋈ mark, *Chief of Christiansborg*
ARWOOLSY, his ⋈ mark, *Chief of Christiansborg.*
G. F. CLELAND.
PRINCE J. A. SOLOMON.

His Honour Colonel Harley, C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 3 in No. 126.

Sir, *Government House, Accra, March* 6, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Memorial from the Kings, Chiefs, and native gentlemen of Accra, which I had previously forwarded with a covering letter in separate envelope, both being tied together with red tape. As they were late for the post, at the urgent request of the Kings I sent them on board to Lieutenant Hopkins, who was leaving this for that station.

In again forwarding this Memorial, I beg to state, for the information of his Honour the Acting Administrator, that I have carefully re-read the contents, and, with the exception of two or three paragraphs, fail to understand the entire drift of it, as I cannot see the pressing necessity for those urgent requirements embodied in this Petition.

The paragraphs I alluded to are numbered in pencil respectively 8, 13, 20. With regard to the first, No. 8, the Kings, Chiefs, and native gentlemen called on me one evening to know if I would assist, and give them money from the chest to aid them in sending messengers to different parts of the country to ascertain if there were any truth in these current reports about the Ashantees. I inquired how many they wanted to send, and King Tackee replied, sixteen at least. I told them I regretted I could not accede to their request without first communicating with his Honour the Administrator.

This answer quite satisfied them, as they are fully aware I have no power without his authority to spend public money. They then said they would forward a Petition to the Governor to give me that power.

As to paragraph 13, I very much question if the forts are worth the expense of repairing, considering that they were all condemned a few years back by a captain of the Royal Engineers, who was sent out specially by the Imperial Government to report on them; and they were then in a much better state of repair than they are now.

Lastly, as to the statement in paragraph No. 20, respecting the supply of arms and gunpowder, &c., through Eastern Croboe, I fear it would be difficult to prove, though there may be some grounds for the statement, from the mere facts that the Aquamoo (who were and, I may say, still are allies of the Ashantees) have their plantations dovetailing with those of the Croboes on this side of the Volta, through which country munitions of war could be easily supplied to the enemy. King Sackety, ever since the last Ashantee war, has not been in good odour with the Accras. Some weeks ago I wrote to him, and also King Lamee, inclosing copies of the Administrator's Proclamation, and enjoining them both to be careful, and to explain to their people the orders of the Governor therein contained.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ALLAN N. FOX, *Acting Civil Commandant.*

The Honourable the Acting Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 4 in No. 126.

Cape Coast Castle, July 29, 1873.

WHEN at Accra I wish you to look carefully into matters connected with the manner in which Mr. Paul discharges his duties as Civil Commandant. You will be good enough to examine the books and correspondence, and inquire into his relations with the traders and natives. You will look into the state of the Customs' Department, Post Office, police, and official staff, and make a report on the same for my information.

You will receive any suggestions which Mr. Paul has to make for the improvement of Jamestown, the establishment of schools, what condition the gaol is in, dieting of prisoners; &c., and you will call upon Mr. Paul for a report on all these matters and the state of the district generally for the half-year ended 30th June, and you will instruct him to forward such a report in future at the end of each half-year ending 30th June and 31st December.

You will look carefully into the pay and clothing accounts of the police, and instruct Mr. Paul that he is to recruit in his district for the armed police force, but only taking men who are young and active; no man over thirty years need be engaged at a standard of 5 ft. 6 in., and not less than 31 inches round the chest, there will be an allowance of 20*s.* paid for each recruit passed at head-quarters. Men enlisted should be engaged for a term of three years, subject to the conditions of the "Armed Police Ordinance, 1873," and in every case inspected by the medical officer acting as Assistant Colonial Surgeon, who will receive an allowance for each recruit passed at head-quarters of 5*s.* out of the 20*s.* allowed.

There will be other matters which will receive your attention, the case of Mr. Ledlum, recently sent away from Quitta by the Ahwoonah Chiefs, and now at Accra, Commander Stubbs has been instructed by the Commodore to inquire into, but you will also confer with Mr. Paul upon it. Great caution must be observed in this case, as Mr. Ledlum's antecedents, I am informed, are of a questionable character.

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator-in-chief.

The Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 5 in No. 126.

Extract from a Letter from Colonel Harley, C.B., to the Collector of Customs.

* * * * * *

I inclose you also a Petition addressed to Lord Kimberley from Accra, dated 13th May, 1873, and I request that the petitioners' allegations that the general

interests of the eastern district are neglected will be inquired into, and you may inform them that their complaints on the subject will receive full consideration.

* * * * * *

No. 127.

Administrator Harley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received September 15.)

My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, August* 14, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship copy of a letter received from Colonel Festing, commanding the troops, expressing his gratitude for the kind manner in which your Lordship has been pleased to recognize the services of himself and the forces under his command, on the occasion of the recent operations at Elmina against the Ashantees, which I communicated to him on the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 17th ultimo.*

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 127.

Sir, *Head Quarters, Cape Coast Castle, August* 11, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, conveying the appreciation expressed by the Earl of Kimberley of the services rendered by those under my command and of my own part in the operations at Elmina in June last.

And I hope you will do me the favour of acquainting Lord Kimberley of our deep feeling of gratitude at the kind manner in which his Lordship has been pleased to recognize our humble services.

In conformity with your kind wishes, I will take the earliest opportunity of communicating this to those under my command.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. W. FESTING, *Lieutenant-Colonel, R. M. Art., Commanding troops, West Coast of Africa.*

His Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 128.

Administrator Harley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received September 15.)

My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, August* 14, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Lordship's despatch of the 17th ultimo,* instructing me as to the manner in which correspondence relative to the Ashantee invasion is to be conducted, and inclosing, for my information and guidance, copy of a despatch, of same date, addressed to Mr. Berkeley. In reply, I very respectfully beg to acquaint your Lordship that I shall conform myself to the same.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY.

No. 129.

Administrator Harley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received September 15.)

My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, August* 14, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, copies of reports which I have received from the Civil Commandant of Secondee, Dix Cove, and Axim, since my last despatch to your Lordship of the 8th instant,† on the state of affairs in the Protectorate.

* No. 136 of Command Paper No. 1 of March 1874. † No. 89.

2. I received the reports on the 12th instant, and at once sent them to Colonel Festing; immediately afterwards I held a conference with him and Commodore Commerell, V.C., C.B., when it was decided the Commodore would send the gunboat "Merlin" to remain off Dixcove in case of emergency, while he would proceed in the flag-ship to Secondee and Chamah. King Blay was also to receive such assistance in Appolonia as circumstances will admit of being rendered.

3. If your Lordship will be pleased to refer to the map of the Gold Coast, which accompanies Colonel Ord's Report of 1865, your Lordship will see that the Bossum Prah River discharges itself into the sea at Chamah. The Commodore's object in now proceeding there is to ascertain whether there is sufficient water to put steam-launches upon it—two of which we have—and if so to take up ship's boats in tow, with a party of men, with guns and rockets, and hold the river so as to prevent the passage of the Ashantees westward, and thus keep them within an accessible distance until measures are mature for attacking them with the least possible risk or disadvantage to ourselves.

4. If there is sufficient water in the Prah, it certainly is of importance to bar the way of the Ashantees through Wassaw and Denkera, by which route they most probably will attempt to retire. There is a spit of sand which must be deepened to get the steam-launches and boats upon the river, but this can be done by labour; and I have instructed the Civil Commandant at Secondee to accompany the Commodore to Chamah, and render every assistance. I have directed him to hold a palaver with the King and Chiefs of Chamah, and invite their co-operation; and I have sent a party of twenty-five armed police, fifteen Houssas, and ten Fantees, to occupy the fort at Chamah while the boats are up the river. The Commodore has kindly consented to land an officer to look after these men, as I had not one to give, and will doubtless also land a gun as a temporary measure. Your Lordship will thus be pleased to see that I am able to use the police upon the most important services with an entire confidence, which is an immense saving of expense, as well as the regular troops.

5. I have also sent my own interpreter with the Commodore, as he knows the country well, and being personally acquainted with the Chiefs he is likely to prove serviceable. The detachment has been provisioned for twenty days, but long ere then I hope to receive reports of their movements, and I shall be most anxious until I do, as the Ashantees having got down to Secondee and Tacorady, the disaffection in the district is very strong, and were it not that we have the Kings of Secondee in the Castle of Elmina, our position would be more than doubtful, as they would to a certainty be against us, and would be joined by the Ahantas, whose country extends from Chamah to Axim.

6. As it would be almost impossible, in the present state of affairs, to come to any settlement with respect to the Secondee Kings and Chiefs that would be safe for our authority, as sanctioned in your Lordship's despatch of the 5th May last,* I await the arrival of Mr. Berkeley from Lagos, to consult with him as to the expediency of at once sending them to Sierra Leone, in accordance with instructions conveyed in your Lordship's despatch of the 17th ultimo.†

7. The Commodore left this morning to carry out the plans which I have detailed.

8. The reports which I forward for your Lordship's information have just been received from Lieutenant Gordon, who, starting from Elmina yesterday with a detachment of fifty men of the 2nd West India Regiment and two officers, with twenty-five Houssas, will show your Lordship that they have marched through the very heart of the district recently held by the Ashantees, adjacent to Elmina, even to within the last few days, and that "Simeo," as I have along insisted, was only a distance of nine miles from there, and was reached with comparative ease in two and a-half hours; but only to find, I regret to say, a deserted camp of the enemy, which he states consisted of 100 sheds, with all the traces of recent occupation.

9. This intelligence grieves me exceedingly, as it shows that the Ashantees might have been attacked with probable advantage after the arrival of the head-quarters, 2nd West India Regiment, and when they were yet at hand, and daily drawing supplies from Elmina, it was of the utmost importance that they should have been dislodged. And here, my Lord, I may tell you that on Saturday the, 9th instant, the Chief of Aquafoo, who has been loyal throughout, and fought with his people at Elmina and since against the Ashantees, informed me, in Colonel Festing's presence, that the Elminas still gave support and encouragement to them, and that not a night passed that there were not Ashantees from the camp in secret council at Elmina. They certainly are a very wary enemy and difficult to discover, but I cannot help thinking

* No. 1.

† No 136 of Command Paper No. 1 of March 1874.

it is to be regretted that greater precaution were not taken to prevent any communication being held with them.

10. I have just received a communication from Colonel Festing, copy herewith, in which he requests that I will assemble as many of the friendly tribes in the north west district, near Mansue as possible, for the purpose of forming a camp between Mansue on the east and the River Prah on the west, but more to the southward than this line, to prevent the Ashantees, who are between that position and the coast, retreating northwards.

11. I concur in the opinion that Mansue, at the present moment, is rather too far to the north, and will make arrangements for forming a camp at Dunquah, the old battle-ground of April last, in which I hope to place 5,000 of the Abrahs, Denkeras, and Assins, whose countries the enemy has over-run and desolated, and who may naturally be supposed to be prepared, when assisted, to render some, if not good, service.

12. I would have no difficulty whatever in doubling this number, or adding more, should they be required; but inasmuch as it is thought it will be sufficient for the present, and as the whole maintenance will fall upon the Government, I have deemed it expedient not to increase it, although I have informed the Kings of Abrah, Denkera, and Assin, that I will gladly subsist all the people they can bring together.

13. I trust, my Lord, that these arrangements may meet with your Lordship's approval.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 129.

Sir, *Orange Fort, Secondee, August* 4, 1873.

I HAVE to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency, that the King of Tacorady positively declines to restore the rifle clothing, &c.; and, as regards his visiting the fort, he says he will come here when the King of this place, now a prisoner at Elmina, is released.

There is no doubt whatever but that he is thoroughly disloyal and insolent. "He has drunk fetish with the Ashantees," and is firmly of opinion that he cannot, or will not, be punished.

The Dutch natives have nearly all returned to the town, but as yet no market has been held; I sent for the Chiefs and expressed my desire that they should hold their markets as usual, and further cautioned them about interfering with the English natives bringing provisions into the town. They promised to do all I told them, and sent out, warning their people not to stop the English natives when returning from their plantations.

I likewise sent for the English Chiefs, and pointed out how miserable it was that they should be so entirely dependent on the Dutch for provisions. They made some foolish remark about the "ground provoking the Dutch." I told them the soil gave produce to all alike who took the trouble to work her, and that I hoped to see them holding market like their neighbours. They promised they would try, and certainly it would be most desirable.

The other evening a Dutch native removed a dead body from his house in the town and carried it into the bush. I expressed my strong disapproval of this proceeding, and the Chiefs have promised it shall not happen again.

King Apicou and Quassie-Bedoo, of Wassaw, sent messengers, requesting a supply of guns, flints, powder, and lead. I told them I had none to spare, but that I would inform his Excellency touching their request.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. A. T. HELDEN, *Captain, Civil Commandant.*

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 129.

Sir, *Orange Fort, Secondee, August* 7, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Administrator-in-chief, that on Friday last messengers came here bringing me news of the defeat, and complete rout of the Commendah people by the Ashantees.

On Sunday four messengers from the Chiefs of Wassaw arrived, confirming the above, and further stating, that the Ashantees had crossed the Prah River (to the westward), and were landing troops at Tacorady, Chamah, and on the Island of Supome; that they "drunk fetish" with those people, and promised faithfully to destroy Secondee.

I lost no time in dispatching my Interpreter to the King of Chamah, with strict and definite instructions how he was to act.

The King received him well, and denied that there were any Ashantees in his town; and likewise, as regards trading, or foregoing the enemy across the river, that his orders were to the contrary, and that he threatened with severe punishment any of his people found disobeying his orders. He also stated, that he would send to the Chief of Supome, and direct him to drive out the Ashantees, whether trading or otherwise, from the island; and before the interpreter left, he had the "gong" beaten, forbidding his people to help in any way the enemy, or allow them to remain in his village.

He complained that the Wassaw people (who have formed their camp there), had taken three persons from off the Island of Supome, and requested I would direct them to be restored, as otherwise it might breed ill-feeling.

On the other hand, a messenger from Chief Anim (the head Chief of the King of Wassa), complained to me that the Supome people had given up four of the Commendah fugitives to the Ashantees. I promised to inquire into the matter, and should each be correct, will decide that they mutually restore their captives.

When ill the other day, and unable to leave my bed, I directed the Interpreter to acquaint you concerning the fight at Commendah, and the movements of the enemy on Tacorady and Supome. I find, on reading the draft, that he took upon himself to make a demand for troops. I venture to think that he will not again make a similar demand without instructions from me.

I inclose a letter from the landing-waiter at Chamah.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. A. T. HELDEN, *Captain,*
Civil Commandant.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 3 in No. 129.

Sir, *Chamah, August* 6, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report you, that on the 3rd of this month the Ashantee force has plundered and burned all the Commendah villages, and at the same day I heard that some of them had been arrived at Supome (Chamah District, in the River Prah).

And next morning they had sent messengers to the King and Chiefs of Chamah for purposely that the people here must hand over the Commendah men who been run to here to hide themselves from trouble, along with this messenger to the camp.

The King and Chiefs of this place, they gave message per the same that whereas they are now under English flag, they could not be able to hand over those Commendah men to them, as the Commendahs and Chamah people are now under one Government. The King have sweared and do prohibit that nobody of this place is allowed to ferry any Ashantee men to this district.

Because why I did not report to you on the same day, as I want to hear plainly before I could report it.

In conclusion, I would beg to report that I having heard anything concerning the Ashantees trading at Chamah, or coming there to the place.

A report is brought to me by King and Chiefs that the Wassaw people has catch three men at Supome, who been bush to work.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. W. HAUSJORIE, *Landing Waiter.*

To Commandant,
Secondee.

Inclosure 4 in No. 133.

Sir, *Dixcove, August* 19, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to state, for the information of his Excellency the Administrator-in-chief, that this day I received messengers from the Wassaw camp; amongst them was the King of Wassaw's nephew. He told me that the Ashantees were on the Prah in great numbers, extending from Supome, a small place in the neighbourhood of Secondee, to four or five days' march in the interior, and that all the Wassaw Chiefs were at the camp, and sent me word to beg me to look well after the Ahantas, for they had captured some of them fighting for the Ashantees; also Elmina and Chamah natives were in the Ashantee camp. They further told me that the Chiefs said that they had fought the Ashantees several times, and in proof of it they sent me some heads (which were given to me as a present by the messengers). The messengers then went on to say that their powder and lead was nearly finished, and begged me to get them a supply soon, or the Wassaws would have to fall back upon Dixcove. The Chiefs of Dixcove then told me that they had consulted with these messengers, and that they had agreed, if the fight came near Dixcove, that all the people would go out to help them, and as keep the back against the Ashantees; but in the meantime they were afraid of the Ahantas attacking them and their outlying towns by the beach, and therefore they begged me to represent to the Governor-in-chief that they had always been loyal to the English, and were quite willing to fight in the back, but they begged that some troops might be stationed at Dixcove, then they would have a good heart, as they were sure that the Ahantas would not dare to come.

The Ahantas that they fear are the people of Chamah and Tacorady, and it is likely that if they are (as the Wassaw messengers declare them to be) in communication with the Ashantees, they would try to persuade the people of Adjuah, Boutry, and Bossure bush to join them, although as yet I have not been able to detect any hostile movement from these people, although I know that they would, if left to themselves, at once attack Dixcove, as they have always been bitter enemies, and during my stay at Cape Coast this ill-feeling became so strong that the people from this town were afraid to go any distance from their homes, and on my return I had some trouble in enforcing, at least, an appearance of friendliness. I must add that this dislike does not seem to extend to the English, as I have always found the Chiefs extremely friendly and willing to give me any assistance in the preservation of peace and order.

I have, &c.

(Signed) PERCIVAL HUGHES,

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary. *Commandant of Dixcove.*

P.S.—As provisions are becoming extremely scarce, I should be glad to receive some instructions respecting the stores at Dixcove, whether I am at liberty to issue them, and, if so, the daily allowance per man. I received some time ago a notice to the effect that 3½*d.* per diem was to be stopped from the men's pay when in receipt of rations.

P. H.

Inclosure 5 in No. 129.

Sir, *Dixcove, August* 10, 1873.

WE, the Chiefs and head men of Wassaw, humbly beg the favour of your Excellency to address you these brief lines to say, that this last week the Ashantees having made an attack upon our people, and fought several times with us, and as we are short of ammunition, we sent our messengers to the Commandant of Dixcove to write you about it.

The Ashantees are now trying to get away from Chamah to Ahanta districts, especially Supome, Darbooassie, Chama villages, and Impohor. This caused many of our troops to guard the Ahantas, who have sworn to assist the Ashantees in fight.

Dixcove is the only port for us to get our supply. We shall thank you to send there our request, 250 muskets, 10 bars of lead, 10 barrels of powder, and 500 gunflints to this port, which will be short and convenient for us to carry; as the Ahantas are friends to the Ashantees they will no doubt stop the passage, so therefore send 100 or 200 troops to guard the town of Dixcove, so that we may be able to form our camp with the people here.

(Signed) CHIEFS OF WASSAW.

Inclosure 6 in No. 129.

Sir, *Axim, August* 4, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report, for his Excellency's information, that by the latest accounts from King Blay it appears that the Ashantees were within one hour of the beach, and that they had taken nearly all King Blay's bush villages. King Blay again begs for assistance, and entreats me to go up to him. I herewith inclose a letter from King Blay to his Excellency, which letter I received on the 31st ultimo.

I have the honour to report that the people of the town of Axim are quiet, and that the King and Chiefs, who I frequently personally communicated with, continue to express their loyalty, and their willingness to do whatever I ask.

I have, &c.

(Signed) V. SKIPTON GOULDSBURY,
Civil Commandant, Axim.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 7 in No. 129.

YOUR three policemen are on shore, and if you will send a boat in shore, I will return them to you. The King of the Ashantees has sent to Juansie an umbrella and sword, in order to make war. They were not willing to let your policemen go before the war commences, for fear that they may inform the men of the other country. To-day all is finished, and I am willing to send your three policemen.

Neither myself nor the King of Ashantee had any palaver with the white men. All this is a palaver between us blacks.

(Signed) AMAKIE, *King of Appolonia.*

To the Commandant.

Omitted to be inclosed in my letter dated 26th July, 1873.

(Signed) V. SKIPTON GOULDSBURY,
Civil Commandant, Axim.

Inclosure 8 in No. 129.

Appolonia, July 30, 1873.

I DO beg and ask permission, and inform you, that the Ashantees have attacked me here since fifteen days ago, which am not afford to it, as they are many; not they are alone, but King Amakee at Baynuee joins Ashantee, which I beg your Majesty and permission to write and ask your Majesty's assistance, or to send up more hands, as the fight is too strong.

I remain, &c.

(Signed) KING BLAY.

The Governor of Cape Coast Castle,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 9 in No. 129.

Sir, *Ampaynee, August* 1, 1873.

NO doubt the Commandant of Axim has, ere this, informed you of my being attacked by the combined armies of Ashantees and Bayins, and my principal towns and villages being taken by the enemy, and my being forced to retreat across River Abumasu.

I have made several attempts to recover my villages and territory, but I have failed. The Ashantees are in such numbers that I find it quite impossible to do so without immediate help from your Excellency. I have applied to the Commandant of Axim for further supply of ammunition, to consist of lead, powder, and guns; but he says he can give me some of the two former, but has none of the latter.

In hopes that your Excellency will not fail, upon receipt of this letter, to send immediately to my aid, in order to enable me to recover my territory.

(Signed) KING BLAY, his ⋈ mark.
HOOMAH CHIEF, his ⋈ mark.
AND. CUDJOE, his ⋈ mark.
CHIEF EDOOKEE, his ⋈ mark.
CHIEF QUAGAR, his ⋈ mark.
ACKAH QUASEAU, his ⋈ mark.
ESSENEBOR, his ⋈ mark.
EDDUAKEAY, his ⋈ mark.

His Excellency the Administrator-in-chief,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 10 in No. 129.

Sir, *Axim, August* 10, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report, for his Excellency's information, that the people of Axim continue quiet, and that King Blay continues to ask for assistance.

I herewith forward a letter for his Excellency, which I received this morning from King Blay.

I have, &c.
(Signed) V. SKIPTON GOULDSBURY.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 11 in No. 129.

Sir, *Fort Napoleon, August* 13, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report that the work at this place has been steadily progressing. I have got baskets to carry away earth. The marquee for your use has not yet been pitched, as the ground is not levelled yet, but this will be done to-morrow morning if not this evening.

My march from Elmina to Simeo and thence to this place I have embodied in a separate Report, which I dispatched at 12 noon to-day.

The impression left on my mind is that the Ashantees must be retreating in a Westerly direction. I dispatched a party of volunteers at 12 noon to-day to see whether Afootoo had been evacuated. I should have gone myself, but my feet being blistered and cut require a day's rest.

I regret to say that three volunteers, one of them a corporal, have been beating and plundering a poor native.

I have fined them all pay due, disarmed them and dismissed them, and warned everyone that such conduct would be visited by the severest punishment, and propose to flog any man who may so offend in future.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. GORDON, *Lieutenant, 98th Regiment, Commanding at Napoleon.*

Colonel Festing,
Commanding Troops.

Inclosure 12 in No. 129.

Sir, *Fort Napoleon, August* 13, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report that, in compliance with your instructions, I started yesterday at 12, or rather a few minutes before that hour, from Elmina with a party of twenty-four Houssas; Captain Patterson, with fifty men of the 2nd West India Regiment, proceeding in command of the combined party.

Our route lay north-east. By 12·15 we reached, through an open country, the village of Firampou, and at 12·30 the village of Terapo, about 400 yards to our right. We then got into dense bush country. By 1 o'clock we reached and crossed the Incoutree River, about 6 yards broad and 1½ feet deep. Still passing through dense bush we reached Emisana at 1·30. Here we procured guides for Simeo and Aboo, and at 1·45 crossed the Serowee River, somewhat but not much larger than Incoutree.

After crossing the river we came to the village of Abbay, the last inhabited one in the direction of the Ashantees; thence turning northward we pushed on towards Simeo. Just beyond Abbay a road branches off to the right to Aboo—the pathway was good, but bushy. At 2·30 a road diverged to the left, said to go to Elmina. At 2·45 we arrived at Simeo, which we found quite deserted by the Ashantees. At this place we made a long halt, and I took the opportunity of examining the country for a mile or so around. A large Ashantee camp had recently been formed here. Upwards of 100 sheds, in which they take shelter, were erected all round on both sides of the river. The appearance of the fires and scraps of broken victuals showed, according to the experienced eyes of the Houssas, that the place had been occupied three days ago. After examination of all the ground we had traversed, I came to the conclusion that a spot between the village of Simeo and the River Serowee, 100 yards from the former, and 200 yards from the latter, was by far the best situation for constructing a supporting redoubt, for the following reasons:—

1. The distance from Elmina, which by road I estimate as 9 miles, appears suitable.

2. The distance from Fort Napoleon, about 8 miles, renders communication easy, there being two roads, an upper and lower, between the two.

3. The situation is important on account of the meeting at this spot of several much-used roads, viz., the roads to Aguafoo, Mampou, Afootoo, Yayaguamoo, as well as those to Elmina and Napoleon.

4. The position also commands the ford over the Serowee to Aguafoo and Mampou.

5. The situation is naturally formed for erecting a redoubt without much labour. It is a small elevated plateau, with a natural glacis slope on three sides, little encumbered with bush, and is not commanded in any direction.

6. It also seems well adapted, in a sanitary point of view, for permanent occupation. There is easy access to the Serowee, which here is clear and sweet, and pleasant to the taste. The position is also sufficiently elevated above the water level (about 40 feet) to escape miasmatic influences.

7. Captain Patterson entirely concurred with me in considering this the most suitable spot.

8. I annex a rough sketch of the position of the roads, and of my idea of the nature of the fort required to command the ford, have easy access to water, and make use of natural facilities. The selected spot is about 300 yards from most of the diverging roads, but a large rifle pit might be put up as an outwork to hold a small piquet, to command within easy musket range of the road.

After resting till 5 P.M., Lieutenant Keighley marched back the 2nd West India Regiment. Captain Patterson accompanied me to see the works at this place. The party which were to meet me from Napoleon at Simeo, under a misconception returned after getting within a mile of the place. My guide from Emisana refused to conduct me to Aboo, professing ignorance of the road, but I was determined at all hazards to reach Napoleon from Simeo, and therefore proceeded at a rapid pace, working by compass south-east. There were a good many footpaths, but we were fortunate in finding a tolerably direct road, much better than that which I had already examined between Aboo and Napoleon. We must have passed to the south of Aboo as we never crossed the road above referred to, and after two hours' sharp march we struck the Sweet River only a mile below Napoleon.

I beg to add that the road from Emisana to Simeo showed marks of having recently been traversed by natives with naked feet and sandals, and the foot marks near Simeo indicated that the Ashantees had moved from there across the river towards Aguafoo.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. GORDON, *Lieutenant, 98th Regiment.*
Commanding at Napoleon.

Colonel Festing,
Commanding Troops.

Inclosure 13 in No. 129.

Sir, *Fort Napoleon, August* 13, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report that I started from Elmina at 12 noon yesterday, with Lieutenant Keighley and fifty-two men 2nd West India Regiment, and Lieutenant Gordon and twenty-four Houssas.

We could not procure guides, but we had two policemen as interpreters.

We reached Freampou at 12.15 P.M. We crossed Incoutree River (two feet deep) at 1. We reached Emisana at 1.30. At Emisana we procured two guides. We crossed Serowee River (three feet deep) at 1.45. We reached Abew at 1.50. We reached Simeo at 2.45.

Distance from Elmina is eight miles.

At Simeo is a hill with a gentle slope, and nearly clear of bush; on three sides there is a view for nearly a mile.

The Serowee River is distant about 250 yards, and the water is fit for use.

Simeo is in ruins and deserted, but there were signs of Ashantees having been there recently; it is about eight miles from Fort Napoleon. I consider it a good site for an entrenchment.

At 4.40 P.M. I sent Lieutenant Keighley and 2nd West India detachment back to Elmina.

At 4.50 P.M. we started with Houssas for Fort Napoleon. Lieutenant Gordon guided us skilfully with his compass, and we arrived here at 7 P.M. Distance of Fort Napoleon from Simeo eight miles. I found Lieutenant Gordon's map remarkably accurate. I intend starting with twenty-three Houssas and one policeman at 3·30 P.M. for Elmina *viâ* Accrotacri and Abèna.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. W. PATTERSON, *Captain.*
2nd West India Regiment

The Officer Commanding Troops in Western Africa,
Cape Coast Castle.

P.S.—From Simeo are roads to Aguafoo, Mampou, and Afootoo.

Inclosure 14 in No. 129.

Sir, *Head Quarters, Cape Coast Castle, August* 14, 1873.

WITH reference to the consultation your Excellency, the Commodore and myself held on the 12th instant on the subject of further steps to be taken against the Ashantees, I have the honour to submit that the time has arrived for the assembling together of as many of the friendly tribes in the north-west district near Mansu as possible, for the purpose of forming a camp between Mansu on the east, and the River Prah on the west, but more to the southward than this line, to prevent the Ashantees (who are between that position and the coast) retreating northward.

And in answer to the 2nd paragraph of your letter of the 1st instant, I beg leave to say, that I am quite ready to receive in Cape Coast the number of men therein mentioned as soon as they can be gathered together, in order that I may make selection of a sufficient number of good men, if possible, to take the field from this side.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. W. FESTING, *Lieutenant-Colonel, R. M. Art., Commanding Forces.*

His Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 15 in No. 129.

Sir, *The Castle, Cape Coast, August* 16, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your application of the 14th instant, and to acquaint you that in concurrence with your wishes and in accordance with my communication of the 1st instant on the same subject, I have called upon the Kings of Abrah, Assin, and Denkera, also the Cape Coast Chiefs, to furnish a contingent of 5,000 men to be encamped at Dunquah within ten days, which is more to the southward, as

you suggest in your letter, than "a camp between Mansu on the east and the River Prah to the west."

I shall be glad, however, to learn from you whether recent events elsewhere may not render it desirable to make other arrangements than those contemplated at the conference I had the pleasure of holding with yourself and Commodore Commerell, V.C., C.B., on the 13th instant; as if so, I would be glad to be informed as early as possible, as a change of plans might no longer render it expedient that a native camp should at present be formed in the north.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator.

Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, R.M.A.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 130.

Administrator Harley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received September 15.)

My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, August 16, 1873.*

IN continuation of my despatch of the 14th instant,* I have, with the very greatest regret to report, for your Lordship's information, that the expedition under Commodore Commerell, V.C., C.B., which attempted the survey of the Prah from Chamah on the 14th instant, has met with a sad and signal reverse, attended with loss of life and many wounded, amongst whom is the Commodore himself, very severely, having received a gun shot on the right side, under the ribs. Commander Luxmoore, Captain Helden, Civil Commandant, and Sub-Lieutenant Draffin.

2. I had received a note from the Commodore's Secretary, in the early morning, which had been sent down express, as also one from Captain Helden, Civil Commandant of Secondee, who is also wounded, conveying this sad intelligence; but in the evening, the flag-ship arrived with the Commodore and the wounded on board; and his private Secretary and Commander Digby at once landed, and communicated to me the details of all that had taken place, as well as leaving me a copy of the Commodore's Report to the Secretary to the Admiralty, which I have now the honour to transmit for your Lordship's information.

3. The instructions which I sent to Captain Helden, Civil Commandant of Secondee, seem to have been followed, but it appears that nothing would induce the King and Chiefs of Chamah to render any assistance to the expedition even when urged by the Commodore; it is, therefore, my Lord, only another sadly convincing proof of the wide-spread disaffection which extended from Elmina to Appolonia, and which has only been kept under in the heart of the district at Secondee by holding the Kings and Chiefs as hostages, as it is now and has been but too evident for some time that they also would have been in arms against us had they been free.

4. I cannot refrain here, my Lord, from saying that even now the depth of the disaffection is, I believe, under estimated, and that the English nature has no knowledge of the treacherous and subtle character of savage Africans until one has lived amongst them for some time and obtained it by personal experience and close observation of them.

5. From a Report forwarded by the Civil Commandant of Secondee, on the 14th instant, copy herewith, giving the particulars of a palaver which he held with the King and Chiefs of Chamah on the 9th instant, where he proceeded in Her Majesty's ship "Argus" for that purpose, I think it discloses sufficient evidence to show that the King and his Chiefs were disaffected, and unwilling in any way to co-operate with us or render any assistance whatever. Subterfuge, deceit, and treachery, have been, and are their weapons of a seeming peace, which is no peace, practised upon us on every occasion, notwithstanding our unceasing efforts at conciliation. It appears to me, therefore, my Lord, that while the heart of the Dutch natives is in active sympathy and succour with the Ashantees, when they are not actually in arms against us, it is necessary where the red hand has displayed itself that a just and summary punishment should follow; and I entirely concur in the prompt destruction of the town of Chamah, which the Commodore decided on, and I regret that the King and his Chiefs should have escaped a punishment their treachery so justly deserved.

6. The loss of four lives with sixteen wounded, amongst whom are four principal officers, viz., the Commodore, Commander Luxmoore, Captain Helden, Civil Com-

* No. 129.

mandant, and Sub-Lieutenant William P. Draffin is, indeed, a heavy list of casualties which we have to deplore; and I feel some little relief in turning from it to draw your Lordship's attention to the gallant manner in which these officers and men all behaved, from the Commodore down to the humble Fantee Policeman, under a heavy and galling fire delivered a few yards of them, which wounded every man in the Commodore's galley, and in circumstances of the greatest conceivable difficulty; and I venture very respectfully to hope that they may have your Lordship's high approval of their conduct, and that you will also be so considerate as to bring to the notice of the Naval and Military Authorities the services of those officers who have been specially named by Commodore Commerell, V.C., C.B.

In conclusion, I am thankful to be able to inform your Lordship that the Commodore, with the wounded officers and men, are reported as improving.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 130.

Commodore Commerell to Admiralty, August 15, 1873.

[Same as Inclosure 2 in No. 122.]

Inclosure 2 in No. 130.

List of the Killed and Wounded by the Natives of Chamah, August 14, 1873.

[See Inclosure 5 in No. 122.]

Inclosure 3 in No. 130.

Secretary to Commodore to Colonial Secretary, August 15, 1873.

[See Inclosure 7 in No. 122.]

Inclosure 4 in No. 130.

Sir, *The Castle, Cape Coast, August* 13, 1873.

I HAVE to acknowledge your Reports of the 4th and 7th instant, inclosing that of the landing-waiter at Chamah.

These Reports have been shown to Commodore Commerell, V.C., C.B., who proceeds to-day in the flag-ship to Secondee and Chamah.

Immediately on arrival you will place yourself in communication with the Commodore and accompany him to Chamah, where you should at once summon the King and Chiefs to a palaver; it is most desirable that they should be with us in the movement which is now contemplated on the Prah.

I send twenty-five armed police, who will be at the disposal of the Commodore, and to occupy Chamah Fort. I also send provisions for twenty days. You will confer with the Commodore unreservedly, and afford him every assistance in your power.

You will make a Report to me of your proceedings by the earliest opportunity. The Commodore has kindly consented to land an officer to take charge of the men to be placed in Chamah Fort, as I have none to send.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel, Administrator.*

Captain Helden,
Civil Commandant, Secondee.

Inclosure 5 in No. 130.

Sir, *Orange Fort, Secondee, August* 14, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Administrator-in-chief, that I proceeded to Chamah on the 9th instant in Her Majesty's ship "Argus," through the kindness of Captain Luxmoore.

I felt desirous of having a personal interview with the King and Chiefs of Chamah and Supome, being convinced that they were supplying the Ashantees with provisions and assisting them to cross the river.

On my arrival I sent for the King and Chiefs, and in company with Captain Luxmoore we held a palaver, which lasted about an hour.

I told the King what I heard relative to his supplying the Ashantees with provisions; and further, that I understood the enemy had regularly taken possession of the Island of Supome. He asked me if that was all I had to say. I replied, that he had better answer those questions first, and then I would let him know whether it was all I had to say. He then made the usual denials about the trading and that he had given orders to the contrary, but he could not answer for what his people did in the bush.

I told him that as King he could, without being personally present, through his captains, have his orders carried out; and then reminded him of his message to me the other day, "that he would make the Chief of Supome drive away the Ashantees," and asked him how it was they had still possession of the island. After a considerable pause he said there was no chief there. "No captains?" Another long pause; and then he said they had all died of small-pox. I told him to be very careful, as I would send his answer to the Governor; therefore I would ask him that question once again.

He hesitated a little, and then gave the same reply. With the subtlety of the African, he was afraid to say that he had authority in Supome, as he knew I was aware the enemy was there, and so he preferred, as usual, lying. Finally, he promised to send, at my request, two of his captains, and let me know the number of the enemy on the island.

I am sorry to say that he has not kept his word; and I am fully of opinion that from Tacorady (including the Dutch of Secondee) to Supome, they are one and all thoroughly disloyal, and nothing but the fear of having their towns burnt keeps them from openly joining the Ashantees.

I understand that Inkatea (an Ashantee) is at Tacorady buying provisions from the natives. My landing-waiter has arrived from Chamah, and tells me that there are 2,000 Ashantees on the Island of Supome.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. A. T. HELDEN, *Captain,*
Civil Commandant.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 6 in No. 130.

Colonel Harley to Commodore Commerell, August 18, 1873.

[See Inclosure 8 in No. 122.

No. 131.

Administrator Harley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received September 15.)

(Extract.)

My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, August* 19, 1873.

I DO myself the honour to acknowledge your Lordship's despatch of the 17th ultimo,* acquainting me that my despatch reporting the bombardment of Elmina on the 13th June last, and subsequent engagements with the Ashantees, as well as those received by the Secretary of State for War and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty from the officers in command of the naval and military forces, would be at once presented to Parliament, and approving of the steps taken by me in consultation with Colonel Festing and Captain Fremantle.

2. For your Lordship's high approval I beg that you will accept my most respectful and grateful thanks.

3. I have not failed to convey, as directed by your Lordship, your appreciation of the services of Staff Surgeon-Major Rowe and Mr. Loggie, and I have called for a Return of those Houssas whose conspicuous conduct in action your Lordship desires should receive some pecuniary reward, and on their return to Cape Coast I shall, in the name of Her Majesty, commend those who specially deserve it.

4. The liberal supply of provisions which your Lordship has so considerately sent out for the relief of the people here, and already advised in your Lordship's despatch of the 11th ultimo,* duly arrived in Her Majesty's ship "Simoom," and as there was no storage to be found elsewhere available, I have given up the lower part of Government House, where they will be secure. I cannot say whether there are any deficiences, for as yet they have not been examined.

5. I shall take care that your Lordship's instructions with regard to their distribution shall be attended to.

6. I cannot say, my Lord, that anything further will be required to relieve the necessities of the people, but I would thank your Lordship to direct the Crown Agents to send out about 3,000 Birmingham flint trade guns for distribution amongst the Fantees, and to replace those which have been lost and broken, &c; they will cost in England 6*s.* or 7*s.*, but here I have to pay nearly twice that price. Moreover they are better adapted for the natives than anything else.

* * * * *

7. Should Her Majesty's Government decide upon offensive action against Ashantee, which would once and for all time assert and settle the Sovereignty of England on this coast; and indeed until it be so I see little prospect for some time to come of the Windward (late Dutch) Settlements settling into peaceful industry while they are continually disturbed by Ashantee intrigues, which will be endless until we come to an understanding with that country, this, my Lord, can be done by taking Coomassie, and Coomassie can be reached by a leisurely march in ten days from Cape Coast *vid* Dunkera, Mansue, Yancoomassie, and Prahsue to the frontier, from which the real point of departure would commence. The coming month of November would be favourable for the commencement of operations; the rains are then over, and the roads are dry, and the climate of the interior fresh and bracing in comparison with that on the coast.

8. I would suggest for this service a battalion of Rifles, not less than 800 strong, with the full complement of officers. They should be sent out in Her Majesty's ship "Himalaya," which should remain here as their floating barracks; and they should not be landed until all the necessary arrangements are made for an immediate advance on Coomassie. A few weeks' residence at Cape Coast or Elmina has proved recently with the Royal Marines sent out in the "Barracouta," how ill adapted the European soldier is to remain inactive in quarters, whereas I believe the excitement of marching through a new and interesting country, which for the first ninety miles he would pass over without any molestation, would carry him on without sickness, the marches being properly regulated, and none at first undertaken which would produce undue fatigue.

9. The advance of the invading force should be so regulated as to be almost a surprise, and I am satisfied the Ashantees would never believe that British troops were really going to Coomassie, until our forces were in their country.

10. As auxiliaries would be necessary, we would have the whole Fantee nation, who would enter upon an invasion of Ashantee with the keenest eagerness, and the Imperial troops could have a picked force of the Akims and others, say 10,000 native allies, to accompany them. Transport for supply and munitions of war should be organized here by competent officers sent from England; and 3,000*l.* would be advantageously laid out in the purchase of mules, which might live out the campaign. The medical staff should be large. Depôts should be established at Mansue and the Prah, and similar huts to those which I have requested your Lordship to have sent out for the local Government, could be increased in number, and sent out for the service of the Expedition, which should be one of rapid movement, and its leader capable of large comprehensiveness in making the most of the native material which he will have to mould and work with, the difficulties of which, I do not hesitate to say, would be considerable.

11. I have, my Lord, heard the speculative thought of many men coming to this country as to the invasion of Ashantee, and comparing it with what the valour of England has accomplished in India, China, Japan, and, more recently, in Abyssinia, the conclusion I have come to is this, that in Africa everything requires more personal supervision and labour than elsewhere ("a thousand-fold more" said a field officer to me who had seen distinguished service in China), with fewer aids to assist, and consequently that those who are not prepared to go through labour, fatigue, and exposure, at all times and seasons, should not undertake to come here, and that the remuneration of those who do so should be commensurate with the service rendered.

* No. 110 of Command Paper No. 1 of March 1874

12. I have also had, my Lord, an experience of Africa since 1850—the period ranges over twenty-three years. During that time I have seen something of native warfare in this part of the world, both at the Gambia, and here in 1863, when, from April to July, during the most trying season of the year, I commanded a division at Mansue, in the last invasion of the Ashantees—then the most advanced position towards the Prah—and I can safely say that where a prompt resolution and energy has been displayed, success has invariably followed; but if there be indecision and hesitation, and doubt, the position becomes hopeless and fraught with danger, when advancing into an enemy's country such as Ashantee, and inaction causes sickness; not that I consider the difficulties in any way insurmountable, but much would depend upon the rapidity with which the advance would be made.

13. With every deference to medical opinion, I am satisfied that in most cases, inaction, whether mental or physical—and chiefly mental—is the cause of most of the ailments from which spring debility, fever, and loss of health in this country; and I am led to this conclusion by an experience of twenty-five years of tropic service, civil and military, all of which have been in some, if not the worst, climates in the world; and from my observation of the habits of the men who live and in some measure enjoy their lives, as well as those of a different habit, who are always dyspeptic, and generally incapable of any continued exertion.

14. I very respectfully hope, my Lord, that you will pardon my intruding these opinions upon your Lordship's notice, which I have thus so imperfectly ventured to offer; but as opposed to any other route of reaching Coomassie, whether by the Volta, as suggested by Major de Ruvignés' carefully-prepared paper, or otherwise, the advantages are entirely in favour of the direct road to the Prah, both in saving of cost and time; and proceeding by the main north road to the frontier from Cape Coast, thereby re-occupying and passing through the districts of Abrah and Assin, the countries of our allies, of which they have become practically dispossessed by the Ashantees.

15. The force I would suggest for the invasion of Coomassie would stand thus:—

	Officers.	Men.
Royal Marine Artillery and Royal Marines on Her Majesty's ship "Simoom," and from Her Majesty's ships of the squadron..	10	300
Head quarters of the 2nd regiment (West India)	25	600
A Rifle regiment complete	..	800
Irregulars—		
Houssas..	..	200
Volunteers	..	200
Native auxiliaries	..	10,000
Medical officers	12	..
Control officers	6	..
Subordinate staff	6	..
Line officers to be sent from England to organize the Native auxiliaries and staff.	12	..

The whole of the forts along the coast to be occupied by blue jackets, so as to relieve the regular troops for active operations in the field.

The "Simoom," now here, should be kept as a hospital; and the "Himalaya," when sent out, as a barrack; the Commodore tells me that she can accommodate 1,500 men.

16. In conclusion, my Lord, I beg to say, that I do not think I have overstated anything, although I may have erred on the other side. There would be large supplies required from England of food and material; and amongst the many things wanted, would be 200 hammocks, such as Major de Ruvignés describes in his paper, which are easily carried on bamboo poles.

17. I would also strongly recommend to your Lordship, that even now, whether such operations as I have ventured to sketch be undertaken or not, a battery of Gatling guns should be sent out for the service of the forts, as most of the guns at Elmina are old and obsolete, as well as being of Dutch manufacture, which our ammunition will not serve.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY.

P.S.—I have forwarded Colonel Festing, the officer commanding the troops, an

extract of this despatch from Paragraphs 7 to 17 inclusive, for any remarks he may have to offer, which I shall transmit to your Lordship when I receive them.

R. W. H.

No. 132.

Administrator Harley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received September* 15.)

My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, August* 20, 1873.

IN continuation of my despatch of the 16th instant,* I have the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, copies of further Reports up to date which I have received from the Civil Commandants, Commodore Commerell, V.C., C.B., and others, from the windward districts.

2. The disastrous result of the Expedition on the Prah seems to have had an unfortunate effect upon those Dutch natives who have been hitherto hesitating in their allegiance; for it would now appear that the Dutch Secondees have declared against us, with Tacorady and other towns, and the Ahanta country is said to be in arms. This, however, is not confirmed, and I sincerely trust it may not be so.

3. I have sent 50 Enfield rifles, with 5,000 rounds of ball ammunition to Dixcove, to arm volunteers, which the Civil Commandant has reported he can raise. I have, however, instructed him to be most cautious as to those to whom they are issued, and that there should be no question of their loyalty. I have sent a further supply of powder, to be issued to the people of Wassau, and also for the British inhabitants at Secondee, as well as to Axim for King Blay's forces.

4. I can assure your Lordship that even the squadron under Commodore Commerell must find the protection of the Windward coast a very difficult undertaking, for the hostile natives and Ashantees commit outrages upon those who are loyal, without the ships being able to reach them; and if any attempt is made to land men, they immediately take to the bush, where they are safe, and shells fired after them fall, I fear, with little effect.

5. Your Lordship need not, however, have the least apprehension for the safety of the forts or those in them, as they are perfectly safe; and of this I have the assurance of the Commodore: and it is only when we attempt operations outside them that our danger commences.

6. Your Lordship will observe that I have felt it my duty to concur with Commodore Commerell in the necessity which has arisen for the punishment of the disloyal natives wherever we can find them; and that it has become imperative to dislodge them from the refuges they have sought along the seaboard, by destroying the towns where they are found, or known to be located. I regret this, but I see no alternative; even some of our officials, who had been Dutch officers formerly, are now more than suspected; and the case of the landing-waiter at Chamah, who is charged with complicity with the natives of that place by the officers of the flag-ship, is now under investigation: those who remained loyal at their posts have been seized by the natives.

7. Your Lordship will remember how anxiously and frequently I have drawn the attention of the naval authorities to the necessity which I have long foreseen of showing our strength on the Windward coast, as reported from time to time in my despatches to your Lordship; but I fear I have never been able to make others see as I saw, or to remove impressions and preconcerted ideas which recent events have proved to have been so sadly erroneous.

8. I can only hope, my Lord, that out of the increasing difficulties which seem to be settling round our position here, we shall yet come out of them stronger than when they were forced upon us, and with a knowledge that every patience and humanity has been exercised towards those rash and mistaken people, notwithstanding their disloyalty, cruelty, and treachery.

9. I am glad to be able to inform your Lordship, before closing this despatch, that by a note which I have just received from the Private Secretary, the Commodore, though rather weak this morning, is improving, and also the others who were wounded.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY.

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* No. 130.

Inclosure 1 in No. 132.

Sir, *Axim, August* 13, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency, that yesterday evening, at 4.30 P.M., it was reported to me that four men of King Blay, who had been sent to me as messengers, were seized while returning home in their canoe yesterday, by some people living between Axim and King Blay's district.

For some time past the road between Axim and King Blay has been closed by the Chiefs and people belonging to King Amakay, who live on the Axim side of King Blay's district, so that King Blay has had to send all his letters and messages to me by sea; and yesterday, as stated above, four of his men and their canoes were seized by four canoes full of men who had put off to intercept the four men in question.

There is a report in Axim this morning that two of the aforesaid captured men have been already killed, but at this moment it is impossible to say if this report be true or not.

The King and Chiefs of the town of Axim stated yesterday to me that they had twice sent for two Chiefs who live in Axim Bush, and who are under the jurisdiction of the Axim King, but that they did not obey the summons, although the King went out some distance to meet them.

The King stated that his object in summoning the said two Chiefs was to ascertain definitely what were their intentions; that is, whether they were purposing to join the Ashantees, or to keep loyal to the British flag. I have, early this morning, and with the King's approval, sent his cane-bearer to these two Chiefs, summoning them to appear before me at not later than 4 P.M. this day, and telling them that I will consider the non-compliance with said summons as a sign of disloyalty and hostility to the British flag. I have done this as I consider it advisable, in the present state of affairs, to know, or endeavour to know, who are friends and who are enemies.

I have also sent to the people who seized King Blay's men, ordering them to release, and produce before me this day, the men seized; but I have not much hope of either this order or the summons to the Chiefs being obeyed.

If the captured men be not released, I shall have no alternative but to proceed up by sea to the place with my police, as, if the disaffected people be allowed to close the road by sea as well as by land, King Blay will have no means of communicating with me, and I shall in consequence thereof know nothing of what is taking place at Appolonia.

I regret that his Excellency has not considered it advisable to grant me the Houssas (fifty) which I asked for, as with them I am sure I should be able to keep the bush Chiefs and people in order, and the roads open, and also, if permitted, to help the loyal Appolonians to succeed with King Blay in beating back the Ashantees out of Appolonia. As it is, I have only twelve policemen, who are not of much use in the present conjuncture.

The King and Chiefs of the town of Axim reiterated their expressions of loyalty last night, but they are in a considerable degree of fright, owing to the conduct of the bush people, who outnumber them. I find this morning that a good many of the people of Axim left the town during last night.

The seizure of King Blay's men, and the refusal of the bush Chiefs to appear before the King, seem to have frightened the people of Axim a good deal.

I have, &c.

(Signed) V. SKIPTON GOULDSBURY,
Civil Commandant, Axim.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

Memorandum.

There is a detachment of 950 men of the 2nd West India Regiment with an officer at Axim, besides the police the Civil Commandant alludes to. I have been unable to spare any Houssas for this post, but a reinforcement of Regular troops was sent there, and returned with a report "that they were not wanted."

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel and Administrator.*

August 19, 1873.

Inclosure 2 in No. 132.

Sir, *Dixcove Fort, August* 15, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to state, for the information of his Excellency the Administrator-in-chief, that Her Majesty's ship "Merlin" arrived here at 3 A.M. this morning from Secondee, and gave me warning that I might expect an attack at any moment, as Commodore Commerell, while in the River Prah, had been fired upon by the people of Chamah, losing two men and having nineteen others wounded, Commodore Commerell, Captain Helden, and Captain Luxmoore being also badly wounded.

The people of Dixcove are all in a great state of alarm, as this news has reached them also, and they earnestly beg that his Excellency will send them some soldiers to Dixcove to garrison the fort. As I am afraid it is extremely likely that there will be a general rising of the Ahantas, I venture to urge that his Excellency the Administrator-in-chief may be pleased to comply with the request made by the Dixcove people.

(Signed) PERCIVAL HUGHES,
Commandant of Dixcove.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

Memorandum.

Her Majesty's ship "Merlin" has been ordered to Dixcove, and a supply of rifles and ammunition sent down to arm volunteers, as well as powder and lead to be issued to the loyal inhabitants.

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel and Administrator.*
Cape Coast, August 19, 1873.

Inclosure 3 in No. 132.

Sir, *Dixcove Fort, August* 15, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to forward you the following statement for the information of his Excellency the Administrator-in-chief.

Yesterday five Ashantees, accompanied by the Chief of Tacorady and ten or fifteen followers, entered the house of the Chief of Adjuah, and, after some talking, a message was sent to Mr. Welsing, the Sub-Collector, and to the landing-waiter, desiring them to come to the Chief's house: this they refused to do. Then the Ashantees and the people of Tacorady forced their way into the houses, seized them, plundered their goods, and after logging them, carried them to Tacorady.

This report was made to me by Mr. Welsing's servant, who hid himself and then ran to Dixcove. He says that the people of Adjuah took no part in the outrage upon Mr. Welsing, but at the same time they did not interfere to prevent their being ill-used. This conduct on the part of the people of Adjuah proves, I think, the truth of my former report, viz., "that the people on the sea coast, although they desired peace in order that their towns might not suffer, being within reach of the men-of-war, still they were not to be trusted in the event of the Ashantees coming near them.

(Signed) PERCIVAL HUGHES,
Commandant of Dixcove.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 4 in No. 132.

Sir, *Elmina, August* 17, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Administrator-in-chief, that I have taken the inclosed Statements, and forward the same for his Excellency's information.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. T. O'REILLY,
Acting Civil Commandant, Elmina.

Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
Cape Coast.

Inclosure 5 in No. 132.

Statement of Minah.

Elmina, August 17, 1873.

THE two landing-waiters at Adjuah have been taken by the Ashantees, C. Mensah and L. D. Nuzor. I was sent by the sister of D. Nuzor from Adjuah to report this at Secondee. I wanted to go to Adjuah with food for the two prisoners, but was told I would be taken also. I then went into Secondee and there found the people in the Castle firing cannon, guns, and rockets into the bush; the man-of-war was also firing into the bush. I then came on to Elmina.

The Ashantees are spread all over Adjuah and Tacorady, all Ahantah is in arms and retiring to the bush.

The King of Tacorady sent to seize the landing-waiters of all those under the British protection. The vessel of war is a large one.

Inclosure 6 in No. 132.

Statement of S. D. Gappia.

Elmina, August 17, 1873.

I WAS told yesterday morning, August 15, 1873, that the landing-waiter at Adjuah had been taken by the Ashantees and people of Tacorady. I ran away from Chamah to Secondee, and while there I heard the enemy was coming to attack Secondee. Some troops were landed from the man-of-war, but were sent on board again. After leaving Secondee, I heard the report of cannon from both man-of-war and the Castle. I saw the firing.

Inclosure 7 in No. 132.

Statement of M. D. Board.

Elmina, August 17, 1873.

YESTERDAY, August 15, while at Secondee, a man came into the Castle and reported that the enemy was upon them. The Houssas and townspeople then turned out and marched along the Tacorady road. They soon returned. Troops were landed from the "Argus"—three boats' full. The "Argus" was shelling Quassie when I came away. No cannon were fired from the Castle while I was there. The landing-waiters at Adjuah are in the hands of the King of Tacorady and in log. One James Van Dyke has gone to Tacorady to obtain their release.

[The remainder of the Inclosures will be found printed as Inclosures 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17 to No. 122 in series.]

No. 133.

Colonial Office to War Office.

Sir, *Downing Street, September* 15, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you, to be laid before Mr. Secretary Cardwell, the copy of a despatch, of the 19th ultimo, received from Colonel Harley.*

I am to state that the Crown Agents have been instructed to procure the Birmingham flint trade guns required by Colonel Harley for distribution amongst the Fantees.

It will, however, be seen that Colonel Harley suggests that a battery of Gatling guns should be supplied for the service of the forts, as the existing armament is stated to be inadequate. I am to request that you will call Mr. Cardwell's attention to this suggestion, and to add that, should Mr. Cardwell be of opinion that it is desirable—

* No 131.

having reference to what has already been supplied—that it should be complied with, Lord Kimberley would be glad that the necessary orders should be given, so that the battery may be dispatched at the earliest convenient opportunity.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. T. HOLLAND.

No. 134.

War Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *War Office, September* 15, 1873.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to inclose, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, a copy of a despatch from the Officer Commanding the troops on the West Coast of Africa, dated Cape Coast Castle, 17th August, relative to the expedition of the Prah River of Commodore Commerell, and the wounds received by that officer from an ambuscade, and also respecting the state of things at the Gold Coast, and the position of the Ashantees.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. C. VIVIAN.

Inclosure in No. 134.

Sir, *Head-Quarters, Cape Coast Castle, August* 17, 1873.

HAVING seen a despatch from Commodore Commerell, C.B., V.C., A.D.C., to his Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B., Administrator-in-chief, I have the honour to give a brief summary of its contents.

Commodore Commerell proceeded in Her Majesty's ship "Rattlesnake" to Secondee on the 14th instant, for the purpose of exploring the river Prah, which flows into the sea near the native town (formerly Dutch) of Chamah.

He started from Secondee with Commodore Luxmore, of Her Majesty's ship "Argus," and Captain Helden, H.P., 2nd West India Regiment, Civil Commandant of that place, in two steam-launches and two gigs or galleys, leaving the "Rattlesnake" at Secondee, with orders to follow later in the day.

Having thought it advisable to hold a palaver at Chamah in the first instance, he went to that place and assembled the King and Chiefs, who, however, declared their neutrality towards us and the Ashantees, and declined to render the assistance requested, namely, to send two Chiefs to accompany the party proceeding up the river.

The palaver being over, the King shook hands with the Commodore, and they embarked in their boats. The Commodore determined to enter the river and made for it at once. They had no difficulty in crossing the bar, but at a short distance inside one of the steam-launches broke down, and had to be anchored in the river.

The other proceeded with the two galleys in tow, and when about a mile and a-half up the river they were fired into from an ambuscade formed on the right or Chamah bank, which at once disabled the Commodore and wounded the two other officers, as well as nearly every one in the boats.

They had kept to the Chamah side of the stream, believing themselves safer on that side than the other.

The expedition then returned, fortunately without any further casualty, to Her Majesty's ship "Rattlesnake," firing into the bush as they retired.

Before this time the "Rattlesnake" had arrived off Chamah, but the officers on board had no knowledge of what had happened.

Whilst the treacherous attack was being made in the river, the "Rattlesnake" landed the Fantee police, armed with Snider rifles, at Chamah to garrison the fort. These men, upon landing, were suddenly set upon by a large mob from the town. They endeavoured, with the crew of the cutter, who were landing stores, to re-embark, but unfortunately their boat capsized in the surf, and, before she could be righted, one seaman (white man), one krooman, and two Fantee police, were killed, whose bodies were unable to be recovered, whilst many others were wounded.

Soon after, Her Majesty's ship "Rattlesnake" bombarded and destroyed Chamah.

It is deeply to be regretted that so distinguished an officer should have been so treacherously attacked and wounded by people belonging to the so-called Protectorate.

I understand that his state is far more serious than that of either of the other officers, the principal Medical Officer classifying it as "dangerously, but not hopelessly, wounded."

I believe that all, or nearly so, of the original Dutch portions of the inhabitants of the coast decidedly lean to the Ashantee side, and that the presence of the Ashantee army gives them encouragement to act in secret or open hostility towards us.

In continuation of my last Report, dated the 10th instant, concerning endeavours to ascertain the strength and position of the Ashantees, it has been pretty well ascertained that a large force is about fifteen miles from the coast, with its head-quarters at Mampon, and its right flank in communication with the River Prah, at a place called Bosumassie, where they are confronted on the opposite side of the river with the Wassaw tribes.

As the camp at Napoleon, up to the present time, has been so healthy, I have sent to that place an officer and fifty men of the 2nd West India Regiment, with orders to Lieutenant Gordon, who commands the reconnaissance of Houssas and Volunteers, to proceed further towards his left front, and to construct another redoubt at a suitable place near good water and an elevated ground.

This proceeding will give two outports, one in front of Cape Coast, and the other in part of Elmina, six and seven miles distant respectively, and with communication between themselves and those places.

The progress of work of any description in this country is necessarily very slow, for many reasons: sickness of officers and men; apathy of the natives; their terror of the Ashantees, and consequent unwillingness to enter the bush, and, finally, the trying nature of the climate and general impenetrability of the country. Officers fall sick from day to day, from excess of work. In the Control Department, out of the officers belonging to this garrison, one has been invalided and the others are sick.

As regards clerks, the greatest difficulty exists in obtaining and keeping them in health. In my own office one clerk after another has been tried, both white and black men, but, up to the present time, all have fallen ill or have been of no use, or nearly so.

The weather has been very lowering and cloudy again, and heavy rain has fallen on one or two occasions

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. W. FESTING, *Lieutenant-Colonel, R.M.A.,*
Commanding the Troops.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for War.

No. 135.

The Earl of Kimberley to the Administrator.

Sir, *Downing Street, September* 15, 1873.

I HAVE received Colonel Harley's despatch of the 8th ultimo,* respecting the complaints which had been made of the increased duties imposed by Ordinance No. 1 of 1873, and the mode of collection.

I approve of the instructions given by Colonel Harley to the Civil Commandant of Accra, to remit the increased duties upon all imports entered there on the the 18th and 19th April, and to give an extended indulgence of three months to the 30th September, for payment of dues on goods entered after those dates, and that this limit is not to be extended unless it can be shown upon affidavits by the merchants, traders, or agents themselves that the goods landed between the 18th and 22nd April inclusive, had been indented for prior to the passing of the Tariff Ordinance No. 1 of 1871.

I have called upon Colonel Foster to explain his omission to send instructions to the Sub-Collectors at Accra, and the out-ports of entry immediately upon the passing of the Ordinance No. 1.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

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* No. 90.

No. 136.

Colonial Office to Admiralty.

Sir, *Downing Street, September* 16, 1873.

WITH reference to your letter of the 14th instant,* I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you, to be laid before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a copy of a despatch from Colonel Harley, with such of its inclosures as are not contained in your letter above mentioned, respecting the attack upon the expedition up the River Prah.

Whilst Lord Kimberley deeply regrets the loss of life on this occasion, and the severe wounds received by Commodore Commerell and other officers and men of Her Majesty's ships, his Lordship desires to express to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the sense which he entertains of the coolness and gallantry shown by both officers and men in the circumstances of great danger and difficulty in which they were placed.

Lord Kimberley is of opinion that the Commodore was fully justified in destroying the town of Chamah as a punishment for the treacherous conduct of its inhabitants.

I am, &c.

(Signed) H. T. HOLLAND.

No. 137.

Prince Ansah to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received September 16.)

My Lord, *Freetown, Sierra Leone, August* 22, 1873.

I VENTURE to address your Lordship as the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on a matter which I trust you will consider to be sufficiently important to excuse my trespassing on you. I would address your Lordship through Mr. Berkeley, the Governor-in-chief of the West Africa Settlements, but that he is down the Coast, and valuable time would be lost by sending this letter to him for transmission to you.

To explain to your Lordship who I am, and as a guarantee of my good faith, I may state that I am a son of Osai Tuoo Quamina, who was King of the Ashantees from 1807 to 1824. I am uncle to Coffee Calcalli, the present King of the Ashantees. My name is John Ossoo Ansah, the first I took when I was baptized in England; the two latter names were given to me in my own country. I was, in the year 1836, sent as a hostage to England, where I remained till 1841. Since I returned to Africa, I have resided at Cape Coast, occasionally going to Coomassie on business. I believe my name has been before your Lordship. The reason I refer to this now, is to respectfully inform your Lordship, that I court the fullest inquiry into my conduct, since the beginning of the present unhappy war. I have acted throughout as a loyal subject and friend to England. I challenge any one to bring and substantiate any accusation against me. I trust my character will not be allowed to be whispered away, without giving me a fair opportunity of meeting my accusers, if there be any.

My present object in writing to your Lordship is to say, that I think that from my position as a member of the Royal family of Ashantee, which gives me a certain standing in the country, and uncle to the King with whom I have been on terms of intimate friendship, and for my close acquaintance with all the Ashantee nobles and generals, I think if I were put in a position to communicate authoritatively with the King of Ashantee as an Envoy from the Queen I might be able to terminate the present unhappy war on term honourable and advantageous to both sides. I think, to give me weight with the King of Ashantee I ought to have with me some credentials to show I was an authorized messenger from the Queen. It would largely assist me if there were sent with me some Europeans. I venture to suggest that I would be glad if I were accompanied, amongst others, Mr. Moyland, the Acting Treasurer of this Settlement, from whom I received much kindness and whom I like to be with me. I may mention, for your Lordship's information, that in the year 1863 I was employed by Mr. Pine, the then Governor of Cape Coast, as Envoy to the General commanding the Ashantee army, which then invaded the Protectorate, and I was fortunate enough to cause the Ashantee army to withdraw to their own territory. I believe, with proper credentials, I could bring about a lasting peace now.

* No. 122.

I inclose herewith, for your Lordship's information, a copy of the instructions given to me by Governor Pine in 1863.

I trust, even if your Lordship does not consider it advisable to accept my offee, that you will not think me intrusive in making it. It will always be satisfactory to me to recollect that I used my best endeavours to prevent bloodshed between the country of birth and that of my adoption.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN OSSOO ANSAH.

Inclosure in No. 137.

Sir, *Cape Coast Castle, May* 22, 1863.

YOU having consented to proceed to the Ashantee Camp, commanded by Owoosoocorcor, with respect to an alleged message received from him, you will be good enough to receive the following instructions for your guidance.

The alleged message, as you heard from the liberated Fantee prisoner, is to the effect that the Ashantee General does not desire to molest either Europeans or Fantees, but to get possession of King Ajeman, dead or alive; and that if we choose to deliver Ajeman to him the war shall be a short one, but if, on the contrary, we refuse to do so, the war shall be a long one; and that the short and long sticks sent by Owoosoocoror are for the purpose of my replying, by returning the one which I think fit indicative of my decision, and that the answer must be sent within fifteen days.

It will be your duty first to ascertain whether Owoosoocoror has sent any and what message; and if so, to tell him that the Fantee prisoner is not a proper messenger, and that he must send to our camp an Ashantee Chief or person of importance as his messenger, otherwise that no notice can be taken of his message.

Should he admit the message as delivered, you will tell him that it is a most improper and unwarrantable one. That the King of Ashantee never complained to me of any offence committed by Ajeman, although he has sent to me since my arrival three messengers.

That he now, for the first time, demands the delivery of Ajeman, and that with an armed force which has already committed very great depredations within the Protectorate. That it is impossible for me to deliver Ajeman or any other person within the Protectorate, or even to punish him, unless he be proved guilty of an offence; and that no such offence has been made known to me. That if Ajeman has committed any grave offence I will investigate the case, and deal with him as he may deserve; but that this must be after the King of Ashantee has made a reparation in such a manner as shall be agreed between us, and the army shall have withdrawn from the British Protectorate.

You will satisfy yourself that Owoosoocoror has authority from his King to treat with me; if not, it will be competent for you to remain in the camp until he can communicate with Ashantee, advising Captain Williams or Mr. Blankson of your proceedings; but I shall hold you responsible that no advantage be gained by the enemy, or erroneous impression conveyed to the British force by delay or any steps you may take.

You will distinctly understand that your subsequent instructions are contingent upon the fulfilment by Owoosoocoror of the first condition; in other words, if the Ashantee General does not send an accredited messenger with a flag of truce to our camp immediately upon your arrival, you will break off all communication, return to the camp, and report your proceedings to Captain Williams.

I ommitted to mention that the Fantee prisoner brought a flag of truce with the two sticks before mentioned. I now hand all to you for the purpose of identification by Owoosoocoror, to whom you will also deliver an Ashantee prisoner, in exchange for the Fantee he is said to have liberated.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RICHD. PINE, *Governor.*

Prince J. O. Ansah,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 138.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, September* 17, 1873.

I TRANSMIT, for your information and guidance, a copy of a letter from Captain Knapp Barrow, on various points connected with military operations on the Gold Coast.*

I have to request that you will inform me whether future supplies of provisions, which may be sent out for distribution amongst the natives, should consist principally of rice, or of Indian corn, as recommended by Captain Barrow.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 139.

War Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *War Office, September* 17, 1873.

IN reply to Mr. Holland's letter of the 10th September,† I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to state that he concurs in the views of the Earl of Kimberley with regard to the offer of Major Leveson to proceed to the Houssa States, for the purpose of recruiting an armed force.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. C. VIVIAN.

No. 140.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, September* 18, 1873.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of Colonel Harley's despatch of the 16th ultimo,‡ reporting the circumstances of an attack which had been made upon an expedition under Commodore Commerell in the River Prah.

I transmit for your information a copy of a letter, in which I have caused this despatch to be communicated to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.§

I have learnt with much regret the severe wound received on the above occasion by Captain Helden.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 141.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, September* 18, 1873.

I HAVE to express my approval of the steps taken by Colonel Harley to assemble a body of Denkeras, Abrahs, and Assins, for operations against the Ashantees, as reported in his despatch of the 14th ultimo.‖

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

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* No. 114. † No. 113. ‡ No. 130. § No. 136. ‖ No. 129

No. 142.

War Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *War Office, September* 18, 1873.

IN reference to your letter dated 15th instant,* inclosing copy of a despatch from Colonel Harley, dated 19th August, 1873, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to inform you that the Officer Commanding the Troops on the Gold Coast was called upon by letters, dated the 19th July, and 12th and 13th August, to report on the armament of all the forts on that coast, and to state whether any more guns, ammunition, or stores should be sent.

As a reply may be shortly expected to these communications, Mr. Cardwell does not propose to send more Gatlings to Cape Coast Castle at present; but four will be held in readiness for service should they be required, which, with the two already dispatched, would form a complete battery.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. K. STORKS.

No. 143.

Colonial Office to War Office.

Sir, *Downing Street, September* 18, 1873.

I HAVE laid before the Earl of Kimberley your letter of the 13th instant,† submitting, for his Lordship's consideration, a proposal of Sir Garnet Wolseley that means should be supplied for laying down a tramway to Manzu, and I am directed to state in reply, that although the expenditure is large, and it is at present uncertain, until Sir Garnet Wolseley has had an opportunity of forming his opinion on the spot, whether operations will be determined upon for which such a tramway would be useful, it appears to his Lordship that Sir Garnet Wolseley's request should be acceded to.

Mr. Secretary Cardwell is well aware that, in order to take advantage of the least unhealthy season for operations, it is indispensable that no time should be lost in making every preparation which will place Sir Garnet Wolseley in a position to proceed without delay with any movement into the interior which it may be decided to undertake.

With respect to the suggestion that provision might be made from some Colonial source for ultimately retaining the tramway as a means of communication between the coast and Manzu, Lord Kimberley would prefer to reserve this question for future consideration, as he is not able, without more information than he now possesses, to say whether such a road could be permanently maintained and used for the general purposes of the Settlement.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. T. HOLLAND.

No. 144.

Captain Barrow to Colonial Office.

Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, London,
Sir, *September* 18, 1873.

HAVING had the honour of serving on the staff (as A.D.C.) throughout the whole of the operations on the Gold Coast in 1863, generally called out there the second Ashantee war, I have been urged to communicate some of the information which I thus derived for submission to Her Majesty's Government.

* No. 133. † No. 121.

On the map, which is inclosed, I have marked in red the places I have been in, and in order the more graphically to represent the character of this almost unknown region, I have made extracts from some letters written home to relatives, who have placed them at my disposal.

Writing from Cape Coast Castle, under date 12th April, 1863, I say:—

"Since writing to you by last mail, my anticipations as to the Ashantees have been unfortunately realized. They have crossed the border and have already fought with some of the tribes within the Protectorate under our rule.

"The whole of the troops at this station, 12 officers and about 400 men, have been under orders for the last ten days to march at an hour's notice to the relief of the tribes attacked by the Ashantees, and the only reason we are now here is because sufficient 'carriers,' that is, transport, cannot be procured for love or money, and we want only 300! The Governor, Mr. Pine, told me this morning he thought sufficient would be got by Tuesday next, and then we shall be off."

In writing from Barng, under date 2nd May, 1863, after speaking of the difficulties of the campaign, and in allusion to the Ashantees, I say:—

"The nature of the country is advantageous to them and the opposite for us. It is all bush and forest, in which one can seldom see more than ten yards, except by looking up at the sky."

In a letter from Adjumako, under date 7th June, 1863, I say:—

"The enemy are much better adapted to this bush-fighting than we are. We can fight them only in the villages and crooms, and when they bolt from these, on our advancing, the war is made most trying to our force, as we can do nothing but move about from place to place, hoping to get up to them, enduring all kinds of privations and hardships,—long and forced marches under a broiling and nearly vertical sun, through dense forests with bad roads, not a breath of air stirring; often no water, and sometimes no food, because these rascally Fantees won't carry their 'loads' for us, that is, baskets of provisions, although specially engaged and paid high wages to do so! What can be done, therefore, in such an awful country?"

In writing again from Barng under date 2nd May, 1863, I say:—

"I have been sent by the officer commanding to reconnoitre, and having heard as I advanced through the country that the camp of the allies was at this place, I cautiously made my way hither; and on arriving sent out scouts and spies (Fantees) to discover the position of the Ashantees. The allied force is 4,000 men here, with two allied forces on the left and right flanks of 2,000 and 4,000 respectively; and the Ashantees are at Bisiassie and Cocoobin, two hours from this, about 12,000 strong. The allies want to advance and attack them, if I will lead them; but as my orders are very imperative, and am on no account to take part in any offensive movement, I shall not do so; moreover, the officer commanding is on his way hither to lead them himself. My quarters are a mud hut, 3 yards by 2½ yards; mud flooring for my bed. When at Mankassin the other day an alarm came in from some of the allies of an expected attack from the Ashantees, and firing was distinctly heard. I was sent a quarter of a mile into the bush with 50 men to skirmish; it was so thick we could see only about five yards around us, and the men (natives) accustomed to this sort of thing, laid down on the ground to listen for the approach of the enemy. Fancy military operations in a country so thick with bush and forest as to be obliged to listen for your enemy. The alarm, however, turned out to be false, and so there was an end of it, but being obliged to 'listen' very much impressed me with the difficulties of the country."

In another letter, written at Adjumako, under date June 7, 1863, I say:—

"We have done nothing since last writing but move about from place to place in the forest, doing our very utmost to get up to the enemy; and although we have several times been very close to him (two or three hours) yet never have had the luck of firing a shot. He is very quick in his movements, and thereby avoids us.

"A fearful amount of sickness has prevailed in both officers and men. One , an Ensign, is just dead from exhaustion and exposure.
(Ensign), who came out from England with him, took fever at Cape Coast Castle, and is gone home, though he had taken no part in the expedition, in fact, had never left Cape Coast Castle. Of about 25 officers in the field, there are but six or seven in the duty roster. Captain has been down with fever; the doctors gave him a very few hours for it. He is, however, recovering, but being an oldish man, as you know, the recovery is a slow process. Major has also been down with it; he was in a most helpless and pitiable state, and although now better, is unable to stand without support.

As the hardships and particulars of the difficulties of that campaign are fresh in my memory, and having lately given the present Ashantee expedition much thought and consideration, I would venture most humbly and respectfully to submit (and I trust that in doing so I may incur no displeasure), that if it be the intention to take offensive steps against the Ashantees, and to march a force to Coomassie, the only available and effective mode of doing it, would be to utilize the best of the native tribes within the Protectorate, something after the following manner:—

1. To assemble all the Kings and Chiefs in grand palaver, and to read to them an autograph letter from the Queen, which should be addressed to them collectively, and should apprize them that their active and united aid is demanded.

2. Presents from the Home Government should be freely dispersed amongst them.

3. Trade muskets should be issued to their people (not Enfield's, which they do not appreciate), unlimited supplies of powder in barrel, and bars of lead.

4. They should be encouraged by promises of substantial support, in so far as the presence of white officers is concerned to lead them, and,

5. They should be made to see and to know that great interest is taken in their welfare by the British Government, and that they must fight their own battles.

I would, furthermore, venture to suggest that a force of 2,000 Houssas should be obtained, armed with breech-loaders, and distributed throughout the whole native army in such proportions as would place nearly every man under the immediate guard and surveillance of the Houssas, so as to keep them in their place, and prevent their bolting when in the presence of their old enemy.

The Houssas to be commanded by British officers, selected from volunteers, and none to be accepted but such as possess great physical endurance.

The allied force to carry 40 lbs. weight of provisions and munitions of war per man; thus the allied army would form the transport corps for the officers, the Houssas, and for themselves. I had great experience in organizing transport in 1863, and ascertained that the reason it was so unpopular amongst the natives, was because they were not allowed to carry their muskets, and to act as soldiers.

The allied force thus proposed to be raised should number, perhaps, 100,000 men, and be distributed in divisions, to drive the Ashantees out of the Settlement, and, to merge into one large mass for a concentrated attack upon Coomassie.

The force thus raised to be collected principally from the Akims, Eastern Assins, Shais, Aquapims, Accras, and others of the "Eastern Districts," who are superior to many of the other tribes, have not been engaged with the Ashantees in this war, defeated them at the Battle of Doodowah, on the 26th of August, 1826, and have not met them since.

The villages and crooms on the road to be made use of as "redoubts" and store stations, and to be stockaded, if thought necessary.

No West Indian troops to be employed for the advance against the Ashantees, because they suffer from disease in the Gold Coast bush to an extent nearly, if not quite, equal to what a battalion of the line would. They could garrison the Coast towns and forts, and hold some of the store stations.

The Cape Coast people, as they are locally termed, to be employed for feeding the store stations, which should contain large depôts of Indian corn for the native army.

In the event of ambuscade, or of coming into action through any other cause, the allied army would be allowed to throw their "loads" from their heads into the bush, and would immediately assume their character of combatant soldiers, and, unless forced to retire, the "loads" would be recoverable afterwards.

Daily pay of say 3*d.* per man should be given to the allied army, and even their Chiefs and captains might be paid, but at a higher rate.

No warlike stores of any kind to be sent from England, beyond barrels of powder (40 lbs. each barrel), trade muskets and bars of lead, and such ammunition as would be required for the Houssas and West Indian Regiment; and no package, even of this, should exceed 40 lbs. in weight.

A special force of 500 Kroomen from the Kroo Coast might be engaged, and advantageously employed as hammock-bearers for the officers.

During the campaign in 1863 against the Ashantees, it was one of my many duties to discover all possible information regarding the King of Ashantee and his country, and particularly as to the nature of the immediate line of country which would lie in the route of an army destined to invade his territory, and to march on his capital; and for these purposes I made the acquaintance of Prince Ansah, then resident at Winebah, and most friendly to us, and a nephew of the late King of

Ashantee, and was one of the two hostages delivered over to the British Government by his uncle after the Battle of Doodowah. This prince was sent to England, where he was educated, and afterwards he returned to Africa.

From notes which I have by me, and which were made during many interviews with him, I learn that he told me,—

"That whenever the King of Ashantee takes the 'meminda cocromantee,' or 'great oath,' the war in which he may happen to be engaged is certain to be prosecuted with the utmost vigour and severity—even to the annihilation of his last man!

"That he could give me no idea of the area of the Ashantee country; but that Prince Jabon, one of the greatest of the Ashantee nobles, lives at a place 200 miles from Coomassie, and yet was within the Ashantee territory.

"That the Adansi Hills, a few miles beyond the Prah, were very steep, and a dense mass of bush, very difficult for the passage of troops, quite impassable for rocket tubes, artillery, &c.; and that any advance upon Coomassie would probably be checked there by the King's army.

"That Coomassie itself was an open unfortified town, totally unprotected; and that if our troops could but get through the Adansi Hills the difficulties afterwards would be trifling."

I now very respectfully beg leave to express the hope that the views which I have ventured to submit may be of some slight service; they have not been proposed in any feeling of interference, but purely in the hope that (as they are the results of a vast experience derived from a Service on the Staff throughout the whole of a very trying and almost unprecedented campaign—the second Ashantee war) they may be found useful at the present moment.

I have, &c.

(Signed) KNAPP BARROW, *Captain, half-pay, 27th Inniskillings.*

Inclosure in No. 144.

Sketch Map of part of the Gold Coast.

No. 145.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, September* 19, 1873.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of Colonel Harley's despatch of the 13th ultimo,* reporting upon certain petitions from Accra.

I approve of the instructions given by Colonel Harley to Mr. Goldsworthy, to inquire into the matters complained of by the petitioners.

I have, &c.

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 146.

War Office to Colonial Office.

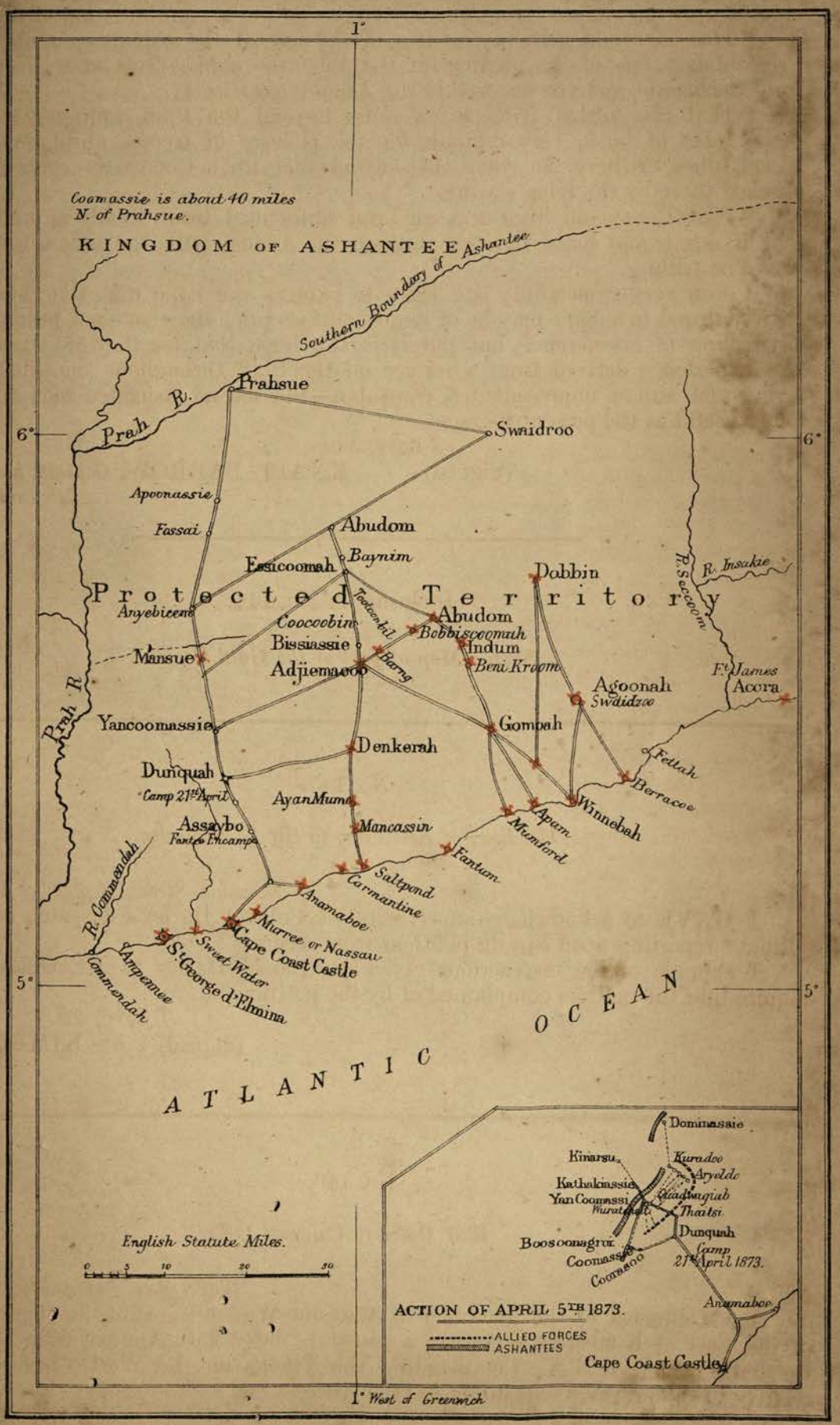
Sir, *War Office, September* 19, 1873.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to transmit, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, a copy of a despatch, dated 25th August, from Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, R.M.A., Commanding the Troops on the West Coast of Africa, relative to the proposed expedition to Coomassie.

* No. 126.

SKETCH-MAP OF PART OF THE GOLD COAST.

Inclosure in No. 149.



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[1750.1/74. 4124-73] [F.O.89]

The correspondence referred to in that despatch has already been forwarded by the Administrator to his Lordship, as appears from your letter of this day's date.

I am, &c.

(Signed) J. C. VIVIAN.

Inclosure in No. 146.

Sir, *Head Quarters, Cape Coast Castle, August* 25, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that since my last communication, in which I forwarded a correspondence concerning a march upon Coomassie, between his Excellency Colonel Harley and myself (but I regret to say notwithstanding the endeavours that were made in my office to catch the mail failed to do so), I have made further inquiries from a Wesleyan missionary cleryman from Anamaboe, the Rev. Mr. Freeman, the result of which I now give for your information. This gentleman is thoroughly intelligent, is quite conversant with his subject, and has been in this country since 1838.

He has himself visited Coomassie five times, and on one occasion a four-wheeled carriage accompanied him as a present to the Ashantee King.

He estimates the distance from Cape Coast to Coomassie at between 190 and 200 miles; of this he seems perfectly confident, and that the ford of the Prah is just less than half-way.

He states that the first part of the road or track from the coast is narrowest, in consequence of the forest trees having been cleared away by the coast villagers, thereby giving more air and freedom for the growth of the bush. After that the regular forest begins, composed of lofty trees, as close together as nature permits, with an undergrowth too thick to move troops in, but which naturally is not so dense as where no large trees exist. This extends almost without variation to Coomassie. Rather less than half way from the Prah to that place there is a mountain range, called the Adansie Hills, from 1,500 to 2,000 feet in height, but which he says would be troublesome to cross.

When he took the carriage to the King, his journey, speaking from recollection, took him about thirty days. He has, however, promised to supply me with detailed information in two or three days, having returned to Anamaboe this afternoon for the purpose.

The carriage was carried in parts for the first twenty miles; but he found this mode of transport so troublesome, that he put it together again, and by sending on a party of pioneers had the road, where the forest proper commenced, cleared and prepared of sufficient width for taking it the remainder of the journey on its own wheels.

The path on the other side of the Prah was similarly widened, by order of the Ashantee King, who was aware of the approach of the gift.

I feel it imperative to give these particulars, because his Excellency Colonel Harley so much under-rates the distance, and the whole nature of operations in this country, and because I feel it my duty to go more than lightly and superficially into a subject which might prove of the greatest importance to the prestige of England.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. W. FESTING, *Lieut.-Col., R. M. Art.,*
Commanding troops, West Africa.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for War,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 447.

Administrator Harley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received September 19.)

My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, August* 22, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, copy of a communication received yesterday from Commodore Commerell's Secretary, in which I am informed that acting under medical advice the Commodore will leave here to-day

in the flag-ship for the Cape of Good Hope for the preservation of his life, as the medical officers have decided he can only recover in a colder climate.

2. The inclosed letter, which I addressed to Commodore Commerell in reply, will convey to your Lordship the very sincere regret I feel at his being obliged to quit the coast at this time, not only on account of the cause which necessitates his departure, but the loss I shall have in such a full and cordial relation which had sprung up between us, and a ready co-operation upon which I was satisfied I could always rely in the present state of affairs. Captain Fremantle becomes the Senior Officer.

Her Majesty's ships now at Cape Coast are—

The "Barracouta," Captain Fremantle; the "Druid," Captain Blake; the "Simoon," Captain Peile, troop ship, with marines on board; the "Argus," Commander Luxmore; the "Decoy," Lieutenant Commander ; the "Merlin," Lieutenant Commander Day.

Of the above the "Druid" is at Elmina; the "Barracouta" and the gun-boats "Decoy" and "Merlin" are on the Windward Coast.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel and Administrator.*

Inclosure 1 in No. 147.

Sir, *"Rattlesnake," at Cape Coast Castle, August* 21, 1873.

I AM desired by Commodore Commerell, V.C., C.B., A.D.C., who is too ill to address you, to acquaint you, with his sincere regret, that medical opinion as to his state necessitates his leaving here to-morrow for the Cape of Good Hope for the preservation of his life, as the medical officers have determined he can only recover in a colder climate; and I am to convey to you that the Commodore deeply feels that only such urgent necessity as the doctors recommend, leads him to quit a spot where he would always have been glad to have co-operated with you for the benefit of Her Majesty's service in the present state of affairs on the coast; but the Commodore has given to Captain Fremantle of the "Barracouta," every instruction that is necessary for a cordial co-operation and understanding to be maintained.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. NICHOLS THOMAS, *Secretary*

His Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 147.

Sir, *The Castle, Cape Coast, August* 22, 1873.

I HAVE received with very great regret the letter of your Secretary of yesterday, acquainting me that you are compelled to leave here for the Cape of Good Hope for the safety of your life, as the medical officers have determined you can only recover in a colder climate.

I am much concerned at the cause which has rendered this change necessary, and the loss this Government will have in the personal and active co-operation which has characterized your relations with it for the benefit of Her Majesty's service in the present state of affairs. I make no doubt, however, that your successor will follow the instructions you inform me you have given him, and that he will not undervalue the importance which attaches to a complete and cordial co-operation with the Executive.

In conclusion, permit me to thank you, in the name of the Local Government, for your many services, and to express the hope that your recovery will be speedy as you change to a more temperate climate.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel and Administrator.*

Commodore Commerell, V.C., C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 148.

Administrator Harley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received September* 19.)

(Extract.) *The Castle, Cape Coast, August* 22, 1873.

ADVERTING to my despatch of the 20th instant,* forwarding reports from Commodore Commerell as to the operations which had taken place on the Windward Coast, and the further steps taken by him in dispatching Captain Freemantle in Her Majesty's ship "Barracouta," with written instructions for his guidance, and giving him the command of the coast from Elmina to Appolonia, I have now the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, copy of a report received from Captain Fremantle, which the Commodore has kindly sent me.

* * * * *

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 148.

Sir, *"Rattlesnake," at Cape Coast Castle, August* 21, 1873.

I AM desired by Commodore Commerell, V.C., C.B., to transmit to you, for the information of his Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B., copy of a report he has just received from the Captain of the "Barracouta," who proceeded to Secondee, &c., under the orders of the Commodore, copies of which have already been furnished to his Excellency.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. NICHOLS THOMAS, *Secretary.*

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
Cape Coast Castle.

Inclosure 2 in No. 148.

Sir, *"Barracouta," at Secondee, August* 20, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report, that in compliance with your orders, I left Elmina at 4·30 P.M. on the 18th instant, reaching Secondee at 10·40 that night.

2. Sub-Lieutenant Edward H. Bayly, having been relieved as Civil Commandant, I directed him to take charge of the barque "Albertina," with a party of six men from this ship, and to take her to Cape Coast, where I hope she has arrived. As the captain of the barque acknowledges to the intention of trading with and supplying those natives who are in arms against us, I thought that his Excellency the Administrator's suggestion to send her to Cape Coast ought certainly to be carried out.

3. At Secondee I found that nothing had occurred since the 16th instant, when the shells from the "Argus" and the fort killed six hostile natives from a party who were advancing to attack it. The place was deserted by the Dutch party, and the English party were occupying the houses most sheltered by the fort.

4. Having landed the supplies on board this ship and the "Argus" at Secondee yesterday morning, I proceeded at 11·30 A.M. to Dixcove, arriving there at 3·55 P.M. While I was there intelligence reached Mr. Hughes, the Civil Commandant, that the Ashantees had made an attack on an outlying suburb of Dixcove, the particulars of which, being merely native reports, I need not repeat; but Mr. Hughes thought an attack on the loyal natives at Dixcove imminent, and he had, before my arrival, sent to Axim for the "Merlin" to come to his assistance.

5. At 7 P.M. the "Merlin" arrived, and on communicating with Lieutenant-Commander Day, he informed me that the Dutch inhabitants of Axim had taken all their effects into the bush, and had fired on and wounded seven men, who were employed in attempting to rescue some palm oil from their clutches. I regret to add also that there has been a skirmish in the bush at Axim between the Dutchmen and the troops; a 2nd West man had been killed. The town had accordingly been bombarded from the fort. King Blay still holds out, and the enemy in his front have retreated, only, it is said, to make an attack in another direction.

* No. 132.

6. At Dixcove I landed the stores for the fort, and at 9 P.M. I started for Secondee, arriving there at 1 A.M. to-day.

7. I had arranged a combined operation with Lieutenant Gordon C. Young of Her Majesty's ship "Argus," to be carried out at daylight this morning, and I had issued the requisite orders before leaving Secondee, copies of which are inclosed. My object was to attack Apoussi, Aboadi, and Tacorady simultaneously, without affording any warning to the treacherous natives. The "Barracouta" going westward would, I thought, deceive them, and we returned without lights to escape observation.

8. I had arranged for the "Argus" to shell Tacorady, and the "Barracouta" Aboaddi, while one paddle-box boat from each ship and their steam-pinnaces were to attack Apoussi, in charge of Lieutenant John L. Barr, of Her Majesty's ship "Argus," where I had observed large numbers of canoes to be hauled up, while I had good reason to believe that the Chamah people had established themselves there in considerable numbers.

9. At Aboaddi we found it difficult to produce much impression, as it is some distance inland, and after bursting a few shell there, I considered that it would be unnecessary to do more, as the place seemed deserted, and I took the "Barracouta" off to Apoussi to support the boats.

10. The "Argus" had also found it almost impossible to get within easy range of Tacorady, and after shelling it for some time, she came-to opposite the village, near the old Fort of Tacorady, setting it on fire with her shells and rockets.

11. At Apoussi the boats had found a considerable number of people who had opened fire upon them, but a few rounds of canister had soon cleared them out of their hiding-places. The men were landed, and destroyed more than 100 canoes, besides about eighty barrels of palm oil, which assisted to make a tremendous conflagration. This work was exceedingly well done by Lieutenant John L. Barr, who was able to complete it without a casualty.

12. At Tacorady Old Fort village, many canoes were also burnt by the men from the "Argus," not without some ineffectual shots being fired at them.

13. At 9·30 A.M., I went to Apoussi, and by 10·30 all the men were embarked to return to their ships. Lieutenant Young then asked permission to destroy some twenty or thirty canoes on the beach this side of Tacorady Point, belonging to Tacorady village. This I granted, at the same time sending my steam pinnace and paddle-box boats to support his men, who would have to march along the beach for some distance from the landing-place, the "Argus" steam-launch and one paddle-box boat doing a similar service; at the same time the "Barracouta" and "Argus" weighed to support.

14. Unfortunately, having a strong force on shore of about sixty men, Lieutenants Young and Barr pushed on rather rapidly, the supporting-boats being unable to come nearer than 500 yards, on account of the surf and rocks of Tacorady reef; and the ships, for the same reason, were unable to afford much help. Seeing which, I manned my galley and proceeded to the shore; but before I could arrive, a heavy fire from the bush had been opened on our men, which they liberally returned; but Lieutenant Young, finding that his men would be much exposed in firing the canoes, ordered them to retire, and they were being quietly re-embarked under an occasional fire from the bush, when I reached the beach.

The enemy could not, however, stand the case from the boats' guns at short range, and before we left they were effectually silenced. We afterwards fired some shell at the canoes, and returned to the ships.

15. I regret to have to add that Lieutenant Young and twelve seamen are wounded. Lieutenant Young has a slug entered near the sole of his foot, which will give him some trouble; of the others, only one, an ordinary seaman, is seriously wounded, having a leg broken and a shot in his chest. I have not been able to get an exact medical Report, which, however, you will receive by the "Argus."

16. In the afternoon I proceeded with the "Barracouta" and "Argus" to Chamah, and shelled the place, setting it on fire so as to complete the destruction begun by the "Rattlesnake." It had been my intention to land there in person, and burn the canoes which I saw there when I passed in the "Rattlesnake," but there were so few remaining, and those few probably of the least valuable description, that I did not think it worth the risk of landing in the surf.

17. I returned to this place after dark, and I propose to start for Dixcove at 4 A.M. to-morrow. I intend sending the "Argus" to Cape Coast to-morrow with her wounded, relieving her by the "Merlin," if she can be spared.

18. At Secondee I landed two casks of beef from the "Argus," as the garrison

were in want of provisions; as there were only five barrels of powder on board the "Argus," I have landed two at Secondee, and three at Dixcove.

19. It is impossible not to regret that we have sustained so great a loss, but I have no doubt the enemy has suffered much more severely, while they will feel acutely the destruction of their palm oil and canoes.

20. None of the men of the "Barracouta" have been wounded, the whole loss having fallen upon the "Argus." Lieutenant Young's wound is, I am glad to say, not likely to prove a serious one. He conducted the operations confided to him with zeal and gallantry, and if the landing to destroy canoes should not meet with your approval, I, solely, am to blame.

21. Lieutenant Barr also supported me in every way, and I have so often had occasion to refer to the services rendered me by Lieutenant Lewis F. Wells, that I can only now repeat my sense of their value.

22. To Navigating Lieutenant Albert R. Wonham, I am much indebted for the skilful manner in which he conducted the navigation of ship.

23. It is quite evident that the whole coast line, from Cape Coast Castle to Axim, with the exception of Commendah, part of Secondee, and Dixcove, is now in open hostility, and I fear that hard knocks will be the only arguments they will feel inclined to listen to. The opposition we have met with clearly shows that they have long prepared to resist us. At Tacorady the large numbers of the force, if we may judge by the heavy fire, seemed to affirm the truth of the report that there are Ashantees there.

24. I send this letter by colonial steam-launch without loss of time, but the "Argus" will herself bring further particulars to-morrow.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. R. FREMANTLE, *Captain.*

Commodore J. E. Commerell, V.C., C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 3 in No. 148.

"*Barracouta*," *at Secondee, August* 19, 1873.

AT 4·30 A.M. to-morrow, you will detach one paddle-box boat and the colonial steam-launch from the "Argus," with a similar force from the "Barracouta," under Lieutenant Barr, for the purpose of the destruction of the village of Apoussi.

The "Argus" will then weigh, and before daylight she will take up a position off Tacorady, ready to shell the village at day-light, so as to surprise the hostile natives and Ashantees, known to have taken shelter there.

Your object will be to destroy the place entirely, but you will not land any men except to burn canoes, and then only if they are well protected by the fire of the ship. Any other native villages between Tacorady and Secondee, may be similarly treated, as the perfidious conduct of the Chamah people, who are occupying them, has rendered this extreme course justifiable.

Having completed this service you will proceed to join me off Chamah.

(Signed) E. R. FREMANTLE,
Captain and Senior Officer.

Lieutenant G. C. Young,
Her Majesty's ship "Argus."

Inclosure 4 in No. 148.

"*Barracouta*" *at Secondee, August* 19, 1873.

YOU will take charge of the steam pinnance and one paddle-box boat of the "Argus," fully manned and armed, at 4·30 A.M. to-morrow, before daylight; you will creep in as close as possible to the village of Apoussi, where many of the hostile natives of Secondee and Tacorady are stated to have taken refuge, and at daylight you will open fire upon the village, destroying it thoroughly.

You are not to land, except for the purpose of destroying the canoes, and then only if your men can be thoroughly protected by the fire of the boats; you will be, to some extent, guided in opening fire by the position of Her Majesty's ships "Barracouta" and "Argus," as the attack is intended to be simultaneous on Aboaddi, Apoussi, and Tacorady.

Having performed this service you will as soon as possible rejoin either "Argus" or "Barracouta," as may be most convenient.

(Signed) E. R. FREMANTLE,
Captain and Senior Officer.

Lieutenant J. H. Barr,
Her Majesty's ship "Argus."

No. 149.

Administrator Harley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received September 19.)

My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, August 23, 1873.*

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that I availed myself of Governor Berkeley's presence here on the 21st instant, he having arrived from Lagos on the previous evening, to confer with him as to your Lordship's last instructions, conveyed in your despatch of the 17th ultimo,* as to the disposal of the Kings and Chiefs of Secondee; and I have now to acquaint your Lordship that his Excellency concurred in the Dutch King Andries and his Chiefs being at once sent to Sierra Leone, and as he said they might be sent in the Colonial steamer "Sherbro," which was proceeding next day with his Excellency, they were accordingly embarked. This, my Lord, is, I very respectfully submit, a proper and signal punishment for the disloyalty of the Dutch Secondees, who have joined the Ashantees, whereas King Inkatier and his Chiefs, I suggested should be pardoned, as his people had remained loyal, and had fought with us recently when Secondee was attacked. In this also the Governor-in-chief was pleased to concur, and I have accordingly sent them a pardon and directed their release.

2. I have instructed the Civil Commandant at Secondee to receive the King in a kind manner on his return, and to make an issue of powder and lead to his people, so that he can place himself at their head, and assist in defending the town if attacked.

3. I trust, my Lord, that this settlement of the question for the time will have your Lordship's approval, as I am in hopes that it will have a good effect upon some who have not actually declared against us.

4. I have also to report to your Lordship the death of King Enimil, of Wassaw, at Cape Coast, for whose funeral I made suitable arrangements.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator.

No. 150.

The Administrator to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received September 19.)

My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, August 23, 1873.*

IN connection with my despatch of the 19th instant,† I have the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, the remarks of Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, Royal Marine Artillery, commanding the troops, which were not received in time to forward to your Lordship with the suggestions I had the honour to submit in that despatch.

2. I have only to remark that, as Lieutenant-Colonel Festing has obtained his information from some of the same sources which I had already sifted, and as he has no personal knowledge whatever of the interior of the country, having been only here a few weeks since the 8th June last, and not having gone further than Elmina, I cannot agree with either the correctness of his distances or the progressive rate at which he assumes an army of 2,000 regular troops would march. My own idea is, that with any greater force of English soldiers you will not get to Coomassie at all, not only from the army of carriers, by way of transport, which would be required to attend them, and who would have to be fed, and be found, I fear, in other respects sadly in the way of rapid movement, but also from the increased number of sick; and moreover, if the tribes see we are determined on invading Ashantee, the men will want to fight, not carry; but depôts judiciously established, and the men being moved to the Prah, not in a straggling column, but in compact divisions of 400 men, with their supplies in advance, and halting-places, which are frequent on the whole way to the

* No. 133 of Command Paper No. 1 of March 1874. † No. 131.

frontier, regulated by easy marches before leaving Cape Coast; the men should march in the lightest possible order, each division relieving the other within a day's march, so that huts provided for the first division would be left standing for each succeeding one; but all these arrangements, my Lord, require much forethought and definite plans, an untiring energy, and a resolute will to accomplish the object in view, when difficulties which, in the distance, and until the entire force concentrated at the Prah took its departure from there *en route* for Coomassie, seem insurmountable, would disappear. I know, my Lord, there are a great many who will entirely differ from me, and this I cannot help, but I can only say the opinions I venture to offer are consistent with the antecedents of my military career, and that I believe Coomassie may be successfully invaded, as I have humbly suggested to your Lordship, although I would not be supposed to desire to intrude my views upon your Lordship as having any merit above those of others, except some knowledge of the country and its people, who, if they can be brought under an organisation which will control their action and guide their movements, will prove, with proper leaders, most valuable auxiliaries, and eventually place them in a position of self-reliance and capability of defending themselves, which they do not at present possess.

3. At the Prah, and before crossing it, redoubts can be thrown up, as being now done by Lieutenant Gordon, which could be held against thousands of natives, with a Gatling gun in each. Hereafter I shall propose to your Lordship the establishment of block-houses on the Prah, which will give protection to the Ashantee traders entering the Protectorate, and secure the highway of commerce between that country and the coast.

4. I would, my Lord, very respectfully invite your Lordship's attention to a Report made by Lieutenant-Governor Winniett to Earl Grey, when Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a despatch, Cape Coast Castle, dated 15th November, 1848, in which he gives an interesting account of his travel to Coomassie, on a visit to the late King of Ashantee. Lieutenant-Governor Winniett puts the entire distance down as 200 miles; but more recent travellers reduce this distance to about 150.

5. I inclose, for your Lordship's information, an extract from the itinerary made by Governor Winniett, by which your Lordship will perceive, that not taking into account the first day's travel, which was only six miles, having left Cape Coast in the afternoon; and the days of rest and delays, that he arrived at Coomassie in eight days' travel. Surely this will bear me out in saying, that troops on active service, if they can march at all, can march fifteen miles a-day; and I understand that Lieutenant-Governor Winniett was an elderly man, over 60 years of age, at the time he made this journey.

6. In conclusion, I may add, that Lieutenant-Colonel Festing remarks, that he does not offer any suggestion of his own (at present), as to the number and composition of the force competent to make a successful invasion of the Ashantee country, and to seize its capital, &c. I regret this, as I fear the season may be too far advanced to take advantage of his suggestions when they are made, if at all, unless he does so within a reasonable time.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY.

P.S.—In my allusion to the last Ashantee invasion in my despatch,* on which Colonel Festing remarks, I referred to 1863, not 1864, when in the former year, as a matter of fact, by the qualities which I describe as necessary to success, a great deal was done by those who were in command, by successfully holding the Ashantees in check, so that they never reached the seaboard, nor indeed, advanced more than half way in the Protectorate; the disasters which Colonel Festing depicts took place in 1864, and in consequence of orders sent out by Her Majesty's Government to retire from the Prah, where the troops had advanced to.

R. W. H.

Inclosure 1 in No. 150.

Sir, *Head Quarters, Cape Coast Castle, August* 20, 1873.

IN answer to your Excellency's letter of this date, inclosing, for my information and remarks, the extract from a despatch to the Right Honourable the Earl of Kimberley from yourself, in which is detailed a plan of invasion of the Ashantee

* No. 131.

country, and of reaching Coomassie, and so putting a definite end to the harassing inroads of the Ashantees into this Protectorate, I have now the honour to make the following observations.

In the first place, I cannot agree with your Excellency on the primary matter of the time which it would take a force to reach the enemy's capital, stated in the despatch as ten days' leisurely marching.

The best information which I can obtain, and in which I have confidence is, that Coomassie is 170 miles from Cape Coast Castle (though other estimates may place it at a less distance). It is derived from the Reverend Henry Wharton, who has himself made the journey, and resided there for two years; from an Itinerary published at Cape Coast by intelligent persons, and from other people who have themselves travelled there.

I am of course aware that extraordinary marches have been made on many occasions by troops of all nations, but I hear with the utmost surprise that a march of this distance can be accomplished in a leisurely manner in ten days, by an army moving along a single narrow track, in an unmapped country, destitute of supplies, and covered with dense forest, where every morsel of food must be carried with the invading force from our base at Cape Coast Castle or Elmina, and the climate of which all accounts agree in affirming to the baneful to the European.

My own judgment is, that such a march could not be accomplished, even if altogether unopposed (but with the necessity of taking military precaution) in much less time than a month.

As the troops advance, depôts of ammunition and provisions must be made at intervals.

To provide for the sustenance of even the bearers and other auxiliaries attached to the army, would be an extensive undertaking.

Should the force meet with opposition, of which there is every probability after crossing the Prah, if not before, it would be impossible to lay down any time at which Coomassie would be reached.

In this case we must be guided not by speculation but by past experiences of similar undertakings. I would indicate to your Excellency the experiences to which I refer, the Maroon Warfare in Jamaica, the Kaffir Wars at the Cape, not to speak of the unsuccessful attempt which we ourselves made to reach Coomassie under Sir Charles McCarthy.

With all deference to your Excellency, I must observe, to accept the experience of the last invasion of the Ashantees (1863-64) as to the case of ensuring success by the display of "promptness, resolution, and energy," I have hitherto understood that the operations against the enemy on that occasion were not only unsuccessful, but were disastrous, that the divisions saw no enemy, that the loss by sickness was appalling, and that eventually the survivors of this fruitless expedition were compelled to return to quarters, having first destroyed their stores and buried their guns. As to the notion of regulating the advance so as to be "almost a surprise," I feel convinced that such a result could not in any way be attained.

The next point on which I would remark, is the number and composition of the force which your Excellency details as competent to capture Coomassie; and here again I am compelled to differ, 1,700 regular troops (of whom 1,100 Europeans) even aided by 10,400 native auxiliaries, seem to me to be quite an inadequate force.

I assume that resistance will be offered, and, as explained before, that depôts must be formed along the line of march, each to be occupied by a garrison strong enough to defend it, to patrol the route and to furnish escorts.

Allowance must be made of sickness, and I need not inform an officer of your Excellency's experience that even in quarters in England the healthiest regiment furnishes a constant quota of sick men.

I cannot estimate the number of men to be detailed for this duty at less than 1,000 regulars.

I am at a loss even to estimate the military value of the 10,200; I do not include the 200 Houssas, native auxiliaries. Were I in command of the projected invading force I should not accept the aid of so large a number of natives acting immediately in conjunction with the force, however useful they might be acting separately, as, though very willing to take a small selected auxiliary force, it would be impossible to feed 10,200 natives; and we have already had experience of the fact that when acting with us they required us to feed them. And I would say that I should look with apprehension to the impediment on the line of march (and of course with still greater, in immediate presence of the enemy), caused by the crowding up of the only line of

communication, and that a single narrow track, by a totally unmanageable body of natives, whose language we do not speak, and who are liable to panic-stricken terror.

I do not offer any suggestion of my own, at present, as to the the number and composition of the force competent to make a successful invasion of the Ashantee country, and to seize its capital; but I would in the strongest manner deprecate any estimate which would leave it possible for a small band of weary soldiers to arrive in front of Coomassie.

It is not only necessary to reach that place, but I hold it to be essential to arrive there with such a force, that the native mind shall be fully impressed with the power and resources of England. The moral effect of this course would be likely to be lasting, and would dispossess the natives on the Coast of the idea that the Ashantee power is invincible.

As an Officer writing with responsibility, I cannot permit myself to think lightly of an undertaking involving unknown hazards; that it is possible to assert the Sovereignty of our country on this Coast I fully believe, but not, in my humble opinion, with the insufficient means proposed in your Excellency's despatch.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. W. FESTING, *Lieut.-Col. R. M. Art.*,
Commanding Forces, West Coast of Africa.

His Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 150.

The Itinerary of Lieutenant-Governor Winniett's Visit to the King of Ashantee, at Kumasi.

Colonial Office, Downing Street, June 14, 1849.

September 28, *Thursday*.—AT 2·15 P.M. we started from Cape Coast, and at 4·15 P.M. stopped for the night at Yaminansah. Distance travelled, six miles. Cape Coast to Yaminansah.

State of the weather, hot and dry.

September 29, *Friday*.—At 6·15 A.M. we resumed our journey, travelled through a fine tract of fertile country studded with silk cotton trees, palms, and plantations of the plantain and banana. At 8·15 A.M. we stopped to take breakfast at the village of Assaybu, giving the soldiers and the people a little time to rest; we proceeded to Akroful, a village about (—) miles distant from Assaybu; rested a short time in this village. Yaminansah to Dunkwa. Assaybu to Akroful.

At 12·45 P.M. we reached Dunkwa and took quarters for the night in school-house. Distance travelled nineteen miles. Villages passed through, including Yaminansah, ten. Dunkwa.

State of the weather, heavy rain in the evening.

September 30, *Saturday*.—At 6·30 A.M. we then proceeded to Yankumasi, the chief residence of Assin Chibbu. Yankumasi is pleasantly situated and well watered. Passed through a little village, Donasie. Proceeded to Mansu, which place we reached at 2 P.M. Mansu is well situated, near a small river, surrounded by a fine fertile country. Distance travelled, twenty-five miles. Villages passed through, including Dunkwa, thirteen. Dunkwa to Mans Yankumasi. Donasie. Mansu.

October 1, *Sunday*.—Remained at Mansu. I attended divine worship in the little chapel in the Mission House at 10·30 A.M. Mansu.

State of the weather, heavy rain in the evening.

October 2, *Monday*.—At 6 A.M. resumed our journey, travelled two and a-half hours, and then stopped to breakfast at Ayenibrim. At 2 P.M. we reached Fusuwhye, and took up quarters for the night. This village is one of the most extensive of any on the road. The several villages occupying the country betwixt Yankumassi and the river Prah are all built by the Assin refugees, taking in a range of sixty-six miles. Distance travelled, twenty-two miles. Villages passed through, including Fusuwhye, twelve. Mansu to Fusuwhye. Ayenibrim.

State of the weather, heavy rain in the evening.

October 3, *Tuesday*.—At 5·30 A.M. we commenced our day's journey, and at 3 P.M. reached Prahsu, on the banks of the river Prah. Distance travelled, twenty-eight miles. Villages passed through, including Fusuwhye, twelve. Fusuwhye to Prahsu.

State of the weather, heavy rain in the evening.

October 4, *Wednesday*.—At 6 A.M. we commenced crossing the river, and in about an hour the people, numbering over 200, having all passed over by several trips of a large canoe, we began our journey in the territories of the King of Ashantee. Prahsu, River Prah, to Ansan

The width of the Prah at its ordinary height may be about 80 yards at the

ferry, and from one extreme bank to the other about 100 yards. The progress of the current seemed to be about three miles an hour. The forest scenery on the banks of the river is exquisitely beautiful, arising from the elegant and varied foliage of the trees.

Kikiwiri. We stopped to take breakfast at Kikiwiri, the first village after crossing the Prah. Early in the morning we were overtaken in the forest by heavy rain. Arrived at the

Ansah. small village of Ansah at 3 P.M. Distance travelled, twenty-one miles. Villages passed through, including Prahsu, five,

State of the weather, fine in the evening.

Ansah to Ikrofrum. *October* 5, *Thursday.*—At 6 A.M. we resumed our journey. At 9·30 A.M. we stopped and took quarters at Ikrofrum. Distance travelled, twelve miles. Villages passed through, including Ansah, one.

State of the weather, heavy rain in the evening.

Ikrofrum to Quissah. *October* 6, *Friday.*—At 5·45 A.M. proceeded on our way through a most wretched muddy road, and at 1 P.M. reached the Adansi hills, the highest ground betwixt the

Adansi Hills. Coast and Kumasi. The hills are steep and rugged.

Quissah. At 2·30 P.M. we reached the village of Quissah. The scenery around open and interesting. Distance travelled, seventeen miles. Villages passed through, including Ikrofrum, three.

State of the weather, rain in the evening.

Quissah to Amorful. *October* 7, *Saturday.*—At 5·45 A.M. we resumed our journey, passing through many interesting villages, and at 1 P.M. stopped for the night at Amorful. Distance travelled, twenty-five miles. Villages passed through, including Quissah, ten.

Amorful to Eduabin. *October* 8, *Sunday.*—Fearing that if we did not travel a short time on the sabbath morning we should not reach Kumasi at the appointed time, resumed our journey at 5·30 A.M. Stopped to breakfast and for the day at Eduabin. Distance travelled, twelve miles. Villages passed through, including Amorful, seven.

State of the weather, rain in the evening.

Eduabin to Kumasi. *October* 9, *Monday.*—At 5·20 A.M. we proceeded; 7·30 A.M. rested, at the King's request, at Karsi, about five miles distant from Kumasi. After breakfast prepared for our entry into the capital. Distance travelled, thirteen miles. Villages passed through, including Eduabin, seven.

State of the weather, fine and dry.

No. 151.

Administrator Harley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received September* 19.)

My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, August* 25, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that Her Majesty's ship "Barracouta," Captain Fremantle, arrived here yesterday afternoon from the Windward coast, with the accompanying Reports from the Civil Commandants of Dixcove and Axim, and in a conference which I at once held with Colonel Festing and Captain Fremantle, it was arranged that a detachment of troops should be sent to Dixcove in Her Majesty's ship "Druid," with an additional body of Houssas, making the force in all up to 100 men, composed as per margin,† under command of Captain Langon, 2nd West India Regiment, with a Subaltern Officer and Assistant Surgeon. I have felt that it was necessary to support Dixcove in this manner, as its people have always been loyal, and I could no longer refuse to give them a few troops, however ill they can be spared, which they have upon more than the present occasion requested.

2. Instructions have also been sent to Axim to throw up a redoubt to protect the wall where the water required for the fort is obtained, as it is said to be only 300 yards from the fort; the bush will also be cleared by a working party, who will be protected, and then afterwards the guns of the fort will do all that is necessary. I have requested Colonel Festing to send a small party of marine artillery men there as well.

3. The attention of the Civil Commandant has been drawn to the scarcity of water in the fort, which has never previously been brought to notice; but arrangements have been made for Her Majesty's ship "Druid" to supply the fort with water, should it be required.

* 1 Officer 2nd West India Regiment; 1 Staff Assistant-Surgeon; 50 rank and file, 2nd West India Regiment; 30 Houssas; 20 Fantees.

4. I regret that any casualty should have occurred; but again I have to report the loss of one killed and five wounded at Axim. It is very clear now, my Lord, that we shall have to strike hard and home to make this people know and feel that England is greater than Ashantee, which at present I do not think they believe, nor indeed have we had sufficient force available to be able to make them understand it.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, *Colonel,*
Administrator.

Inclosure 1 in No. 151.

Sir, *Axim, August* 20, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency, that on yesterday the 19th instant, while Lieutenant Des Barres and myself were searching for the shortest and safest route to the stream where we obtained our water supply for the last few days, or for a better place, and one nearer to the fort, we were fired at by a body of natives who were concealed in the bush, and I regret to say that one of the soldiers was killed on the spot, two more wounded, and that one policeman and two natives who were with us, were also wounded. We had twelve men of the 2nd West India Regiment, ten policemen, and a few natives with us at the time. The soldier who was killed, and the two wounded, and the policeman, and natives who were wounded, were close in front and in the rear of Lieutenant Des Barres and myself when the attack took place.

Judging from the volleys that were fired at us it would appear that a large number of the enemy were concealed in the bush. As we could not see our opponents, and they occupied such an advantageous position, being in ambush and unseen, we retired, firing, and in good order, and returning to the fort we threw in a few rockets near the place where the attack occurred, and then returned to recover the body of the man who was killed; but I am sorry to say that the remains had been mutilated, the head and hands having been cut off. We removed the remains to the fort, and the same evening gave them Christian burial.

I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of the soldiers and policemen, and of the coolness and courage of Lieutenant Des Barres throughout the whole affair.

We are now compelled to use the marsh water, which is within about 100 yards of the fort, and I am having a sort of well made, so as to get as pure water as possible under the circumstances. I also have been nearly all day getting the bush cut down that was within a short distance of the spot where the well is, and in cutting down a plantain grove that would afford shelter to the enemy. In these operations I always throw out some of the police, and a few of the native volunteers, as spies and guards, and then get the remaining dozen or so natives to work at the bush.

Although the death of one man, and the wounding of several others are much to be regretted, still it was under the urgency of securing a water supply in case we should be closed up in the fort by an Ashantee or Axim force that we went to the stream where we were attacked, and if the bearers had gone to the stream, as they had done for the few days previously, the fatality would most probably have been much greater. The spot where the attack took place is within about 300 yards of the fort.

As there are only a few inches of water in the tank, and the tank is but a small one, it was necessary to secure a supply, and we must now obtain the supply from the marsh already alluded to.

I have, &c.

(Signed) V. SKIPTON GOULDSBURY,
Civil Commandant, Axim.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 151.

Sir, *Dixcove Fort, August* 23, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that the people of Adjuah have twice attacked a small village near Dixcove. On the first occasion the Adjuahs were beaten back, but on the following day they renewed the attack with a much greater

force, and had I not kept the volunteers as a reserve, in case of urgency, they would have forced their way into Dixcove.

Hearing that this little village (Adjuah) has been burnt, and that the people of that town could no longer keep back the Adjuahs, I gave the volunteers instructions to take the Adjuah road. They met the quantity* and defeated them.

I have received information, upon which I can rely, that the people of Chamah, and a strong body of Ashantees, are now encamped round Dixcove. The people of this town have shown great courage, but are very anxious that some Houssas should be sent to aid them in protecting their outlying towns. Should these towns be captured by the Ahantas, the people of Dixcove would be without provisions of any kind.

As I have received bitter complaints as to the conduct of the people of Adjuah, I would strongly recommend that their town should be destroyed, not as much for the damage that would ensue to the Ahantas, but as a proof to the people of Dixcove of the sympathy, and readiness to assist, of the English Government.

I had forgotten to mention that the post-boat from Axim was pursued by four canoes from Aquadah, and with some difficulty escaped capture.

I have, &c.
(Signed) PERCIVAL HUGHES,
Commandant of Dixcove.

His Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 152.

Administrator Harley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received September* 19.)

My Lord, *The Castle, Cape Coast, August* 27, 1873.

THE steamship "Biafra" came into the roads about 6 o'clock this evening, and has refused to remain longer than two hours after communicating, unless I pay a sum of 40*l.*, which I decline to do. As the only matter of importance which I have to communicate to your Lordship, in continuation of my despatch of the 25th instant,† is the copy of a Report from Captain Blake, Her Majesty's ship "Druid," which I reported to your Lordship as proceeding to Dixcove with reinforcements, by which you will observe that confidence has been restored, and that the loyal people are manfully holding their own against the Ahantas.

2. As another steamer is due to-morrow, I may be able to forward your Lordship further and later information from the Windward Coast.

3. I may, however, now inform your Lordship that I have decided upon placing Captain Thompson, whom you have considerately sent out to assist me, in charge of the organization of the 5,000 Fantees I have already called out, to which an equal number will be added, and that I have made arrangements for the opening of the road to the Prah, which I hope to commence to-morrow.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 152.

Sir, "*Biafra,*" *off Cape Coast Castle, August* 27, 1873

IF you are willing to pay the Company for one day's detention, say 40*l.*, I will remain, otherwise I am bound to proceed at 9 P.M., as there is nothing else to detain me.

If there is any agreement between the Government and our Company, or any legal power which you may possess which will compel me to remain, please advise.

I remain, &c.
(Signed) RENDLE STONE,
Commander Royal Mail Steamer "Biafra."

Colonel Harley, C.B.,
Administrator, Cape Coast Castle.

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* *Sic.*

† No. 151.

Inclosure 2 in No. 152.

Sir, *"Druid," at Dixcove, August* 26, 1873, *noon.*

I HAVE the honour to inform you of my arrival here at 7 A.M., where I found the "Merlin" and "Decoy" anchored.

2. The "Decoy" has already proceeded in execution of her orders, and the "Merlin" will also leave immediately, taking the steam launch on its way to Cape Coast.

3. In my communication with the Civil Commandant, I find it having been reported that a party of Ashantees and Chamahs had joined the Ahantas, at a place called Sankro, about seven miles off; on Monday the Dixcove natives, numbering from 800 to 900, attacked Sankro with some success, and at the same time they repulsed an attack from the Aquidahs, in a village called Adjowah.

4. Skirmishing takes place every day more or less in the outskirts.

5. The "Decoy" will call on her way to Secondee, in case I may have anything to communicate.

6. In conclusion, I have only to add that the natives seem to have derived confidence already, and have hailed with great welcome the reinforcement of troops.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. H. BLAKE, *Captain.*

Captain E. R. Fremantle,
Senior Officer.

No. 153.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

My Lord, *Downing Street, September* 20, 1873.

I HAVE received Colonel Harley's despatch of the 12th ultimo,* on the subject of Prince Osoo Ansah and his claims.

I agree with Colonel Harley that Prince Ansah is not entitled to any compensation on account of his mission to Coomassie, but I approve of the repayment to him of the 75*l.* advanced for the support of his family during his absence, which he refunded to the Treasury on his return; and you will take the necessary steps for giving effect to this decision.

I am of opinion that it would not be desirable in the interests of the public service that Prince Ansah should be employed at present.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 154.

Colonial Office to the Rev. T. Pyne.

Sir, *Downing Street, September* 20, 1873.

WITH reference to your letter respecting the claims of Prince Osoo Ansah,† I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acquaint you that, after communication with the Administrator of the Gold Coast, his Lordship has decided that Prince Ansah has no claim to compensation on account of his mission to Coomassie, but that he may be allowed to receive the 75*l.* advanced for the support of his family during his absence, which he refunded to the Treasury on his return. The Administrator has been instructed accordingly.

With reference to Prince Ansah's petition for re-employment, I am to state that Lord Kimberley does not think that it would be desirable, in the interests of the public service, that he should be re-employed at present.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. T. HOLLAND.

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* No. 124.

† No. 103 of Command Paper No. 1 of March 1874.

No. 155.

Colonial Office to Major Leveson.

Sir, *Downing Street, September* 20, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant,* and I am to convey to you his Lordship's thanks for your offer to proceed to the Houssa States to recruit an armed force.

Your proposal has been duly considered, but Her Majesty's Government do not think it advisable to send a mission for this purpose to the Houssa States, and they are therefore unable to avail themselves of your offer.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. T. HOLLAND.

No. 156.

The Earl of Kimberley to Governor Berkeley.

Sir, *Downing Street, September* 20, 1873.

I HAVE received from Prince Ossoo Ansah a letter, dated the 22nd ultimo,† offering his services to proceed as an envoy to the King of Ashantee.

I request you to inform Prince Ansah that I have received his letter, but that I do not think it expedient at the present time to accept his offer.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 157.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, September* 21, 1873.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit to you, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, copy of a despatch from Commodore Commerell, at Cape Coast Castle, covering a letter from Captain Fremantle, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "Barracouta," dated Secondee, 20th August, 1873, reporting the movements of certain of Her Majesty's ships on the Gold Coast, the state of affairs there, and giving details of a boat action at Tacorady, in which several officers and men were wounded,—a list of whom is inclosed.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

Inclosure 1 in No. 157.

Secretary to Commodore Commerell to Admiralty, August 21, 1873.

[Printed as Inclosure 2 in No. 147.]

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* No. 104.

† No. 137.

Inclosure 2 in No. 157.

LIST of Persons Wounded at Tacorady.

Name.	Rank or Rating.	Wounds.
Gordon C. Young	Senior Lieutenant	Severe wound of left foot.
Leonard Lucas	Staff Surgeon, 2nd Class	Slight wound of right leg.
Charles H. Cross	Sub-Lieutenant	Slight wound of right thigh.
Dennis Sheehan	Second Captain, foretop	Severe wound of left leg.
Edwin Ford	A.B.	Severe wound of right fore-arm.
Alfred Clothier	Stoker	Severe wound of left thumb; lower lip and tooth broken.
James Gilley	Ordinary	Slight wound of right shoulder.
John Charles	Ditto	Severe wound of right cheek.
Wm. J. Pace	Ditto	Severe wound of left shoulder; slight wound of left index finger.
John Wareham	Ditto	Severe wound of right leg and left great toe.
Geo. Hammond	Ditto	Severe wound of right knee; left leg and right patella fractured.
Wm. Knight	Ditto	Slight wound of left thigh.
W. H. King	Boy, 1st Class	Severe wound of left leg.
Matthew Mc Donald	Gunner, R.M.A.	Contusion of chest.
Jonn Sheehan	Leading Seaman	Slight wound of right leg.

The wounds of four of the above were so slight they were not put on the sick list.

(Signed) LESLIE BURR, *Lieutenant.*

"Argus," Cape Coast Castle, August 21, 1873.

No. 158.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, September* 22, 1873.

WITH reference to my letter of yesterday's date,* I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the Earl of Kimberley's information, a copy of a letter of the 24th and 26th ultimo, from Captain Frémantle, the Senior Naval Officer on the West Coast of Africa, relative to the state of affairs on the Gold Coast up to the latter date, and the hostile attitude of the natives at Dixcove, Axim, and Appolonia.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

Inclosure in No. 158.

"Barracouta," off Secondee, Gold Coast, August 24, 1873, *and August* 26 *at Cape Coast.*

Sir,

I HEARD, last night, at Dixcove, by Her Majesty's ship "Decoy," with extreme regret, that the Commodore had been obliged to leave on the 22nd instant, for a cooler climate, as his life was in danger. I had, accordingly, become Senior Officer, and started this morning for Cape Coast, as the head-quarters, and in order to catch the mail.

2. The mail-steamer has now hove in sight, and I have only time to write a few lines, in ignorance of what the Commodore has been able to report.

3. At Dixcove, affairs are very threatening, many engagements having taken place within a few miles, though hitherto the small number of loyal British native subjects have successfully held their ground.

4. At Secondee, Chamah, and Tacorady, the hostile natives have been cowed by our operations of the 20th instant, which have given them a great idea of our power, and caused them great loss of life and property.

5. My absence from the Commodore, first at Elmina, and afterwards protecting the Windward forts, must form my excuse for not knowing more of the general state of affairs; but I have little doubt but that the Ashantees are expending nearly all their

* No. 157.

efforts, not unsuccessfully, to rouse the disaffected natives to the westward, and nothing of an important nature is likely to take place near Cape Coast.

6. At Axim the natives were so hostile that the Commandant bombarded the town; but there is no danger of the fort being taken. I was off there and Appolonia, and saw the Civil Commandant at Axim.

7. At Appolonia the natives were evidently hostile, though they keep the British flag flying on the deserted fort. We did not think it worth while to molest them.

8. Our friends appear quite capable of holding their own at present. Dixcove is the place in most danger, though, even there, I do not apprehend that the hostile Ashantees will effect much against the well-armed Dixcove people, notwithstanding their superior numbers.

26*th August*, 1873.

9. The mail-steamer "Senegal," arrived yesterday from England;" and the "Liberia" homewards to-day.

The steamer we thought the mail-steamer, turned out to be the "Cromwell," with 700 tons of patent fuel for the Government at Cape Coast Castle.

10. Her Majesty's ship "Druid" sailed yesterday for Dixcove, where she will remain for the present. She has taken up supplies of powder and ammunition for the natives, as well as a force of 50 Houssa and 2nd West men.

11. All the wounded are doing well in the "Simoon." Of those who were in the skirmish at Tacorady, four were not even on the sick list.

12. Our advanced posts, ten to fifteen miles from Cape Coast Castle, appear to have met with a good many unarmed foraging parties of Ashantees; they have sent in some prisoners, but nothing is decidedly known of the position of the main body.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. R. FREMANTLE,
Captain and Senior Officer.

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

No. 159.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, September* 22, 1873.

I HAVE received Colonel Harley's despatch of the 23rd ultimo,* and I have to express my approval of the arrangements which he had made, with the concurrence of Governor Berkeley, for the disposal of the Kings and Chiefs of Secondee.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 160.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, September* 22, 1873.

WITH reference to Colonel Harley's despatch of the 19th ultimo,† I transmit, for your information, copies of a correspondence with the War Office, respecting a further supply of Gatling guns for service on the Gold Coast.‡

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 161.

Colonial Office to Treasury.

Sir, *Downing Street, September* 22, 1873.

WITH reference to the correspondence noted in the margin,§ I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you to be laid before the Lords Commissioners of

* No. 149. † No. 131. ‡ No. 142.
§ Nos. 45 and 60 of Command Paper No. 1 of March 1874.

the Treasury, an Ordinance passed by the Legislature of the Gold Coast to authorize the raising of a loan of 25,000*l.**

Since instructions were given for the passing of this Ordinance, the circumstances of the Settlement have, as their Lordships are aware, been materially altered, and Lord Kimberley does not think that, in the present state of affairs, it would be advisable to take any steps for raising this loan.

If the Colony were now to raise money at a high rate of interest, its power of repaying advances made from Imperial funds and of supporting itself hereafter, would be materially diminished.

I am, &c.
(Signed) R. H. MEADE.

No. 162.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, September* 22, 1873.

I HAVE received Colonel Harley's despatch of the 28th July,† forwarding the Ordinance of the Legislature of the Gold Coast, No. 6 of 1873, authorizing a loan of 25,000*l.*

In the present circumstances of the Settlement, I do not think it advisable that any steps should be taken to give effect to the Ordinance. I transmit to you, for your information, a copy of a letter which I have addressed to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury on the subject.‡

The sum of 2,042*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*, which has been paid into the Treasury by Mr. W. R. Taylor for investment in the proposed loan, as reported in Colonel Harley's despatch of the 26th July,§ must, therefore, be returned to that gentleman.

This can most conveniently be done by your drawing on the Crown Agents for the amount.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 163.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, September* 22, 1873.

I HAVE received Colonel Harley's despatch of the 25th ultimo,‖ forwarding Reports from the Civil Commandants at Dixcove and Axim.

I have learnt with much regret the loss of life which has taken place at Axim.

I have to express my approval of the measures taken by Colonel Harley for sending reinforcements to Dixcove, and for the further protection of the fort at Axim.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 164.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, September* 22, 1873.

I HAVE had under my consideration the question of the mode in which the correspondence of Captain Glover with this Department should be conducted.

2. Referring to the instructions to Captain Glover, copy of which was inclosed in my despatch of the 18th ultimo,¶ I have to acquaint you that, in all matters relating to the military operations or general conduct of his expedition, I shall address Captain Glover through you, from whom he will take his orders, and under whose general supervision he will conduct his operations. But, as the Colonial Office is to be

* Inclosure No. 2 in No. 83. † No. 83. ‡ No. 161. § Not printed.
‖ No. 151. ¶ No. 43.

the accounting Department of Her Majesty's Government for the expenditure incurred by Captain Glover, and on account of which that officer will be directly responsible to me, it will be more convenient that he should correspond on purely financial details, direct with this Department. Copies of Captain Glover's despatches to me on this subject should, however, be forwarded to you by him, and I shall in like manner, furnish you with copies of any communications which I also may find it necessary to address to him.

3. If, in any matter of emergency, where delay prejudicial to the public service would be caused by communicating through Cape Coast, Captain Glover should find it necessary to write direct to me, or I should find it necessary so to address him, copies of such communications will, of course, be sent to you for your information.

4. Although I think it necessary to provide for this emergency, I do not anticipate that it will be found necessary to deviate from the course laid down in the 2nd paragraph of this despatch.

5. I have to request that you will instruct Captain Glover accordingly.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 165.

The Colonial Office to Treasury.

Sir, *Downing Street, September* 22, 1873.

WITH reference to your letter of the 6th instant,* respecting Sir Garnet Wolseley's salary as temporary Administrator of the Gold Coast, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acquaint you that if, after full consideration, the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury think the course which they propose for the division of the salary between Imperial and Colonial funds is necessary, his Lordship does not desire to object to it, although he does not perceive that the complication of the accounts which will result from it will be attended with any corresponding advantage. For the present, as their Lordships are aware, the Gold Coast revenues are greatly reduced by the cessation of trade arising from the war with the Ashantees, and it will no doubt be necessary that the proportion of Sir G. Wolseley's salary, 1,100*l.* per annum, which their Lordships propose should be charged to Colonial funds, with other larger sums, should be advanced, in the same manner as the 40,000*l.* voted at the end of last session, from Imperial funds.

With regard to the repayment of this or other expenses, Lord Kimberley is desirous that as much as possible of the expenditure should be provided from Colonial funds, but it is, of course, impossible now to foresee what may be the prospects of the revenue of the Gold Coast when the war is concluded, or what amount of the expenditure it may be able to repay to the Imperial Treasury.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. T. HOLLAND.

No. 166.

The Earl of Kimberley to Governor Hennessy.

Sir, *Downing Street, September* 23, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you a copy of a despatch from Colonel Harley,† in reply to my despatch of the 10th April, on the subject of the report made by Colonel Foster on the subject of the seizure of Atjiempon, and his conveyance to Cape Coast.

You will find the previous correspondence on this subject at pages 295, 300, and 301 of the House of Commons' Paper No. 266 of the 30th June last.

I have no desire that the controversy between yourself and Colonel Harley as to the means which were afforded you of forming a correct estimate of the Ashantee invasion should be prolonged; but as the papers which I now send to you, and more particularly Mr. Salmon's letter of the 8th November last, which, with the other inclosures in Colonel Harley's despatch, is stated to have been forwarded to you on the

* No. 109. † Nos. 170 and 207 of House of Commons, 266-1, of June 30, 1873.

10th of that month, were of a nature to give cause for apprehension that an invasion on a large scale was being deliberately planned, I think it right to give you an opportunity of making any observations which you may desire to offer before the correspondence is presented to Parliament at the commencement of next session.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 167.

War Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *War Office, September* 25, 1873.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to transmit to you, for the purpose of being laid before the Earl of Kimberley, the inclosed copy of a further despatch which has been addressed to Major General Sir Garnet Wolseley, relative to his proceedings on the Gold Coast.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. C. VIVIAN.

Inclosure in No. 167.

Sir, *War Office, September* 23, 1873.

I HAVE received Lieutenant-Colonel Festing's despatches of the 20th and 25th August, the former inclosing a portion of Colonel Harley's despatch to the Earl of Kimberley, and exhibiting the difference of opinion which prevailed between the Administrator of the Government and the officer commanding the troops, as to the possibility and propriety of a forward movement on Coomassie.

This difference of opinion between two such competent authorities as Colonel Harley and Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, confirms Her Majesty's Government in the satisfaction with which they have regarded the combination of both civil and military authority in your hands, and shows both the necessity of great caution on your part in weighing the information laid before you, and also that by the time of your arrival the doubtful elements of such military questions will have been already to a great extent examined. In the meantime, I have nothing to add to the instructions which I have already given to you.

The question of a tramway raised by you before your departure, has been carefully considered, and measures have been taken to enable Her Majesty's Government to put you in a position to carry your proposal into effect, if, upon the receipt of your Report, it shall appear expedient.

In the meanwhile, in order that if it shall so appear, no delay may have occurred from waiting for this Report, a sufficient supply of rails and sleepers to enable you to construct nine miles of tramway, will be dispatched as soon as possible with tenders and trucks; one mile and its proportion of rolling-stock by the first opportunity, and the remainder in about a fortnight afterwards. The two steam "sappers" already ordered for other purposes, have now been prepared, so as to be fit to run either upon rails or roads, and a third steam sapper, similarly adapted, will be added. This has been done also, in the belief that they may probably be of much service to you in measures it may, under any circumstances, be necessary for you to take, and not with any view of anticipating your opinion and the decision of Her Majesty's Government with respect to ulterior measures.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

Major-General Sir G. Wolseley, C.B., K.C.M.G.,
Cape Coast Castle.

No. 168.

Colonial Office to Admiralty.

Sir, *Downing Street, September* 27, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant,* forwarding a despatch from Commodore Commerell, with one from Captain Freemantle, reporting upon the state of affairs at the Gold Coast, and giving details of a boat action which had taken place at Tacorady.

I am to express Lord Kimberley's great regret at the loss sustained by Her Majesty's naval forces on this occasion.

I am, &c.
(Signed) R. H. MEADE.

No. 169.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, September* 29, 1873.

I TRANSMIT to you, for communication to Captain Glover, a copy of a telegram† which has been received through the Admiralty, notifying the departure from Queenstown of the steamer "Lady of the Lake," in charge of Her Majesty's ship "Encounter," which has been instructed to tow her as far as Lisbon on her way to the Volta.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

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* No. 157.

† Not printed.

FURTHER PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

ASHANTEE INVASION.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty,

MARCH, 1874.

(No. 1.)

LONDON:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES & SONS, STAMFORD STREET & CHARING CROSS,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1874.

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MAP OF
GOLD COAST AND ASANTI
enlarged from
ARROWSMITH'S LATEST PUBLISHED EDITION
of Routes and Mountains, &c.
BY LT COL. DE RUVIGNÉS,
from his observations on the Coast.
Practicable routes by most of which I have myself marched with Troops.
Brown _ Forest of large trees. no undergrowth.
Light Green _ Pasture Land.
Dark Green _ Dense bush & scrub.
These fertile countries are shut to all Explorers by the King of Ashanti; They are reported to have very rich gold fields and the people to have large flocks and herds of cattle also camels.
ELEPHANTS COUNTRY
Elephants found here
Pasture Land
Elephants
Volta Rd
Dwebin
Forest well watered
Route for Regular Troops
Supposed Prah Rd
Kirpee
Aguamoo
Rapids
Tide ends
Kumasi
Asanti
Gyadam
Odou
Aprano
Chevis
Akim Suadroo
Kping
Akim
Akrogohu
Gobboe
Pasture
Shai Hills
GOLD FIELD
Addah
Awoonah
Volta River
Cape St Paul
Quittah
R. Prah Asanti Boundary
Marmping
Bannasoe
R. Bimin
Aquapim
Route to Chiba
Alagi Hills
Ajumanti
Assin
Swadroo
Abonsa
Mansue
Doonqua
Ejemaccu
Pasture
Ninqo
Pram Pram
Xeborg
Accra
Winnebah
Tikck Bush
Elmina
Cape Coast Castle
Dixcove
March of Dinkria
7000
Dinkira
Warsaw
Meridian 0 of Greenwich

No. 1.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 9th May, 1873.)

My Lord, The Castle, Cape Coast, 12th April, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that on the evening of the 8th inst., after closing and despatching the mails at noon on that day, I received a slip of paper from Lieutenant Hopkins from the camp at Dunquah, dated "12 noon," with this news. "A terrific fight going on since 7 o'clock A.M., no sign of ceasing. Houssas lost 3 killed and about 12 wounded—Volunteers, 1 killed and 2 wounded—news to present time." And another slip, both written under fire—"Camp in front of Quadooajah. Please send me more ammunition. Snider for Houssas, and Dutch for Volunteers. They all behaved well to-day."

2. The ammunition was on its way to the camp in less than two hours (20,000 rounds), to be there before daybreak next morning—the firing must have been severe, as they had 60 rounds per man and a reserve as well.

3. The news thus received, while reassuring, that the Fantees and their allies were holding their own, I was not without much anxiety to know the result of the close of the day, which I did not receive until the morning of the 10th. I now submit to your Lordship the report then received from Lieutenant Hopkins, by which your Lordship will perceive that the Fantees held their position at every point, covering a distance of six miles against the attack of the Ashantees. I believe, my Lord, that this is almost the first instance in their history of having successfully resisted an attack by the Ashantees. Nor do I think, from evidence which has come to me, that they would have done so in this instance, had it not been for the support and encouragement they received from the Volunteers and Houssas.

4. I regret that the number of casualties amongst the Houssas should be so large; they have come down to Cape Coast, and I have visited them in hospital, and am happy to be able to report to your Lordship that the medical officer informed me that, with the exception of some few bad wounds from which the bullets had not yet been extracted, there was no case that could not be relieved by ordinary treatment.

5. The engagement of the 8th was not followed up, although Lieutenant Hopkins says in another letter, which I forward: "I have tried to urge our people to follow up what must have been in a manner a success yesterday, and there is no doubt that, although they did not advance, yet they were the victors."

6. I am thankful to have been able to send to Mr. Hopkins assistance, the aid which he wanted. Mr. Loggie, the Acting Inspector General of Police, who had formerly been in the Royal Artillery, and is a trained gunner from Shoeburyness, I have sent up to him, with a supply of Hales' rockets, and should they have the opportunity of using them, I am sure the effect will be telling, as natives have a greater dread of rockets than almost anything else; they speak of them as "flying devils;" but it is difficult to use them successfully from the density of bush and forest. The Colonial Surgeon, Dr. Rowe, volunteered his services to go up to the camp for a few days, of which I gladly availed myself; and a Mr. Bradshaw, a gentleman in business here, who possesses some knowledge of surgery, and who, in many operations previously, had helped Dr. Rowe at the Colonial Hospital, offered to accompany him, which I accepted also. I had already secured the services of Dr. McKellar, a civilian, the Acting Assistant Colonial Surgeon of Sierra Leone, who had been in camp for some time; so that your Lordship will see that the best attendance I could obtain for the wounded, and I fear the many amongst the tribes, has been supplied to the very utmost of my means; and when I tell your Lordship that medical men in this part of the world expect a guinea fee for an ordinary visit, the value of their services on this occasion will be better understood.

7. I have taken for some time past the precautions of having the roads leading to Elmina watched and guided. I never had a doubt but that Elmina was the point for which the Ashantee army would make, if they could only force their way through the

Fantee country; this has so far been prevented, and I very earnestly trust that the future actions of the Fantees will be equally successful in resisting any advance of the enemy in that direction.

8. I fear there can be little doubt now that the Ashantees are in considerable force. I had not thought so; and my conclusion was not without some reason, as, knowing something of the resources of the food supply in the districts they occupy, I imagined they could not maintain so large a force as has been variously represented at 12,000 15,000, 20,000, 25,000, and as much as 40,000 men; but, from reliable and intelligent evidence, this is said to be the whole fighting strength of the Ashantee power. It appears, however, from the evidence of prisoners, that large supplies of food were brought with the army from Coomassie, carried by slaves, and that the supply is so continued. Prisoners also state that they have suffered severely in the last engagement, and that they have lost some of their head men or generals. There is no doubt their casualties must have been large, if any comparison may be drawn from our own.

9. I have also sent my interpreter, Mr. Davis, to the camp to assist Mr. Hopkins, as he possesses both intelligence and influence with the kings and chiefs to whom he is personally known, and Mr. Hopkins already reports that he is very useful to him.

I have, &c.,

The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Kimberley, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Colonel, Administrator-in-Chief.

Enclosure 1, in No. 1.

Lieutenant *Hopkins* to Colonel *Harley*, C.B., Administrator-in-Chief.

Sir, Dunquah, 8th April, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that a general engagement took place in front of "Quadooajah" yesterday. It commenced at about 7 o'clock A.M., and lasted until 4 o'clock P.M. Although our people did not occupy a position in front, yet I believe the Ashantees suffered very severely.

Houssas. 2 men killed, 2 very dangerously wounded, 13 wounded, some severely.

The camp extends about 6 miles, and the Ashantees are evidently in sufficient force, for they attacked nearly every part of our camp, but without success.

C. C. Volunteers. 1 man killed, 2 wounded (so far as could be ascertained hurriedly, but I think there are more).

I regret to state that the Houssa force and the Cape Coast Volunteers suffered as per margin.

I beg to bring to your notice the gallant manner in which the Houssas and Cape Coast Volunteers fought, as also our several tribes.

Doctor McKellar's assistance was invaluable, and I am greatly indebted to him.

I am anxiously awaiting to-morrow's movements.

I have, &c.,

His Excellency Col. R. W. Harley, C.B., Administrator-in-Chief, Cape Coast Castle. (Signed) J. F. HOPKINS, Lieutenant.

Enclosure 2, in No. 1.

Lieutenan *Hopkins* to Colonel *Harley*, C.B., Administrator-in-Chief.

My dear Governor, Dunquah, 9th April, 1873.

I THINK it is of great importance that the road leading to Elmina should be watched. I may be wrong, but, from rumours, I am under the impression that a move in that direction is in contemplation by the Ashantees. According to all accounts ("King Chibboo" included), they have been to "Kumasie" and burnt the village, but he states that after doing so they retired—still I think they meditate a movement towards Elmina. I do not wish to cause any unnecessary alarm, but there is no harm in letting you know this. The Ashantees must, I think, be in very large force. King Chibboo assures me that the Ashantees cannot pass "Kumasie," but of course, however energetic he may be, he may be defeated. Kumasi is the extreme left of our defence. I have no doubt, however, should any danger of the Ashantees getting

through be perceived, that information would be immediately given—I think the Ashantees are in greatest force in my front.

Believe me, &c.,
(Signed) J. F. HOPKINS.

P.S.—I am sending messengers to King Chibboo of Assin, King Quaki Fram of Denkra, and King Aquasi Bedoo of "Tchuful," to urge them keeping a good guard, and to send to you and myself should the Ashantees gain any advantage.

Enclosure 3, in No. 1.

Lieutenant *Hopkins* to Colonel *R. W. Harley*, C.B., Administrator-in-Chief.

My dear Governor, Dunquah, 9th April, 1873.

THERE has not been any engagement to-day; I have tried to urge our people to follow up what must have been in a manner a success yesterday, and there is no doubt that although they did not advance, yet they were the victors. Their great fault is, that they will not advance, but await an attack. I have repeatedly urged the necessity of their taking the offensive, but I am sorry to say it all ends in promises without fulfilment. Our tribes say they are very tired after yesterday's fight, but I hope they will be revived by to-morrow. Sorry to say I have a touch of fever, but hope to knock it off. I trust you will be able to induce two gentlemen to come up here to help. I received your kind note safely—McKellar is very busy dressing wounds and extracting bullets, slugs, &c. He is very kind to every one requiring his attendance, in addition to the Houssas. I hope to be able to give further information to-morrow. The Doctor thinks it desirable that three men be sent to the hospital at Cape Coast, as they are so badly wounded.

Believe me, &c.,
(Signed) J. F. HOPKINS.

Enclosure 4, in No. 1.

Lieutenant *Hopkins* to Colonel *Harley*, C.B., Administrator-in-Chief.

My dear Governor, Dunquah, 10th April, 1873.

MORE application for powder, lead and guns from King Quaki Fram of Denkra. It appears that they expended all on the 8th, and that 70 *guns* burst. No further attack, and I am sorry to say that Mr. Bentill's men, as also those of King Tandoe (the Goomoahs), are retreating, in fact, going to their homes. Some have been got back, and they hope to get more.

Believe me, &c.,
(Signed) J. F. HOPKINS.

No. 2.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 9th May, 1873.)

My Lord, The Castle, Cape Coast, 12th April, 1873.

THE Report which I have the honour to submit for your Lordship's information, of Mr. Thompson, the special messenger to the native kings and chiefs, and whose report I forwarded as an enclosure in my despatch of the 31st ultimo, contains matter of so much interest that I venture to trouble your Lordship with its perusal.

2. The Report touches upon the districts in which some of the gold fields are said

to be productive, but are not allowed to be worked by the kings beyond their own immediate requirements: but I will not trespass upon your Lordship's attention with this at the moment, but proceed to that portion of his report which refers to King Apperkoon of Western Wassaw who, it appears, had left his capital and was at a place called "Cicannim." Mr. Thompson's description of the king is pleasing; and the loyal and ready manner in which he took the oath of allegiance I think settles the question which was raised by the evidence of the Ashantee prisoner, and which was reported in my Despatch of the 31st ultimo.

3. The enquiries made by the Interpreter seem to have been very much to the point as to his terms of friendship with Eastern Wassaw, about which there is happily no question on our part since Mr. Robertson's residence there. Where Accampon Ichiah passed to the Windward Districts, and the information he thus gives of the movement of the Ashantees: he says "Ashantees are at Insima Appolonia; they passed about four "months ago; sent him messages from their king, that they were going to help the "Dutch to fight the English because they delivered Accampon Ichiah to the Governor "to send him beyond the seas. The king had palaver with the Governor because of "Accampon Ichiah, Assins and Denkeras. He had no palaver with him, the King "Apperkoon, therefore he should not disturb himself, but, like his wife, chalk himself "and observe the custom of women when men went to war. That a portion of Ashantees "will pass to Elmina, and occupy the place."

4. Thus, my Lord, you will see that all the evidence upon this invasion, from whatever quarter it comes, bears out the settled resolution of the Ashantees to make for Elmina, where their quarry lies, and where there can be little doubt strong inducements had been long held out by the king in seeking for their assistance.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 2.

William Thompson to the *Acting Colonial Secretary.*

Sir, Ayinabirim, April 6th, 1873.

I BEG leave to state, for his Excellency's information, that after despatching a constable from Abakrampa on the 23rd of last month with my 8th report, I left on the 24th for Afootoo, and reached after passing these places.

Indasimasi. Muntun. Abbonu. Domiabrah. Asoh Croom. Sodoffu. Quacoe. Coomabah. Afootoo.

The men were all gone to Dunquah excepting those I saw at Afootoo, who I thought were wisely remaining. I sought information of his Excellency's instruction respecting them, and found that they had been ordered not to leave. This agreed with what I had to tell them, and I advised and explained fully to them the position of matters, which some seemed well to understand, but many opposed and expressed sincere wish to leave for the camp, stating reasons which formed the subject of my 10th report on the 25th, sent in by the chiefs' messenger, the 9th having been forwarded through King Appukon's cane-bearer.

This messenger, like all others with him, seemed much moved with the base conduct of the Ashantees. The Ashantees' swordbearer, who was in their charge, was without covering, and I had nearly interfered, thinking that he was treated in this way purposely, but recollecting at the moment the people's general expression, of dislike to the British Government sympathy towards Ashantees at such times when Ashantees only sought mischief, I withdrew lest I should excite them and lead them to some serious unpleasantness; I therefore trusted to them that they would know better when reaching Cape Coast.

Up from the time stated to the 27th, I had sent some of my men to Cape Coast expecting to hear on my mission to Denkra and Windward Districts, as well as to receive necessaries for proceeding to those places. My men returning about noon of the 27th, and resting for a short time, I proceeded for Denkra and reached Juquah after passing these places. Juquah is the capital of the king of Denkra, called Quaki Fram. He had died only a few days previous to my arrival. The stool is represented by one of his relations, Quacoe Dorman. The people of this place are gone to the camp, excepting a few who are attending the custom for the deceased king. The men collected together amongst a number of women who also were observing the custom for their husbands at

Dick Croom. Yinasin. Burabadi. Juquah.

war with the enemy, and representing them in all particulars of the state according to their different offices. I spoke to all according to custom, taking the women as men, which well agreed with their ideas. I impressed upon them (directing now my observations to the men generally) the necessity of carefully watching their road against sudden attack; told them that they knew the forest surrounding them better; that if they had gone to the camp, the road should not be neglected. The women partly addressed me, then chiefly the men, and told me how they maintained their post in the camp and killed the Ashantees on the 10th, and said that the road was safe.

The king's death, according to Ahkan (people who are not Fantees) custom, leads to suspicion against ministers of the state respecting lives of unfortunate people, especially at such a time when such persons who do not much fear kill persons with knives, and others who fear kill them by squeezing or twisting their necks, sending them to eternity to continue their services to the deceased king.

I beg to state that though suspicion exists here, yet no one complains, consequently no room for enquiry. I slept at this place and proceeded on the 28th, and reached Abbraffoo after passing these places, and I and men prevented from continuing travelling on the remaining portion of the day by heavy rain. I proceeded on the following morning, the 29th, and reached Ya Cobbü passing these places. The rains have commenced in these places. The roads muddy and slippery, and some thick forest difficult to pass. I left on the morning of the 30th, and reached Quacoe Croom. I proceeded on the 31st and reached Manpon, after passing these places. I met a few men here amongst the women, the rest had all gone to the camp. This is the capital of Acquasi Badoo, king of Quiful District. The women here observed more strictly the custom of representing the men who are away to the camp, because they beat the long drums and dance to them. They collected together, and I spoke to them as I did at Juquah. I slept here, and on the following morning, the 1st of April, as I had to leave, I visited the men and asked them the following questions:—What is the name of the place beyond Manpon—Whose territory it is—How far it extends—Whether the place meets Ashantee territory—What is the trade there—Which are the rivers between them—Whether they (Manpons) had heard of Ashantees at Amanfi—Which is the road to Amanfi, and whether their own road was secure. They replied that the whole place beyond Manpon is called Inquanfüsü and known also by the name Denkra, about three days' journey from Manpon, crossing the Prah on this side. That it is inhabited by Denkras and Quifuls, Kings Quaki Fram and Acquasie Badoo's people. They work in gold pits, the river between there and Ashantees is Ofi, crossing which, Ashantees get to Denkra or Inquanfüsü after a day's journey from their territory, and pass around the other side of the Prah to Sawhee and Amanfi, and Ashantees, if intending to come to Manpon or Juquah, would cross the Prah to this side. That they had heard that Ashantees had passed to Amanfi. Their own (the Manpon's) road is secure, and the people all removed from Inquanfüsü. The forest large, and Ashantees never passed there for fight. That they were secure except Ashantees succeed in getting to Afootoo through Wassaw and other roads leading from Wassaw, when they would consider themselves as shut up. I left them and took Wassaw direction and passing these places I reached Akrofuaim. I passed the gold pits, after leaving Asüosü a short distance behind me, I crossed the Prah. It is very wide, nearly full, but no danger of any kind here. It was late to travel much more this day; on the following day, the 2nd, my men asked to be allowed rest for the day, and I allowed it. Heavy rain fell this afternoon. I heard that some of King Appeekon's men sent to Cape Coast had returned and passed by to go to their king. That they had returned without guns and the Ashantee man sent to Cape Coast, whom they expected to be returned to be killed. I thought it was improbable that the man would be returned. I had to leave Akrofuaim on the morning of the 3rd, and was advised by people of the place to wait for a short time as the rivulet in the way was full and uneasy to cross from the heavy rain of the previous day. I did so, but proceeded in the afternoon and reached Cicannim. King Appeekon is here with some of his men and women. He had the men together, and I spoke to him and them of my mission, and pointed several things to them, particularly the present position of the country, and told the king that I would visit him on the following day. The king is noble, respectable, gentle and kind, from his whole appearance and nature. I had an interview with him on the 4th, and conversed with him upon several matters, in all which he seemed one of the most affectionate kings to the British Government, and I asked him the following questions:—Who the last person sent from his Excellency to him—The purport of his mission—The king's capital—The distance of where he now is and his capital—Where Ashantees are at present—Cause of leaving his capital—Names of his chiefs and captains—Whether all friendly with him and he friendly

Impatasi.
Imbemü.
Frumi.
Abbrafoo.
Obbudaim.
Infüaim.
Yah Cobbu.
Insutah.
Wawassi.
Quacoe Croom.
Himmun.
Manpon.
Asüosü.
Orhimansi.
Akrofuaim.

with the king of Eastern Wassaw—The number of his force and Ashantee force—Whe e Sawhee is—"Where Accampon Tehiah passed to the Windward Districts"—Distance between his territory and Sawhee—Whether the road was safe—How about Amanamanah—Whether the king had the British flag still with him, and whether the king knew any in the neighbourhood of Amanfi opposed to the British Government. He replied that the last person sent from the Governor was Quow Darchin. He carried a letter to him (letter shown me). He was told to send men to Cape Coast about the question of debts of Fantees, Elminas, and Wassaws, which was before the authority. His capital is called Ahirai, six days' journey from where he is. Ashantees are at Insima (that is Apolonia), they passed about four months ago; sent him message from their king that they were going to help the Dutch to fight the English (that is Insima) because they delivered Accampon Tehiah to the Governor to send him beyond the seas. The king had palaver with the Governor because of Accampon Tehiah, Assins and Denkras. He had no palaver with him, the King Appeekon, therefore he should not disturb himself, but, like his wife, chalk himself and observe the custom of women when men went to war. That a portion (Ashantees) will pass to Elmina and occupy the place. The king said that upon this he had his people ready in case of sudden attack, because he knew Ashantees were rogues; they would treat him and people as they did the Creepees, and sweep them away. That the road is secure at present as to his part. That the roads are many, and cannot speak for the rest. That he is friendly with the Insimas. That he has about five thousand men; Ashantee force said to be eleven thousand, commanded by Adoo Boffu. That he left for this place, Cicannim, in order to send to speak to the Governor because people reported against him to the Governor that he was enemy to the Government, whereas he was not. That Amanamanah, his captain, had a fight, about three years ago, with his brother Captain Jensoo, and became enemy because he ran away to Kumasi. That afterwards Amanamanah reported that thirty Perigwans were contributed by the people of Amanfi, and sent to the king of Ashantee, upon which Amanamanah left Kumasi for Sawhee, a day's journey from his territory, with intention to return to Amanfi, but was afterwards caught and taken away, and is at present in Kumasi. That a number of his people had been recovered and some remained. That these form matters of dispute between them and Ashantees. That during the movements of Ashantees for the last four months, four Ashantees were caught, amongst whom was the one sent to Cape Coast; one was killed and two remaining in log. That his people are at present at Breman, where they are ready in case of sudden attack, and that they are commanded by the following chiefs:—

Chiefs and Captains.

Quasie Gadoo.	Cofi Arkah.
Agay.	Annogay.
Quabina Krue.	Quabina Dadi.
Quamina Annop.	Quamin Pimpon.
* Krue.	Quasi Booah.
* Quasi Gainin.	Quamin Attobrah.
Quamin Amaful.	Quasi Mansu.
Quow Ofabil.	Cofi Acquahgimah.
Quasi Asiam.	Quaco Amoakon.
Quamin Suwah.	Quacoe Booah.
Aframpon.	*Annoh.
Ampon.	
Quasi Wrekon.	
Cujoe Jensoo.	
Ampontin.	
Annoh.	
Quamin Ammah.	
Quasi Ampon.	
Srimah.	
Quacoe Acquabin.	

That those marked are they who have slight disputes with him and are now with King Enimil. That after these disturbances are over the matter will be brought before his Excellency. That he knew no one in his district opposed to the Government.

That he himself holds the British flag, and will never forsake it. That he was sorry he could not get the guns. That in former times when kings had guns given them he had none, and never got stipend. That his Excellency may send him a little money for his people. His predecessor, called Yaukon, with Sir Charles McCarthy had fought the

Ashantees at River Bonsa at Insimankor. I told him that the Governor never did anything but what he thought was right. That about the time to which he referred as his brother kings had guns, if he had applied he would have had his share. The king spoke in general terms as if he is grieved and discouraged (not in reference to the Government, but his brother kings). The king said that he intended sending for his captains to come to him to consult with them as to what he would do, either remain where he is or go farther back as Manpon. That he did not see how he alone should be able to watch and see all the roads. I asked him whether he and King Enimil are not the only kings of Wassaw, he said yes. I concluded from what he said that it had reference to a continued influence of his brother kings, as Enimil of Eastern Wassaw. The king of Denkra and King Acquasi Badoo are securing the roads and defending against Ashantees because he had already mentioned that he had to put people to watch the road, which extended a long way belonging to Denkra. I told him not to remove any of his captains or men and leave the road to Ashantees, but rather go up near them. He said that when he heard further from the Governor, either to remain or go forward, he will do so. I told him that the distance between Cicannim, where he is now, and Breman, is too long, and that the Governor would expect him to go forward, or his people would be discouraged, and that perhaps he will not hear much again from the Governor on this subject. After these conversations, I asked the king to cause the flag to be produced, which was done, and had it hoisted, and the elephant cane held by the side of it, and I asked him if he was ready to swear, like his brother kings I had visited, an assurance in the name of his Excellency who is representing the Queen of England; and before I had finished telling him, he knew it, and got up immediately and swore in this form, in his own way, pointing his sword to the flag (all standing up): "I swear by this blue bunting, this red bunting, and my predecessor Yankon, that I shall never forsake this flag. If I do not fight, if I do not die under it, then I violate my predecessor's oaths." This took a great part of the day, and I told him that I would take my leave of him the following day, and push on to King Enimil. On the following morning, the 5th, I left the king.

It is rumoured in these places that the Ashantees, who are gone to fight the Insimas as also those engaged with Fantees, if they leave, will take direction to Wassaw, and perhaps proceed to Afootoo by the Amanfi direction, perhaps through Manpon and Juquah, or take the same course as Accampon Tehiah did, as the roads are many. Putting all these circumstances together, I find the usefulness at once to write that, if your Honour will think it fit, you will recommend to his Excellency the immediate necessity of causing to be removed some, if not the whole, of the Denkra and Quiful forces and people of the neighbourhood of Wassaw from the camp, to protect their districts and defend in case of sudden attack, or else these places are not properly safe. I reached this place and spoke to the chief and people, and they were glad to turn their attention to this side, instead of all leaving for the Fantee camp. When I was in the way leading to this, I met the remaining messengers of King Appeekon returning from Cape Coast, consequently I sent word to the king to send me a man to speak to for his information. I did so in order to find out what message they brought from his Excellency for the king, and what his Excellency's intention is respecting the two Ashantees with the king. Two men came this afternoon from the king, who told me that the Ashantees were killed after the messengers got home. That they brought no message to the king from the Governor than that they were told to wait at Cape Coast till I returned; but finding living hard, they left. I do not think it prudent to stir any places openly at present on the seaboard, on account of the mixture of feeling amongst the people, therefore fear of causing some excitement, but I think of proceeding, after finishing at Amantin, to Dixcove or Sekundi, if possible, to communicate quietly with the principal ones there to direct to be watched the roads through which Accampon Tehiah worked his mischief, and after this I will proceed to Cape Coast, so that my last report will leave from one of these places. Ayinabrim.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. THOMPSON,
Interpreter of Court.

To the Honourable the Acting Colonial Secretary, or his Honour the Chief Magistrate and Judicial Assessor.

No. 3.

Colonel *Harley* to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 9th May.)

My Lord, The Castle, Cape Coast, 14th April, 1873.

I HAD, on the morning of the 12th instant, the satisfaction of receiving from the King of Ashantee a letter, of which the inclosed is a copy, with others, from Mr. Dawson, my special messenger to the King. I venture to use this expression, my Lord, as I think it will be satisfactory for your Lordship to learn from the King himself the cause which has led him to the invasion of the Protectorate, and to me, that I trust it at once and for all scatters to the winds the rumours, statements, and conclusions at which Mr. Hennessy had so confidently arrived, and which, in a large measure, he persistently attributed to what he pleased to term my "injudicious conduct."

2. Your Lordship will perceive that the cause stated by the King is the transfer of Elmina, and I think not a little to the singular selection made by Mr. Hennessy of Mr. Plange (an Elmina man and a Dutch agent) as the first English Commissioner to Coomassie after the transfer, whom he dispatched to the King with many valuable presents, amounting to some 600*l.* or 700*l.*, and amongst them a monster mirror. Well, my Lord, there were people here who could have told Mr. Hennessy, had it suited him to learn it, that Mr. Plange's loyalty to the flag was more than suspected, and that he had been known to say "Elmina is transferred, but not in heart." He had been, I am told, in some way previously connected with the King, and we now, fortunately, know something of his mind and feeling towards British rule; but it seems to me, from the King of Ashantee's statement, that whatever Mr. Plange did say, produced great irritation, and led to his sending his army across the Prah against the tribes of the Protectorate.

3. The news of the safety of the European missionaries, who have all signed this letter, will, I am sure, be a source of much gratification to your Lordship, and their signatures are already sufficiently known to me to leave no doubt of their being reliable.

4. Your Lordship will observe in the 2nd paragraph that the King of Ashantee distinctly claims the Fort of Elmina as his by descent. I am well aware how absurd this plea is, but, nevertheless, it is a plea sufficient for the savage monarch to act upon, and the threat which he states was made to him by the messenger sent by Mr. Hennessy —"The King says he could not understand the Administrator-in-Chief's sending Attah, *alias* Mr. H. Plange, to tell him of his having taken possession, and notifying him also that in four months he, the Administrator, would come to Ashantee to take away power from him." How can we now tell, but that this man, to favour the policy of the King of Elmina, may not have made some such statement as alleged, to enrage the King of Ashantee, and to induce him to move to the assistance of Elmina by invading the Protectorate. And here I would mention to your Lordship the evidence given by Coffee A. Kell, the cane-bearer, sent with my messenger, Mr. Dawson, to the King of Ashantee in December last, when negotiations were pending for the release of the European missionaries:—"Mr. Plange, Commissioner and an Elmina, told the King that the British Government intend giving Quake Fram, King of Denkera, power in four months' time, and the King said in reply, if any blood shed Plange would be responsible for it, as he had brought him that message. The King says he has a palaver with the Assins, the Denkeras, and the Akins, but not with the white people, but Mr. Dawson thinks it is all false, as the King means war against the British authority. Mr. Dawson tells the Governor, as soon as he gets this message, to make prisoners of the King of Elmina and King Amakie, of Appolonia, as they are the cause of the war." In his diary, he adds, the King explained how the Elminas had sent to ask his succour on a previous occasion, which led to his sending Atjiempon with money, &c. Mr. Dawson left Cape Coast on the 28th November (and here, my Lord, the dates are important), he states; "Three days after leaving the Prah, they met the invading army, which had left Coomassie on the 9th December; it was the whole Ashantee force now at Yancoomassie." This at once discloses the treachery of the King of Ashantee, who was at the time professing friendship towards the Government through his envoys at Cape Coast. He also states "that the King of Elmina sent his brother Intehkohte, asking the King of Ashantee to send an army to him, and when the Fantees were busy away from Cape Coast they would come and overrun and plunder it. Amakie, King of Appolonia, sent also to Ashantee asking the King to send down and help him, and the notorious Atjiempon, who was sent back to Coomassie at such trouble and expense in December, is now on his way there with 3000 men. Moreover, amongst the traders at Coomassie, British Elminas were put in

log, but the Dutch Elminas went away with Atjiempon," and that he "has gone to Kinjarbo, the trading town on the Asinee River." Thomas Cochrane, the Fantee policeman sent with my letter and proclamation to the King on my assumption of the government, has been sent back also, with two other Fantees and two boys of Mr. Dawson's, in all, six persons, and the King told the cane-bearer to say "that he has plenty of Fantee prisoners, but he has not kill any, he only kills the Assins, the Denkeras, and the Akims."

5. These two and another Fantee whom I examined confirm Mr. Dawson's reports, and they state further that they saw with their own eyes the brother of the King of Elmina at Coomassie, and the messengers of Amakie, King of Appolonia. It will thus be evident to your Lordship that this scheme of invasion had been for some time intended by the Ashantees, and that Elmina and Appolonia were to rise to support it. All this only confirms the information I had the honour to convey to your Lordship in my despatch* of the 2nd instant, at paragraph 4, in which I drew attention to the King of Elmina having issued an order for the Ashantees to arm, and I then ventured to express my own opinion "that the invasion was a preconcerted scheme between Ashantee and Elmina, and that when the invading army had advanced to a given distance of the coast, the whole of the Dutch natives of the Windward Settlements would rise *en masse* against the British rule."

6. The diary of Mr. Dawson will give your Lordship more detailed information, and especially with regard to the part Mr. Plange seems to have taken, so that he had lost the confidence of the King, and has even been ill-treated, which is a most exceptional thing in the case of special messengers or envoys sent to Coomassie. I shall recall him, provided the King will allow him to return, leaving Mr. Dawson, with the missionaries, to carry out any negotiations which may be necessary with the King.

7. The letter from Mr. Dawson to Prince Ansah, of which I submit a copy, † conveys the impression that Governor Ferguson's letter to the King, announcing the intended transfer, was not opened until after the receipt of Mr. Hennessy's proclamation, and that this has led to a misapprehension; but whether this be so or not, I am satisfied the King intended war, and his whole effort was directed to deceive the Government here, and to conceal his movements until he was ready, and they could no longer remain unknown.

8. Your Lordship will now see how fortunate the timely arrest of the King of Elmina has been, and I propose sending instructions to the Civil Commandant at Axim to take exactly the same course towards Amakie, King of Appolonia, as adopted with him; *i. e.*, to summon him and to administer the oath of allegiance, and, should he refuse, to arrest him and send him to Cape Coast. For this service I shall request the Senior Naval Officer to send down a gun-boat, with a small reinforcement of the detachment of troops withdrawn from Secondee, which I intend replacing with policemen; as they will be better adapted I think, my Lord, in the proposed changes there, which I have submitted for your Lordship's consideration. I have, however, requested the officer commanding the troops on the Gold Coast to allow Dr. Horton to remain at Secondee for the present, and until your Lordship's decision with regard to the new arrangements is received, as his services would be required to assist in carrying them out.

9. It will be seen from the date of the King's letter (20th March), that it was written after receiving the news of the success of his army at Yancoomassie on the 10th, and accounts, no doubt, in a great measure for the exaggerated demands which he makes. I shall consult the Council as to the reply to be sent to that letter, and your Lordship may rely upon its being most carefully considered.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.

Enclosure 1, in No. 3.

Sir, Coomassie, 20th March, 1873.

His Majesty, Kalkaree, sends his best respects to your Honour, also to Messrs. Ossoo Ansah and G. Blankson.

2. His Majesty states that, he being the grandson of Ossai Tutu, he owns the

* No. 201, H. of C. 266–I, Part 2, June 30, 1873. † Not inclosed.

Elminas to be his relatives, and consequently the fort at Elmina and its dependencies being his, he could not understand the Administrator-in-Chief's sending Attah, *alias* Mr. H. Plange, to tell him of his having taken possession of them for Quake Fram, and notifying him also that in four months, he, the Administrator, would come to Ashantee to take away power from him.

3. He states that he has been made angry by this, and it was this which led to his sending his great captains and forces to bring him Quake Fram, of Denkerah, who dares to take his Elmina fort, &c., and also the Assins and Akims, who are his own slaves, and who have united with the Denkerahs to take power from him.

4. His Majesty further states that your Honour's restoring him these tribes, viz., Denkerahs, Akims, and Assins, back to their former position as his subjects, and also restoring the Elmina fort and people back in the same manner as they were before, will be the only thing or way to appease him, for he has no quarrel with white men; but should your Honour come in to interfere, as he hears you are, that you have not to blame him, because he will then start himself.

5. That his Majesty having heard of some false information being brought to your Honour respecting your messengers and the white captives, he has requested their attesting this letter with their own signatures, of their being in health.

We have, &c.
For His Majesty,
(Signed) KOFI KALKAREE.
Linguist YAWOO NANKWI, his × mark.
„ AKWESSI APPEAR, his × mark.
„ KOFI BUAKI, his × mark.
JOSEPH DAWSON, the writer.
FR. RAMSEYER, for himself, his wife, and child.
G. KUHNE.
M. J. BONNAT, Sen.
H. PLANGE.

To testify my being alive.

To His Honour Colonel Robert Wm. Harley, C.B.,
Administrator of Her Majesty's Forts, &c., on the
Gold Coast.

Enclosure 2, in No. 3.

Sir, Coomassie, 21st March, 1873.

Your Honour will find my letter dated 19th December last as a sort of diary informing your Honour everything down to the reading of the letters I brought from you to the King. The bearer of the cane being intelligent, and having been with me every time in my interviews with the King, through good interpreter, will be able to answer your Honour some plain questions.

There has been a letter here, brought by a Court crier nearly two months ago, I have heard, but nobody has been called to open it before now, what for I do not know. Henceforth, I think, your Honour's letter-bearers should not know the contents of the letter, especially if they be Ashantees.

I have not had the chance of communicating with your Honour; the cause will be perceived from my diary letter referred above. I now beg to embrace this chance to return your Honour my humble thanks for having sent that ungrateful Atjiempon ere the Ashantee forces were seen on the frontier. Your Honour could not have acted wiser. By that act your Honour saved me a great deal of trouble, and not only that, but also exonerated the Government from being blamed; and it has, I am glad to say, led to a question among the Ashantees—"What for do we go to this war?"

Your Honour will see from my private interview with the King that this invasion has purely risen from the cession of the Elmina Fort and its dependencies, and for which I see no reason, seeing there is no loss sustained in any way by the kingdom of Ashantee, as the Elminas never succoured in its attacks upon the coast or anywhere else with arms.

I must go no further for fear of being stopped altogether. We are starving: the King's allowance does not reckon 2*d.* per day for each person. I beg to enclose to your

Honour a receipt for 30*l.* which must be all in silver coins, as gold coins do not pass here. Silver we can exchange for gold dust. I have also given a small order for 8*l.* to Mr. Dawson. I am in want of stationeries, as I brought but very few sheets of paper, &c., with me.

Trusting this to find your Honour and family in good health, I have, &c.

(Signed) JOS. DAWSON.

His Honour Colonel Robert Wm. Harley, C.B.,
Administrator of Her Majesty's Forts and Settlements
on the Gold Coast.

P.S.—Mr. Plange being not allowed to write he sends through me a receipt for 30*l.*

J. D.

Enclosure 3, in No. 3.

Sir, Coomassie, 19th December, 1872.

I REGRET very much the having to report to your Honour the sad state of affairs in Coomassie against people under your Honour's protection and rule, viz., Assins, Denkerahs, and Akims. Against these, as I am apparently told by the King Kalkeree, he has war; and his forces left here last Monday, the 9th instant, to invade. I have also heard privately that he sent the petitioned succour to Amakie, the King of Fort Appolonia, against Birey of Attuanboo, a very loyal British subject.

2. I was only allowed to enter here last Saturday, the 14th instant. The centre force, which is against the Assins, from some cause seem to be slow in their movement. I met the vanguard at Ajabbimsah (about three and a-half miles within Coomassie); whereas those against Akim have already sent forty persons, chiefly children and women, only half-a-dozen young men amongst them.

3. The King could not help broaching out his mind publicly to me at my reception last Saturday when returning to me the compliment. When he came within a few steps to where I was seated to receive him, he came down from his basket and began a dance; when he came just before making a certain motion, he had a musket handed to him, he did as though he was loading it, wearing for necklace silver bullets, which is a sign of a determination for war. A little while he demanded audience, and told me with very affable face that he has no war with white men, neither Fantees, but Denkerah, Assins, and Akims, who are his own slaves, and who have turned to rob him so greedily he will not allow; he danced a little more and passed away home.

4. True, as the reports circulated on the coast, he seems to have been preparing for this long ago, but he has been waiting for a certain period. That Occra, the King's servant, as he was reported to your Honour, who came with the last messengers Ossoo, Eddoom, and Ossai, was despatched by the envoys at Cape Coast to convey certain message to the King before my arrival at Coomassie, and although I left him at Eddoomfa when I came on to Denkevaah to sleep the same day I left Cape Coast, he passed in the night, and travelled, I believe, day and night, and conveyed to the King my being on the way coming to him, who then sent a sword-bearer and another man to hasten me on to see him on the following Monday. These met me on the declivity of Kivissah mountains on Saturday morning of the 7th about 11 A.M.: their errand was, "He who administers war affairs having heard of his best friend's messenger coming to him, desires to come and welcome you, and to take you to see him on Monday even dark." I hastened on; I was not allowed to stay more than half-an-hour with the gentleman at Formannah, but passed on to Danpoassi, about three-quarters of an hour's walk from Formannah.

5. On Sunday the 8th, judging the King being very anxious to see me, I was on the way, travelled over an hour, when close to a second village, Essang Inquanta, another messenger from the King met me; his errand was, the King had gone to perform an annual service at Bantoomals, and finding that he will not have time to receive you, desires that you wait at Danpoassi for other messengers who will be coming to-morrow (Monday) to take you and the white men from Fammana together to see him. I was therefore brought back to Danpoassi again.

6. Early on Monday morning three captains, a sword-bearer, and four servants with gold plates on their necks, one of whom is a son of the late king, arrived, and confirmed

the errand of yesterday, and passed to Formanna, and desired me to wait their return on the next day for going to Coomassie. About 7 A.M. of Tuesday I was called out with all my people, even my cook was not exempted, to a certain fetish house; there came one man, and presently the Occra, the servant who passed on to Coomassie. After putting heads together with the headmen of the town a little, I was told that the King having heard of my people complaining for want of food (falsehood) desires that all my people should be distributed to the care of his headmen at Danpoassi to have special care taken of them, that they may be in want of nothing. They must, therefore, be taken by fours to see the respective houses of the headmen, and return back to me. I knew it to be making them prisoners, and told them so. But still I made no resistance, knowing it to be against their national law to hurt messengers in case of war. They were all put into irons or logs directly. After little consideration they brought me back my cook and a boy. I learnt afterwards that the missionaries were all plundered of their property, and that Mr. Plange had been severely beaten and put into irons. They made no attempt upon me, neither on my cane-man. I here concluded a war being declared, and that his forces were being sent out to invade.

7. On Wednesday morning Ossoo Kokoli, who was detained at Essiamman by looking after some loads belonging to the King passing, called to see, and condoled me with the hastening himself onward to see the King about me, and that I am not to mind what had taken place. About three hours after him a messenger arrived with orders from the King to have all my people released to me. The messenger passed on after acquainting me to tell the captains at Formannah to come and obey. He returned towards evening to report their coming directly.

8. On Thursday the 12th twenty-two Fantees and one Akim were brought to pass for Coomassie in logs. The messenger being disappointed by the captains, and seeing no sign of them, ordered the releasement of all my men, called me and gave them to me according to his instructions, and left me to wait the white captives, &c., to go together to Coomassie. The treatment was true, as I heard, against the gentlemen. They were, however, brought in the afternoon to Danpoassi.

9. Being anxious to know the cause of this hostile movement, I prayed for private interview with the king on my arrival, which prayer was answered on Tuesday last, the 17th. I told him that it is known on the coast that he is constantly troubled by his people to attempt an invasion on the coast, which of course will bring disturbance between him and white men; this I pray him, as the friend of his late grand uncle, not to yield to, because I know the white men respect him, and desire always peace with him, as to give free course to trade. I also begged to be intermedial to bring about peace, and get him redressed, if necessary, when he makes known to me what his grievances are. He appeared to have listened to me with interest, but said: "Why were you not sent before? I am going; ready now;" and then began relating his grievances, and although he told me over and over again that he has neither war with the white men nor the Fantees, I was left to infer that it is to disguise, from the grievances he enumerated.

10. "My people," said he, "when they run away from me to the Coast, why, they are not sent back to me, if they are my good friends? but what I hear is, 'they have taken hold of the English flag,' consequently, they keep them as in the case of Gennim whom Kwarki the King of Denkerah (here he shook his head with great vexation) has taken. 2. The taking my Elmina fort, in which I eat (with great stress) and given to Kwarki, from whose ancestors the King of Ashantee having fought with, took by paying the 1000 pireguans they owed in that fort" (one thousand times 8*l*. 2*s*. sterling). He was very much excited again; I interrupted him, therefore, with the denial of the fort being given to Kwarki, and that I would explain things to him if he would allow me: he told me to hold on. "The fort is bought, they say: why, if they wish good understanding with me, they should send a person to inquire of me before. What debt does the King of Elmina, Kobbina Gan, owe, that the fort should be taken from him? 3. And the Sierra Leone Governor, who came to take it, not being satisfied with that power on the Coast, sent his gold ring by Attah (Mr. Plange) to say, he takes now the Coast, but at the end of four months he would come and take my power also away from me." Auha! he cried out, and many of his people about him questioned, Is he able? He was so very much annoyed that he could hardly keep on his seat. I interrupted him again by saying that I do not believe the Governor sent such a message, and prayed him to allow me the opportunity of questioning Mr. Plange before him, which he promised. "No," he went on to say, "do the white men know how to travel to fight? We know it here. No! only war must end this matter." 4. There, Atjiempon, my father, has been

bound, hands behind him and his cloth torn to pieces, all gold he wore taken of him and the soldiers have been selling in the Cape Coast market. 5. Yes, because he wants to take away my power, he receives some bad fellow who has been rambling about here as a messenger from Gyarman, and has sent Kondoya (Lindzey) to accompany him thither, my own country, yes, and should you not find him what will be it then? No! muskets must be fired on this matter. Thank God, although he was so much excited, when he turned to speak to me personally, he cooled his tone. He then said, "Why a person like you was not sent before? it is rather late, you will soon hear. But you, as a messenger, though muskets be firing, are safe."

10. Finding him cooled a little, I undertook to explain the interchange and the cause. Then I questioned his "eating from the Elmina fort," which is meant the annual stipend, whether he has not been promised with its continuation, and moreover doubled, as I understood. He answered with a question, "And what become of what was due before?" I answered, an inquiry ought to be made. I observed he was touched, but still I found it was no use to expostulate with him until I have been allowed to open your Honour's letters, because all his attendants about him, with the exception of my landlord, Busoomburootinya, appeared to listen one side and allow no reasoning.

11. He speaks awfully bad of Mr. Plange, and puts him down as the causer of the existing irritation, referring to the taking away his power in four months, telling him in a very disrespectfully manner of the roads to the coasts to be closed against him if he, Mr. Plange, was not allowed to cross River Prah with the white captives; and that the Governor had said, with the nail of his thumb to one of his upper front teeth, as though forcing it out, that he will not pay him the amount he asks for the white captives at all, but what he, the Governor, thinks proper; which sign is very disrespectful and vexatious in this and Fantee too. And, lastly, suspecting him very strongly to have misrepresented affairs in Coomassie to the Governor. He then told me to come home my lodging, and wait for his convenient time to read the letters to him and Chiefs.

12. I am sure, your Honour, I have left nothing here unsaid which he mentioned to me as grievance. I beg, therefore, to leave them to your Honour, to draw out your inferences in comparison to what he openly told me, of having no war with the Governor or white men.

13. There being no call made up to Friday the 20th for the reading of the letters I brought, and the antecedent one by a policeman, I talked with my landlord and Ossoo Kokoli, the necessity, which led to their going to the king about it. I was called then about 5 P.M., and Messrs. Ramseyer, Bonnat, and Plange being also called, I was called to read them. The king and people exhibited not the least dissatisfaction on any part of their contents, but the money not being lodged in the hands of his envoys at Cape Coast, which they all at once attributed to Mr. Plange having written to say, the Ashantees being rogues, would not allow the white captives to come to the coast when the money be sent to Coomassie.

14. But I sternly denied the having heard anything more than your Honour desiring the King to act in accordance with the original arrangement; the sending the white men to Cape Coast, and there the money be paid by Mr. Grant, in whose hands the money was already lodged, and that of your Honour having given order to Mr. Grant to that effect, that the king's letter states that the envoys should wait at Cape Coast till then.

15. The King here called out Mr. Ramseyer and told him, "You would have been ere this on the coast, but Mr. Plange has prevented it; a rogue he is, who is the cause of the existing irritation now between me and the coast; on whose head all that happens will fall;" then turned directly to Mr. Plange himself: "You, have I not told you already that the safety of Ashantee and the countries on the coast are put on a stake by you?" (with a pointed finger at him) "You came and told me of my power to be taken at the end of four months," &c., repeating all what he had told me at my private interview with him. But the excitement was here stronger, because most of his Chiefs were present and united in abusing Mr. Plange. I tried many occasions to pacify them, but I found no chance, neither Mr. Plange was allowed to defend himself. He was asked if he is not an Elmina man, as he reported? The poor young man being frightened, lowered his position by saying, in addition to his affirmation, that he is consequently a slave of his. Here the King began to explain how the Elminas sent to ask his succour, which led to his sending Akiempon with money, &c., and why he, being Elmina man, came with commission from the Governor of Cape Coast. Is it because there is nobody at Cape Coast to be sent? No: but that you might get a chance to play roguery and

many other abuses. We, however, sat down until he asked us to go home for this time. I learnt afterwards, that he expressed a regret that he was so excited before me, fearing that I would think he was angry with me, and repeated his inquiry why I was not sent before. However, he will see for a chance for me to do the best I can between him and the white men. This I have been told by two of his confidentials.

6. From this day's interview I beg to remark that whatever is communicated from this to the coast is brought, through some other channel, back again to Coomassie, and places the writer in a very awkward position. I do not know which way I shall be able to send you this, as the path is closed. I have been privately told that he is thinking to give me one man to accompany my cane-man to bring some communication to your Honour; if so, you will have every information necessary. We all prisoners here—not, of course, in irons, as the Fantee traders and the hammockmen, who were sent to the white captives to the coast, are.

17. It appears as though the end of Ashantee Power or Kingdom is close at hand. You can hardly meet with an aged man to reason with; still, I am hard at work to get chance to expostulate with the King and two or the best of his confidentials at a quiet night's interview. I have reasons to thank God, because he appears to have good feelings for me, notwithstanding attempts being made by some of his people to make him angry because I went and brought Akyempon from Half-Assinee.

18. I do not suppose they have been able yet to muster over 200 Fantees in Ashantee, but there are over 500 Ashantees on the coast, and his people who are going to war—I mean the commons, not the captains—are all murmuring very much. They have not enough muskets; we find three and two to a musket as they pass by, so that we have much in our favour.

I will write again when he makes up his mind at any time to allow communication with your Honour.

I beg to recommend to your Honour's sharp looking-out for the Ashantee forces the following directions:—Appolonia, Wassaw, Western Denkirah, Assin, and Akim. Pray have an eye on the King of Elmina. He sent private messenger, his own brother, Intekoodji by name, through Assinee by Kreukiaboo, and although Fantees and some Elmina people are in logs here and no way for any communication, he has been dispatched since I arrived to pass by the same way. He brought about 50 dollars to purchase slaves, which by mistake were taken from the person that had the keeping of them when catching the Fantees and plundering their property, but the King has restored them.

Thank God we are all in good health, and beg to remain, &c.,

(Signed) JOSEPH DAWSON.

His Honour Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B.,
Administrator of Her Majesty's Forts and
Settlements on the Gold Coast.

Enclosure 4, in No. 3.

Sir, Coomassie, 29th December, 1872.

I HAVE written the Administrator the state of affairs in Coomassie, which I have not the least doubt he will show to you.

I am glad, however, with the success I have this day met in being able to effect the King's yielding to my becoming intermedial between the two Powers, viz., his and that of the British Government, by communicating his grievances. If I am to rely on his promise he has this evening told me, that will stop commencing hostilities until I obtain no satisfaction for him, but which I am rather afraid he will never get, from the intimamation I have in possession of it, viz., the head of Kwarki of Denkirah being sent to him, the Ahkans, *i.e.*, Assins, Denkirahs, Akims, and Wassaus, all being returned to the Kingdom of Ashantee.

I sought for this private interview with him and the most sensible of his confidentials, and I am gratified with having obtained it this evening. I expostulated with them regarding the invasion they make now, and although the King would not stoop to confess the rash and unnatural start made in this invasion, he has acknowledged it by the promise of stopping hostilities until I have communicated with the Governor.

When reasoning with him on the evil effect entailing on the trying of the two powers, he coolly questioned me, "And what is that? because here in Coomassie we kill 100

persons a day for custom, and as the young here are anxious to see something wonderful, he thinks the young on the other side (the coast) feel the same anxiety. What childish idea!

He has drained all his forces; the only chief kept is the Gevabin Chief, who starts when he (the King) does. The strongest force is directed against Denkerah, thinking by that that he can get to Elmina sooner to take his fort back and the head of Kwarke, who asked the Government to reclaim his ancestor's property, the Elmina Fort, for him.

I only regret the being detained here and not knowing how long, because, unless he changes his mind as to send me back with his grievances, he will not allow me to come until he finds his failure in the invasion; he may then make use of me to bring about peace. I am here almost starving, because he pays but little attention to the Governor's envoys, being checked by his Chiefs for having been too liberal before; and some fellow having reported here that Colonel Foster told him that when he was sent to him by the Governor to receive subsistence, said that giving money to him, he may as well throw it into the sea.

January 1, 1873. Having not as yet closed this, may I beg to wish your Honour a happy New Year, and many happy returns of the season? Mine has met me in prison.

I shall be very sorry to miss the chance of seeing your Honour ere you leave the coast. Should you be going ere I return, and you want the journal to the Appolonian Mission you can apply to Mrs. Dawson for it; I am writing her to that effect. I would only beg of your Honour to have an eye on placing your humble servant in as favourable position as your Honour can, because I have now made up my mind entirely for the Government, and trust the Lord will make me useful for the good of my country in the hand of the Government. May I beg your Honour's acceptance of one of the pairs of sandals I am in search after for the King of Dahomey. I do not know what will please the Administrator and wife from this as curiosities, having only here Ashantee pipes and moulded weights for gold.

I have heard of a letter having arrived from the coast since last three days, but he has not yet called on me or any one to open. Atjiempon has not yet reached Coomassie; he will come on Monday next, I hear. Present my best respects to Colonel Foster.

I have, &c.,
JOS. DAWSON.

The Honourable C. S. Salmon,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 5 in No. 3.

Your Majesty, Government House, Cape Coast, 25th November, 1872.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your Majesty's information, copy of a Proclamation, which I have issued on my arrival here, announcing my appointment as Administrator of the Government of the Gold Coast by my Most Gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria.

2. In acquainting your Majesty with my assumption of this government, I desire to convey to your Majesty that I am animated with the desire that nothing but the most friendly relations should exist between us during my administration, and to assure your Majesty that no effort shall be wanting upon my part to prove to your Majesty that such is the wish I very strongly entertain and earnestly hope may be realised.

3. I desire to express also my best wishes for a continuance of your Majesty's health, and that it may long be spared to promote the prosperity and happiness of your people, by developing the commerce of your great country in the peaceful habits of industry.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator.

His Majesty the King of Ashantee
Coomassie.

Enclosure 6, in No. 3.

Your Majesty, Government House, 28th November, 1872.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Majesty's letter of the 9th instant, from Coomassie, received here on the 25th (three days since), and I hasten to assure your

Majesty of the gratification it affords me to find that you have allowed the European missionaries, with the Commissioner, Mr. Plange, to leave Coomassie for Formannah, on their way to Cape Coast, for which I beg to offer you my warmest thanks.

2. Her Majesty's Government will also receive this intelligence with much satisfaction, and will not fail to appreciate the good faith and friendliness which your Majesty has displayed.

3. As the 1000*l.* to be paid to your Majesty by the Basle Mission has been already placed in the hands of Mr. Grant, their agent at Cape Coast, in the presence of your Majesty's envoys, in accordance with the terms of the Acting Administrator's letter, dated 25th October last, addressed to your Majesty, I have given an order to that gentleman, under the seal of this Government, for its payment to the envoys on the arrival of the captives at Cape Coast, and they (that is, Woosoo Coker Coomah Cotiko, and Quadu) have been requested to remain at Cape Coast until they come down.

4. If your Majesty wanted any additional proof of the goodwill of myself and this Government towards you and your subjects, I am sure your Majesty will see how strong it must be from the manner in which your chiefs and envoys have been treated while at Cape Coast; and at your request I will send you Atjiempon and his followers under safe conduct to the Prah, in order that he may return to Coomassie; but as he has begged to be allowed to remain here a few days longer to receive his fetish stool, which he left at Half Assinee, I have consented to his doing so, and as your Majesty also desires that any Ashantees remaining at Elmina should be sent back to Coomassie, your Majesty's wishes shall be made known to them, and they shall be told to return.

5. As I have received news that Mr. and Mrs. Ramseyer, with their child, are very sick and weak, I feel sure your Majesty would regret, in common with this Government, anything serious happening to any of the party while they remain detained by your Majesty, and that you will, therefore, give immediate orders that they may be sent down without any delay to Cape Coast.

With my best wishes for your Majesty's health, I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator.

His Majesty the King of Ashantee,
Coomassie.

P.S.—I send a special interpreter with this despatch, who will make known its contents to your Majesty truly and well, and will bring me back your Majesty's answer with the missionaries, whom I beg your Majesty not to detain.

R. W. H.

No. 4.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 9th May, 1873.)

My Lord, The Castle, Cape Coast, 16th April, 1873.

THERE is only time for me to enclose the documents herewith, charging the Honourable George Blankson with complicity with the king of Ashantee, and of treachery and treason.

I shall, as a matter of course, suspend Mr. Blankson, who is now a prisoner in this castle, from his seat in the Council, pending such proceedings as are necessary.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.

The Right Hon. The Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1, in No. 4.

Sir, April 13th, Dunkwa.

I HAVE the honour to forward the accompanying depositions, made before myself and Mr. Cleaver this day, and on which I have felt it my duty to take measures to ensure

the safety of Mr. Blankson's person for the moment, in view of that gentleman's position as a member of your Excellency's Council.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE,
Special Commissioner.

I certify that the aforesaid is a true interpretation of the statement made by Kofi Kerray on the date and at the place above mentioned.

(Signed) JAMES DAVIS,
Sworn Interpreter.

We the undersigned, James Hutton Brew and James Fausters Amissah, do swear that the aforesaid statement, made this day in our presence is absolutely the same as was made by the same deponent on the 11th day of March in presence of King Amfoo Otoo and the whole of the assembled kings in the camp of Teachi.

(Signed) J. H. BREW.
J. F. AMISSAH.

We do also swear that this day the Honourable George Blankson was arraigned before the assembled kings and chiefs at the camp at Teachi, that the said George Blankson was charged with treasonable collusion with the king of Ashanti, the common enemy of the Fanti tribes.

We do swear that the information contained in this document comprises the charges then brought against him.

We do also swear that we are of opinion that his life was in great danger of being sacrificed to the excited passions of the assembled people when his person was claimed in the Queen's name by Mr. James Davis, Her Majesty's interpreter for the Gold Coast.

(Signed) J. H. BREW.
J. F. AMISSAH.

Sworn to before us—
SAMUEL ROWE,
Special Commissioner.
WM. CLEAVER, J.P.

Enclosure 2, in No. 4.

Dr. *Rowe* to Colonel *Harley*, C.B., Administrator-in-Chief.

Dunkwah, 13th April, 1873.

APPEARED before me this day at Dunkwah one Kofi Kerray, and says: I am a native of Assin Fessuay and a subject of King Ichibu.

A few months back (about five months since) I went to Ashanti to trade, and was made prisoner and taken to the king at Comassi.

I was then handed over to Quanti Amissah, chief of the swordbearers, and put in log, where I remained for four months; I have the marks on my wrist (marks shown), I have with me the irons used (produces irons). I found other Fantees Assins prisoners in log, then also Akims. Among them was one Quaco Abah of Abacrampa, a subject of King Amfoo Otoo. This Quaco Abah was a great friend of Quanti Amissah's son, Quamen Bogoon. He, Quamen Bogoon, by his influence got Quaco Abah released from his log, and he, Quaco Abah, was at large in Comassi. He therefore heard all the news of Comassi.

He, Quaco Abah, one day told me that Mr. Dawson had been to the king and asked the king why he had declared war against the Fantees: saying he, Dawson, was surprised that the king should so declare war, because the British Government had promised to pay him ransom for the white prisoners. The king said to Mr. Dawson that he declared war because he had received certain information from his friend Mr. Blankson. That this information was to this effect:—

That one Idin Rera, the king of Gaman, had sent a captain with 200 men to find out whether or no the Akims, Denkeras and Assins were still under British rule.

That this captain arrived at Jookoar, a town of Denkera, with his wife only, having lost on the way all other followers.

That Quaki Fram, the king of Denkera, sent to Cape Coast this man and his wife.

That the Governor of Cape Coast said he would send back to Gaman by a different route this man and his wife, so that they should not fall into the hands of the Ashantees; that the Governor had so done; that the tribute formerly paid for the holding of Elmina by the Dutch Government was now paid by the British authorities to Quaki Fram; that the Fantees had made a treaty offensive and defensive with certain tribes surrounding Ashanti, as Gaman and others, to make common cause against the king of Ashanti as their common foe.

That he had heard that the king of Ashanti intended to invade the districts of the protectorate either on the eastern or western side.

That he, Mr. Blankson, had advised the king to invade the central part of the protectorate, as by so doing he would recover the allegiance of the Assins, Akims and Denkeras, and also the tribute which the Dutch had been used to pay to him for their occupation of Elmina.

For this reason the king of Ashanti had placed a very large force under the command of Amon Quartier to invade the protectorate, and had instructed him to remain without returning to Ashanti for three years, if necessary, until he had overrun and conquered the whole protectorate. He had also detached another force of 3000 men under command of Edoo Boffo to come by way of Wassaw and join with the other force on reaching Elmina. From Elmina the force was to pass by Accra and return by that road to Comassi.

He had also sent Atchampon to come back to Elmina to get the stool of his (the King Calcarry's) grandfather.

He had sent also 1500 men to the Akim country.

That he would have done none of this had not his good friend Mr. Blankson so advised him.

The whole of these aforesaid statements the before-mentioned Quaco Abah made to me, saying that Mr. Dawson told them to him, and said that Calcarry, the king of Ashanti, said these things to him, Mr. Dawson, in reply to the question why the king of Ashanti had invaded the British protectorate of the Gold Coast.

(Signed) S. ROWE,
Special Commissioner.

Sworn to before me. WM. CLEAVER, J.P.
KOFI KERRAY [his × mark].

Witnesses—
(Signed) A. J. BRADSHAW.
W. H. SELBY.

Enclosure 3, in No. 4.

Dr. *Samuel Rowe* to Colonel *Harley*, C.B., Administrator-in-Chief.

Sir, 14th April, 1873, Dunkwa.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Excellency that a messenger came to me this morning, stating that Mr. Blankson had stopped on the way from here to Cape Coast, and insisted on proceeding towards Annamabóe.

Mr. Hopkins placed a third policeman at my disposal.

I directed him to go to the escort and direct them to carry out the instructions already given.

I enclose a letter I have this evening received from Messrs Brew and Amissah.

Quaki Fram's representative, as king of Denkera, sent a messenger to me in the Camp, with information to the same effect, which I shall have the honour of forwarding to your Excellency.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE,
Special Commissioner.

To His Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief
of the West African Settlements,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 4, in No. 4.

Messrs. *Brew, Amissah* and *Abadoo* to Dr. *Samuel Rowe.*

Sir, Thatsi Camp, 14th April, 1873.

WHILST on the field of battle at Wooratsell to-day, we were informed that within the last few days the Hon. George Blankson had been holding communication with the enemy, and had sent them a supply of ammunition.

We shall be prepared to produce our informant when the occasion arrives for our proving the allegation herein made against the said gentleman.

Time will not permit us to enter into details, nevertheless we desire most respectfully that you should acquaint his Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief with the contents of this letter.

We have, &c.,
(Signed) J. H. BREW.
J. F. AMISSAH.
J. M. ABADOO.

To Dr. Samuel Rowe, Special Commissioner,
Dunkwa.

Enclosure 5, in No. 4.

Dr. *Rowe* to Colonel *Harley.*

Sir, Dunkwah, 13th April, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report for your Excellency's information that the Hon. George Blankson, one of the members of your Excellency's Council, comes to Cape Coast Castle, under the escort of the bearer of this letter, with instructions from me at my request to report his arrival in person to your Excellency.

I regret that grave charges of complicity with the king of Ashantee were publicly brought against him in the assembly of the entire Fantee chiefs this day, and the publicly expressed opinion of the Fantee kings and their followers was of such a nature that it was considered necessary, in a view to save his life, to claim him as bound to answer their charges to your Excellency, and to remove him from the camp under escort. The documents sent by the Fantee kings to your Excellency, in support of their action, will be forwarded by an express messenger in a few hours.

I send this hurried letter to you without delaying, in order that Mr. Blankson's safety may not be risked by remaining here, nor my own influence lowered in the Fantee camp, by any suspicion of personal favour to one who has been openly charged by his countrymen with treachery of the blackest kind.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE,
Special Commissioner.

P.S.—I have to thank Mr. Hopkins for the prompt assistance he rendered immediately on the receipt of my message to himself.

Enclosure 6, in No. 4.

Sir, Thatsi Camp, 13th April, 1873.

WE, the kings and chiefs undersigned, have the honour to enclose for your Excellency's information a statement made on oath by one Kofi Kerrey of Assin Fessuway; and on the strength thereof, we have most respectfully to solicit that your Excellency will be pleased to order and cause to be arrested and incarcerated in Cape Coast Castle the Hon. George Blankson of Anamaboe, whom we one and all accuse and charge of being a traitor to the country.

We pray that he may be confined and detained as a prisoner on this information till the close of the present war, when we shall proceed to prosecute him on said information.

We have, &c.,

(Signed) QUESSI [his × mark] EDDOO, King of Mankessim.
ANFOO [his × mark] OTOO, King of Abrah.
QUESSI [his × mark] TANDOE, King of Goomoah.
G. AMISSAH, of (sic)
QUAMIN [his × mark] ESSANDOH, King of Inkoosookoom.
QUABINA [his × mark] ORKILL, Chief of Gomoah.
COFEE [his × mark] ACKINNEY, King of Akoomfie.

For the Kings and Chiefs in the camp here assembled.

To his Excellency Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B.,
Administrator-in-Chief, Cape Coast,
&c. &c. &c.

N.B.—We hereby certify that we heard the statement of the said Kofi Kerrey; that he was brought before us and examined by us; and the statement in his affidavit accords in all particulars with what he stated to us.

(Signed) QUESSIE [his × mark] EDDOO, King of Mankessim.
ANFOO [his × mark] OTOO, King of Abrah.
QUESSI [his × mark] TANDOE, King of Gomooah.
QUAMIN [his × mark] ESSANDOH, King of Inkoosookoom.
QUABINA [his × mark] ORKILL, Chief of Gomooah.
COFRE [his × mark] ACKINNEY, King of Accoomfie.

For all the Kings and Chiefs here assembled.

Enclosure 7, in No. 4.

Sir, Thatsi Camp, 14th April, 1873.

We have the honour to state in addition to the contents of our letter of yesterday's date, that we have not enclosed the information of Kofi Kerrey, as it was taken late last night at Dunkwa, before Mr. William Cleaver, J.P., and your Special Commissioner Dr. Rowe, and by him forwarded to your Excellency.

Mr. J. F. Amissah, and Mr. J. H. Brew, went to Dunkwa for that purpose, and we are satisfied from their statement to us, that the said information was in exact accordance with the statement made before us, on the 11th inst., by the said Kofi Kerrey; and we have only to pray of your Excellency to order that the Hon. George Blankson be closely confined, as requested in our letter bearing yesterday's date.

We have, &c.,

(Signed) QUASIE [his × mark] EDDOO, of Mankessim.
ANFOO [his × mark] OTOO, of Abrah.
QUESSI [his × mark] TANDOE, of Gomooah.
QUAMIN [his × mark] ESSANDOH of Inkoosookoom.
QUABINA [his × mark] ORKILL, of Gomooah.
COFEE [his × mark] ACKINNEY, of Accoomfie.

For the Kings and Chiefs here assembled.

To His Excellency Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B.,
Administrator-in-Chief, Cape Coast.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 5.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 9th May, 1873.)

My Lord, The Castle, Cape Coast, 16th April, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to forward for your Lordship's information the accompanying report which I received at 9 o'clock A. M. yesterday from the Camp at Dunquah, announcing that another severe engagement had been fought between the Ashantees and the Fantee army, which lasted the entire day from between 9 and 10 o'clock A.M. until 7 P.M.

2. These reports disclose, my Lord, the desperate nature of the struggle and show that the Fantees are capable of defending their position, provided they are supported and have capable leaders, but they will not advance to take advantage of any success, nor will they attack. I cannot, however, help thinking that had they not been supported by the Volunteers and Houssas, and led by the gallantry of those gentlemen whose services had been placed at my disposal, that it is more than probable they would have given way.

3. On the receipt of the reports, I instantly ordered supplies of ammunition to be sent up, and I enclose a copy of my instructions to Lieutenant Hopkins as to their distribution, and more would have been sent forward as soon as arrangements could be made for carriers, therefore, my Lord, it will be evident that I have been prompt and willing to afford all the assistance in my power without exceeding the instructions of June 1864, which I am thankful has already received your Lordship's approval.

4. They certainly held their position through a long and severe struggle during the entire day, but by a letter received from Lieutenant Hopkins last evening, he reports the Gomoah people to be retreating. Dr. Rowe, whose services have been most valuable, as Special Commissioner to the Kings and Chiefs, seems to have done all he could to prevent them, but without success.

5. I have now with pain and disappointment to acquaint your Lordship that at 2 o'clock this morning I was called up to receive the somewhat startling intelligence, written on a scrap of paper, copy herewith, that the whole of the Fantee army was in retreat, and that Lieutenant Hopkins had no alternative but to withdraw the Houssas and Volunteers to Cape Coast.

6. My Lord, it is grievous to me to have to state that the alleged cause for this panic and dispersement of the Tribes is, that sworn informations have been laid against the Hon. George Blankson, a member of Council for complicity with the King of Ashantee, and for furnishing information from the Camp, where he was with the Fantee army, to the Ashantees; also information of the proceedings in Council.

7. Upon this being made known in Camp, Mr. Blankson was immediately arraigned before the assembled Kings and Chiefs, and charged with treachery and treason; his life would have instantly paid the penalty had it not been for the interference of Dr. Rowe, the Commissioner, and Mr. Davis, my interpreter, who claimed him in my name and instantly sent him under an escort of Police to Cape Coast, and he is now a prisoner in the Castle.

8. The effect of this upon the whole people seems to be very great. Mr. Blankson has sat in the Council of this country for a great number of years, and was trusted by the successive Governors and administrators since the time of Colonel Hill, who I believe first appointed him. This following so close upon the suspicion attaching to Mr. Ansah, charged with sending ammunition to the enemy, and with whom he is on the most intimate terms, I confess makes me doubt whether there has not been at work a conspiracy to aid the Ashantees against the Government, and it seems somewhat significant that the King should send his best respects to both these gentlemen in his letter addressed to me.

9. I am compelled to close this despatch, my Lord, as the master of the steamer has refused to wait, without being able to forward any further report from Lieutenant Hopkins or Dr. Rowe, as they have not arrived at Cape Coast. I enclose a copy of his reply to my application to do so.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.

Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

P. S.—I have requested the Senior Naval officer to detach a gun vessel to Elmina to co-operate with the Military Commandant there in case of any attack, which he will do; and here I beg to inform your Lordship that Captain Stubbs has landed a party of men from H.M.S. "Seagull" under a misapprehension, as I had not applied for them, but inasmuch as officers are so much wanted I have thanked him, and accepted their services until the arrival of officers from Head-quarters.

R. W. HARLEY, Colonel.

Enclosure 1, in No. 5.

Dr. *Samuel Rowe* to Colonel *Harley*, C.B., Administrator-in-Chief.

Dunkwa, 14th April, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report for your Excellency's information that this morning, immediately on being requested so to do on the arrival in the Camp of myself and the gentlemen accompanying me, the Fantee Chiefs commenced to lead out their followers to the fighting ground. The people went out at once unanimously and without hesitation at soon after 8 A.M.

The whole of the assembled Kings and their Chiefs have been engaged during the entire day, and at 7 P.M. many of them were still fighting. They have sent round messengers to me to say that all intend to sleep on their respective war-paths or battle-fields and to prosecute the fight to-morrow morning. This statement of theirs permits me to draw your Excellency's attention specially to the requests made by all the Chiefs for further supplies of ammunition to continue the fight.

Notwithstanding that your Excellency has already issued large supplies to the Native forces, from the peculiar character of their warfare I believe it to be a perfectly true statement that their supplies are expended.

I believe also that it is quite impossible to change their mode of warfare, and that if it be your Excellency's desire to profit by the hard fighting of to-day in the sense of wishing the Fantees to take up an advanced position, they can only be induced to do so by giving them very large supplies of powder and lead.

It is not perhaps that they are unwilling to fight on their own fashion, but that their fashion expends ammunition to an extent unknown in civilised warfare.

Had I not been personally an eyewitness of the scene I could not have believed that the expenditure was possible.

Under these circumstances I trust that your Excellency will be pleased to issue to them at once a supply not merely enough to furnish their immediate wants, but sufficient to keep up the enthusiasm which at present exists, and from which I believe I am justified in hoping the best results.

I had the opportunity of being an eyewitness of the personal bravery shown by Lieutenant Hopkins; no less so by Dr. McKellar, who repeatedly led on parties to the attack by Mr. Loggie, to whose successful rocket-practice we probably owe it that at present we occupy the position we do.

Mr. Cleaver was good enough to forego the satisfaction of visiting the advanced Camp at the moment of the Houssa attack in the afternoon and to remain with the reserve on the Fantee Camp, permitting me for a time to leave the Fantee Camp, which I had not previously done since my arrival in the morning.

I have met constantly with the same expressions of loyalty to the Government and respect for Her Majesty the Queen of England which greeted me on my previous visit to the Assins and Abrahs; and the assembled Chiefs yesterday were unanimous in these expressions.

I am sure that the presence of Mr. Cleaver, Mr. Selby, and Mr. Kendall in the Camp has had a most beneficial effect, as showing the interest felt by the European residents at Cape Coast in the success of the Fantee tribes. Mr. Bradshaw specially, whose name I have forgotten to mention above, but who has been most wishful to render any and every assistance in his power, and has to-day frequently been under a heavy fire from the enemy.

I have omitted to say that I have seen Dr. McKellar's great kindness to the wounded, also that Mr. Loggie received a slight wound on his right ankle.

Lieutenant Hopkins and Mr. Loggie have been good enough to tell me that they are both forwarding to your Excellency a professional report of the proceedings of to-day. I have therefore alluded in no way to them.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE,
Special Commissioner.

To His Excellency
The Administrator of the West African Settlements.

Enclosure 2, in No. 5.

Lieutenant *Hopkins* to Colonel *Harley*, C.B.

Sir, Dunquah, 14th April, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that a general engagement took place to-day. At about 9.30 A.M., I proceeded in front. On arrival (in front of Techi) I had to remain there, owing to a report that a place on the left was undefended. Mr. Loggie went on to the front, where the attack was being made.

Dr. McKellar accompanied him, and rendered very material assistance. I enclose Mr. Loggie's report of his proceedings. I could not help occupying the Camp in front of Techi, as the Ashantees might at any moment have passed through and cut me off. During the day Mr. Loggie sent to inform me that the Ashantees were attacking so fiercely that I considered it necessary to take the Houssas to the scene of action. I drew my men in extended order behind the Fantees, who were fighting at the time, but could not send them into action, but prepared to attack should the Fantees have to retreat. I am glad to say that there was no necessity for it on that occasion, and having been then informed that the road this way was liable to be taken in the rear, I recalled all the Houssas and went back to the Camp in front of Techi. At about 4 o'clock Mr. Loggie went to view the position of affairs, and found them to be of such a nature that I immediately went on to the front again and attacked the Ashantees. My men were in action about half an hour and fought well. Ammunition running short I had to recall them.

To Mr. Loggie we are entirely indebted for holding our central position, which, I am afraid, would have been lost except for the rockets under his directions. To the Volunteers much praise is due. The Houssas commenced at a long range, and advanced gallantly. To the Police also every praise is also due. I regret to say that four are wounded.

I regret to state Mr. Loggie was wounded in the right foot. I cannot too strongly urge the invaluable services of Dr. McKellar, not only as a medical officer, but also for his exertions in the field. I beg to express and draw to your Excellency's notice the important services rendered by Dr. Rowe, Mr. Cleaver, Mr. Selby, Mr. Bradshaw, and Mr. Kendall. In action to-day and on all occasions their exertions were untiring.

I enclose Mr. Loggie and Dr. McKellar's reports of this day's occurrence. The native casualties I cannot yet obtain.

I cannot bring to your Excellency's notice too forcibly Dr. McKellar's behaviour to-day under fire as an executive officer, as well as on a former occasion; his services cannot be too highly appreciated.

I regret that the Fantees could not be induced to make an advance, and would only fight on the ground on which they stood.

Mr. Bradshaw's services as an executive were of the utmost importance, and I beg to express the same for your Excellency's favourable consideration.

Although Mr. Loggie has been wounded, yet he says he hopes to be able to continue his duties with a stick, and I trust sincerely he will, as, without his assistance, I and the cause at large would be in a very great dilemma.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. F. HOPKINS,
Lieutenant 2nd W. I. Regiment.

His Excellency Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 3, in No. 5.

Mr. *Loggie* to Lieutenant *Hopkins*, Commanding.

Sir, Dunquah, 14th April, 1873.

In accordance with your request I proceeded at about 10 A. M. this day towards the centre of the allied Fantee line, and took up a position with my two Hales rocket troughs and rockets. In a short time after taking up my position I threw six rockets (nine-pounders) into the village of Quadooajah, which I saw was occupied by Ashantees. My second rocket appeared to have had the effect of dislodging them, as I could plainly see them running out of the position then held by them. Several had loads on their heads, and all appeared in a hurry to leave. On seeing this I followed up with two more rockets, and then desired the Cape Coast Fantees to advance into the bush and obtain possession of "Quadooajah," but without avail; they would not advance although they were 3000 (roughly speaking) men hanging back. It was not until I had moved into another position somewhat nearer, and fired seven more rockets that my request was acted upon. A considerable interval had elapsed after firing the last rocket before the Cape Coast people advanced into the bush, and by this loss of action on their part the Ashantees were back into the bush surrounding Quadooajah, so that when the Fantees above mentioned got close to it they met with a smart return to their fire. Heavy firing then commenced, when I retired some distance, as I was of opinion that as long as they saw the rockets they would place too much reliance on them. After placing them in a safe and convenient place I did not use them again until about four o'clock, when the Ashantees began to gain ground fast, the allies of the centre falling back, when I had to go to the front, and by firing twelve rounds of rockets, succeeded in driving the Ashantees back from the ground they had gained into the thick bush. I must here mention that I was happily supported by Dr. William Anderson McKellar, M.D., surgeon to the Houssa force, who, in addition to his surgical duties, was my right hand, from 10 A.M. I cannot speak too kindly or highly of his conduct during the day. I have a guard of 20 men, Houssa force, and eight Fantee police, of which one Houssa were wounded, and four Fantees of the last men, two seriously and two very slightly. These men behaved remarkably well. I cannot pass over without bringing to notice that I was asked to send police to urge up some of the Cape Coast Fantees to their work. Dr. McKellar and myself had to act as drivers to several hundreds of these people, and at times gentle means were not used to make them return towards the front. I regret to say it was the most fatiguing part of this day's work—acting as whippers-in to these people.

I am afraid the moral effect of our rockets will be to make thousands of these people depend too much on the rockets, and expect too much from their use in the forest of bush and high trees in which the fighting here has to be done in.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. CRAIG LOGGIE.

Lieutenant Hopkins, Commanding.

Enclosure 4, in No. 5.

Administrator-in-Chief to Lieutenant *Hopkins*.

Sir, The Castle, 15th April, 1873.

I have to inform you that I have this day forwarded to the camp ammunition as under:

20 barrels powder,
500 bars of lead, and
1 keg flints;

and to request that you and the Special Commissioner, Dr. Rowe, will be good enough to distribute them among the various chiefs as you think necessary: also

200 Enfield rifles
10,000 rounds of ammunition for ditto
50,000 caps for ditto
10,000 rounds of Snider ammunition
50 Hales 9-pounder rockets.

I have to instruct you to substitute the Enfield rifles in place of the Dutch breech-loaders, and to request you to be good enough to return the latter to Cape Coast.

I have, &c.,

Lieut. Hopkins,
2nd W. I. Regt.
Commanding Houssas,
Camp, Dunquah.

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.

Enclosure 5, in No. 5.

Lieutenant *Hopkins* to Colonel *Harley*, C.B., Administrator-in-Chief.

My dear Governor, Dunquah, 15—4—1873.

I AM in want of more Snider ammunition. I hope that for the volunteers has been sent, as they have not any.

Mr. Bentill's (the Goomoah) people have retreated. Dr. Rowe is in camp, doing all to get them back. I hope the Ashantees will not get behind us on this account.

I trust the ammunition will be up immediately.

In haste, &c.,
(Signed) J. F. HOPKINS.

His Excellency Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

Enclosure 6, in No. 5.

REPORTS from CAMP DUNQUAH.

Received at Cape Coast Castle at 2 o'clock A.M. 16th April, 1873.—*R. W. Harley*, Administrator-in-Chief.

Dear Hopkins, 15th April, 1873.

GENERAL retreat. Move off in good order. We are coming quietly. No one presses us. No attack.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) S. ROWE.

My dear Governor,

I AM coming to Cape Coast Castle, and hope they will not fire upon us from Connor's Hill.

Dunquah, 15th April, 1873. Yours in haste,
(Signed) J. F. HOPKINS.

P.S.—All the allies have retreated. 5.30 P.M. now.
(Signed) J. F. H.

No. 6.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, Admiralty, 9th May, 1873.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith for the information of the Earl of Kimberley a copy of a despatch from the senior naval officer at Cape Coast Castle, dated the 16th April, reporting the defeat of the Fantees by the Ashantees, the consequent critical state of affairs at Cape Coast Castle and Elmina, and relative to the disposition of the naval force on that coast.

I have, &c.,

The Under-Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

Enclosure in No. 6.

H.M.S. "Seagull," Cape Coast,
Sir, 16th April, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that since my last report several severe engagements have taken place between the Fantees and Ashantees, the former being encamped at Dunqua, about fifteen miles north of Cape Coast, and the latter at Yan Coomassie, about three miles further distant. During a very fierce engagement on the 14th inst., which lasted ten hours, resulted in the forces from Cape Coast having expended nearly all their ammunition (this wonderful expenditure can only be accounted for by their mode of bush fighting).

At 5 A.M. this day I received from Colonel Harley, C.B., Administrator-in-Chief, an official letter reporting the whole of the Fantee camp having deserted and fallen back on Cape Coast Castle, and requested that a gunboat should be sent to Elmina, as there is every reason and (*no doubt*) that the Ashantees will take evey possible opportunity of advancing and taking possession of Elmina, and I am of opinion, now that the field is open to them and their force so great, that a simultaneous attack will very shortly be made on Cape Coast and Elmina.

The defence of Elmina relies entirely on the natives, who are loyal enough to endeavour to defend it.

A force of forty rank and file of H.M. 2nd West India Regiment in the Castle, and I have this moment despatched H.M. gunboat "Decoy" to Elmina, to co-operate as far as possible with our military forces.

The mail steamer being about to leave, I have only time to add that Cape Coast and Elmina are in the most critical position possible. H.M. ships under my orders are: H.M.S. "Bittern" which ship will be here this evening and join me; H.M. gunboats "Decoy" at Elmina, "Coquette" at Quitta (expected shortly).

Lieut. Marrack, of H.M.S. under my command, with twenty-seven men, landed this morning to garrison Connor Hill.

*A rough tracing of the line of country I attach for their Lordships' information: the men from Connor Hill will be recalled very shortly. Not having time to write more as steamer is now under weigh,

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ERNEST A. STUBBS,
The Secretary to the Admiralty. Commander and Senior Officer.

No. 7.

Mr. *Forster* to the Earl of *Kimberley*.

My Lord, New City Chambers, 10th May, 1873.

As representing my late firm of Forster and Smith, I beg leave respectfully to call your Lordship's attention to the news brought by the last steamer from Cape Coast, as to the position of Mr. George Blankson, well known to your Lordship's department for many years as the most important native merchant on the Gold Coast, and as the person best acquainted with the trade and government of Ashante; in communicating with which he has been repeatedly employed by the British authorities.

In the rage and confusion of the Fantees at the disastrous turn of the war with the Ashantees, they have tried to account for their defeats by imagined treachery; a weakness of which cruel instances have occurred among more civilized people. Mr. Blankson, while doing his duty in the defence of the country, was suddenly seized, on a clamour that he had been carrying on treacherous communication with the Ashantees, and that he had advised the king to invade the Protectorate! His life was with difficulty saved by the few Europeans at hand, who had him conveyed as a prisoner to Cape Coast.

Your Lordship can need no remarks on the absurdity of this charge; no one can suffer more, relatively to his means, by the war than does Mr. Blankson. The most valuable part of his business consisted in his trade with Ashantees, and he has, in fact, been almost ruined by the long interruption of business with them. His communications with the king have been at the instance of the English authorities, as whose

* Not sent.

diplomatic agent he has acted. It cannot be necessary, and would be unbecoming indeed, to urge these considerations in farther detail on your Lordship; but I trust that it will not be regarded as an intrusion that I have offered a few words of intercession for a man so long known to my late father and myself, and the value of whose services to the British Government I so well know.

I venture, however, respectfully to urge, that this wretched affair justifies the suggestion, that the governor who may be sent to Cape Coast should be advised as to the importance of ruling firmly the Fantee movements, as respects their relations with Ashante, and be supported by your Lordship in doing so. Only a few weeks ago a cry of treachery was raised against an Ashante prince, educated in this country, and resident at Cape Coast; his house was broken into; Ashante servants living in it were taken out, and their throats cut publicly on the beach before Cape Coast Castle; as barbarous an outrage as ever was committed by a mob driven mad by their own senseless cowardice. Its impunity has been followed by the attempt on Mr. Blankson's life. This war has arisen, really, from our failure to restrain the protected tribes from insults to the king of Ashante, and the interruption of Ashante trade on its way to the forts; a want of authority that has furnished both the provocation to war, and the hope that it would be successful, which it has been for the king of Ashante, as far as the power of the Fantee tribes goes.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN FORSTER.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.
Colonial Office.

No. 8.

The Earl of *Kimberley* to Colonel *Harley*.

Sir, Downing Street, 12th May, 1873.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 14th ultimo, forwarding a letter from the King of Ashantee, with others from Mr. Dawson, your special messenger to the King, as to the causes which have led to the invasion of the Protectorate by the Ashantees.

I agree with you that the facts reported in these letters show that the invasion was not attributable to any proceedings on your part.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 9.

The Earl of *Kimberley* to Colonel *Harley*, C.B.

Sir, Downing Street, 12th May, 1873.

I HAVE received your despatches from the Gold Coast of various dates up to the 16th April, as formally acknowledged in the schedule herewith. I shall address you hereafter on such points as may appear to require more detailed notice, but as a mail is about to leave England to-morrow for the West Africa Settlements, I take this opportunity of making some brief observations on the most important and pressing matters connected with the Ashantee invasion, which you have communicated to me.

2. I have learned with much regret that the Fantees, after maintaining their position against the enemy with a firmness which you describe as almost without precedent among them, and which you attribute in a great degree to the support and example of the police and volunteers under Lieutenant Hopkins, had at length given way, and that it had become necessary for the police and volunteers to withdraw to Cape Coast.

3. From the reports of Lieutenant Hopkins, and the other gentlemen by whom he was so effectively supported, I am led to the conclusion that the Fantees and their allies, although fighting under the great disadvantages resulting from want of union and mutual confidence, would not have retired from the position which they still held at the close of a severe and long engagement on the 14th April, but for the apprehension and

distrust which arose from the alleged discovery of treachery and complicity with the Ashantees on the part of Mr. Blankson. I entirely approve of the steps which were taken to rescue him from the summary vengeance which the Fantee kings and chiefs were about to inflict upon him. You will, no doubt, have taken care that the enquiry into his alleged offences is conducted in the most formal and impartial manner; and until I receive a report of the result of the enquiry, I think it best to abstain from further comment upon the case.

4. I approve of the course which you proposed to take with regard to the king of Appolonia. In my despatch of the 5th inst., I questioned whether the removal of the king of Elmina to Sierra Leone might not be a more extreme measure than was necessary. But the occurrences which you have since reported may render it seriously inconvenient and even dangerous for you to retain in Cape Coast Castle the king and other prisoners arrested on similar grounds; and if for this reason you should think it indispensable to remove this king or any other prisoners to another British settlement you have my sanction to do so, with this reservation, that I do not consider Lagos to be at the present moment in such a condition as to render it the most convenient place for the reception of persons suspected or convicted of treasonable offences.

5. Turning now to that which presses for most immediate consideration—the provision to be made for the defence of the British forts, and as far as possible of the towns adjacent to them, in the event of the continued advance of the Ashantees, and their prolonged occupation of the adjacent territory—I am satisfied by the general tenour of your despatches that you correctly appreciate the extent of your responsibility, and are making the best disposal of the forces at your command. It is of course of the first importance that the forts carrying the British flag shall be firmly held. With regard to Cape Coast Castle and Elmina I am glad to be assured that there is no question of the practicability of holding them with a moderate or even a small force. With regard to the minor forts, although their defence may not be in an equal degree vital to the maintenance of our position on the coast, every effort must be made to protect them; and I have no doubt that after providing for the two principal forts, you will have made such arrangements as you could for the defence of the other places which are most liable to attack.

6. The commencement of the rainy season will, I conclude, greatly impede active operations on the part of the Ashantees, but it appeared, nevertheless, to Her Majesty's Government, that in order to provide against the contingency of prolonged attack upon Elmina or the other forts it was advisable that you should receive an immediate addition to your defensive force.

7. It has been determined, therefore, to send immediately an additional ship of war with a detachment of Marine Artillery and Infantry, and arrangements have been made for the immediate despatch of a suitable ship, with fifty marines of each of these branches of the service, commanded by an experienced officer. You may expect this vessel to arrive very shortly after you receive this despatch. The same opportunity will be taken of sending you a large additional supply of ammunition of various kinds, and of rockets, together with a portable field gun, which may be of service either at one of the outlying forts, or elsewhere beyond Cape Coast Castle. It has been thought advisable to send these supplies, in consequence of the accounts which you have transmitted, showing the enormous expenditure of ammunition, resulting from the peculiar mode in which the Fantees conduct their operations. As, however, you have not intimated that the large supplies already in the settlements had commenced to run short, it is possible that it may not be necessary to make use of what is now sent. I am very reluctant to give you any instruction which might be construed as enjoining an improper economy in the supply of arms and ammunition to the Fantees; and I approve of your having furnished them in large quantities. I rely, however, on your bearing in mind that a prodigal expenditure of ammunition can only be justified by the possibility of some success being obtained through it, and that the cost to the settlement will be very heavy. Every opportunity should be taken of impressing upon the Fantees that their great hope of repelling the invader lies in the judicious use of the munitions of war with which they have been so freely provided, and that much may depend upon their not wasting the stores placed in their hands.

8. I have further arranged with the Secretary of State for War for the transfer to the Gold Coast, with as little delay as possible, of a reinforcement of West India Infantry, which will probably consist of four companies of rank and file, with a full staff of officers.

9. Although it has been determined thus largely to increase the strength of the West

India regiment on the West Coast of Africa, it is not proposed to maintain such a force permanently in the settlements. For reasons into which I have not now time to enter at length, Her Majesty's Government have come to the conclusion that an armed police force possesses many advantages for the special service to be performed in West Africa over a regular military force. I desire, therefore, that you will at once take such measures as you may be able, for raising a force of Houssa police for service on the Gold Coast, and increasing the number of Fantee police, and that you will report to me what number of police you are of opinion that it will be desirable to maintain for the ordinary requirements of those settlements, on the assumption that detachments of the West India troops will no longer be kept there, and bearing in mind the expediency of not being entirely dependent on a force composed exclusively of Houssas or Fantees.

10. In order to assist you in this work, I have applied to the Secretary of State for War for the temporary services of four unattached officers of the West India regiments who have been selected with special reference to the present requirements of the settlements. You may find it convenient to employ one or more of these officers in some of the civil offices which are now vacant at the Gold Coast, and one of them may be appointed Civil Commandant of Elmina. I wish to leave it to your discretion to decide on what services these officers shall be employed in the first instance, and in assigning any duties to them you will make it clear that they undertake those duties temporarily, and subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State. The terms of remuneration on which they are proceeding to Cape Coast will be explained to you in a subsequent despatch.

11. In conclusion, I have to convey to you my full approval of your proceedings, as far as my present knowledge of recent transactions enables me to judge; and I have observed with much satisfaction the energy and care with which you have acted, notwithstanding your recent very serious illness. I am also very sensible of the value of the services rendered by Dr. Rowe, Mr. Loggie, Mr. McKellar, and the other gentlemen who have so readily come forward to assist the Fantee forces, and I shall recommend the conduct of Lieutenant Hopkins to the favourable consideration of the Secretary of State for War.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

Colonel Harley, C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 10.

The Earl of *Kimberley* to Colonel *Harley*, C.B.

Sir, Downing Street, 12th May, 1873.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 12th ultimo,* forwarding a copy of the Report of Mr. Thompson, the special messenger whom you had sent to visit the native kings and chiefs of the Protectorate.

I have learnt, with much satisfaction, the loyalty displayed by the King of Western Wassaw.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

The Administrator-in-Chief,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 11.

The Colonial Office to the Admiralty.

Sir, Downing Street, 12th May, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to request that you will convey to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty his Lordship's thanks for their letter of the 9th inst.,† transmitting a copy of a despatch from the Senior Naval Officer at Cape Coast Castle, reporting the condition of affairs at that place and Elmina, on the 16th April.

* No. 2. † No. 6.

The despatches received by his Lordship confirm Captain Stubbs' opinion that there is ground for apprehending that the Ashantees may make an attack in force upon the British forts and the towns adjacent to them, and I am to request that the Lords Commissioners will, without delay, take such steps as they may deem best for further reinforcing the squadron now at the Gold Coast, by dispatching thither any suitable vessel that may be immediately available for this service.

C. O. to War Office, 12 May, 1873, No. 12.

Their Lordships will perceive from the enclosed copy of a letter which has been addressed by Lord Kimberley's desire to the War Office, that his Lordship has requested that a reinforcement of West India troops should be sent to the Gold Coast, but as a considerable time must necessarily elapse before this reinforcement can arrive, it would be of great advantage if a certain number of Marine Light Infantry and Artillery could at once be dispatched to the coast. A force of this description would be of the highest value in manning the forts and working the guns, in the event of an attack being made by the Ashantees.

The presence of a large ship and of a detachment of marines could not fail, moreover, to have an important moral effect on both parties engaged in the war.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

The Secretary to the Admiralty.

No. 12.

Colonial Office to War Office.

Sir, Downing Street, 12th May, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to request that you will acquaint the Secretary of State for War that the latest despatches which his Lordship has received from the Gold Coast (copies or extracts of which will be transmitted to you as soon as possible), report that after two severe and prolonged engagements, on the 9th and 14th April, with the Ashantees, the Fantee forces had on the 15th April retreated from their position near Dunquah, and that it had become necessary to withdraw the armed police and volunteers to Cape Coast.

2. Colonel Harley states that the resistance offered by the Fantees on this occasion was almost unprecedented, but there is little room for doubt that but for the support and encouragement which they received from the Houssa police and the volunteer force, they would have been driven back sooner and more completely.

3. From the latest accounts which have been received, it appears that the transfer of Elmina from the Dutch to the British flag has been the cause of the invasion; that the king of Ashantee has announced his determination to take Elmina, and that not only is there a strong movement in his favour among the tribes inhabiting what was lately the Dutch Protectorate, but that disaffection and treason have appeared in Cape Coast itself.

4. In these circumstances it is not probable that the war will be soon or easily terminated, and the local government may have to meet a strong and sustained attack upon the forts and towns. The rainy season now commencing may compel the Ashantees to suspend active operations, but Lord Kimberley is of opinion that no time should be lost in increasing the strength of Her Majesty's forces at the Gold Coast.

5. Lord Kimberley has, on a previous occasion, intimated to the Secretary of State for War his opinion that the Houssa police may be to a great extent substituted for the detachments of West India regiments employed in West Africa, and in order that the organisation of such a force and of an increased number of Fantee police may be rapidly proceeded with, his Lordship has, in a separate letter of this day's date, requested the Secretary of State for War to consider whether any unemployed officers of the West India regiments can be placed at the disposal of the Colonial Government.

6. Time is, however, necessary for recruiting and drilling these forces, and Lord Kimberley is anxious that the Houssa police now at the Gold Coast, which have been temporarily spared from Lagos (to the service of which settlement they properly belong) at considerable inconvenience, should return thither as soon as possible. It is also very desirable that the strength of the West India troops at Sierra Leone should not continue to be diminished by the reinforcement lately sent to Cape Coast. On the other hand,

the military duties to be performed in the forts of the Gold Coast have necessarily been much increased by the transfer of the Dutch forts; and, taking all the circumstances into consideration, his Lordship thinks it essential that an addition of from 200 to 300 men should be made without delay to the strength of the West India regiment at Cape Coast. It is, of course, for the Secretary of State for War to consider in what manner this reinforcement can be most speedily and conveniently provided.

7. The consumption of ammunition by the Fantees is stated, owing to their peculiar mode of warfare, to have been enormous; and, although liberal supplies of military stores of all kinds have been recently sent out, Lord Kimberley thinks it desirable that still further supplies should be sent by the first opportunity.

I am to transmit, for Mr. Secretary Cardwell's information, copy of a letter which has been addressed by Lord Kimberley's direction to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

C. O. to Admiralty, 12 May, 1873. No. 11.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

The Under-Secretary of State, War Office.

No. 13.

Colonial Office to War Office.

Sir, Downing Street, 12th May, 1873.

REFERRING to my other letter of this day's date * on the subject of the Ashantee invasion of the Gold Coast Protectorate, and the reinforcements which are needed at that Settlement, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to request that you will move the Secretary of State for War to consider whether there are among the officers of the West India regiments, at present unemployed and receiving half-pay, any who could be at once placed at the disposal of the Colonial Government.

The principal object for which the services of these officers would be useful is the enrolment and command of armed native police. On many occasions recently, the Houssa, Fanti, and other police have proved themselves a valuable and trustworthy force, and Lord Kimberley has good reason for hoping that when effectively organised and well drilled, they may be fully equal to the discharge of such duties as are now performed by the men of the West India regiments.

These officers would be under the direction of the civil government of the settlements in which they may be stationed, and while employed on police duty, would bear the title of Inspector, Superintendent, or Inspector-General of Police, and would have their half-pay made up, from Colonial funds, to the full pay of their rank, with such allowances as are given to officers on active service in West Africa.

It is probable that two or more may be at once offered employment in civil offices now temporarily vacant, which they might hold, in some cases, jointly with the police appointment which I have mentioned; and Lord Kimberley thinks it desirable that no person should be selected on the present occasion who is not willing and competent to undertake such civil duties as may be assigned to him. When an officer is paid the salary of a civil appointment amounting to more than the half-pay and allowances payable by the colony, these latter payments will, in ordinary cases, be suspended.

Lord Kimberley cannot enter into any engagement with regard to the permanent employment of any of these officers in the Colonial service, but if it is necessary to make any stipulation as to the minimum term of their employment on the service for which they are now required, his Lordship could undertake that it shall be for not less than twelve or eighteen months, as may be thought preferable. They should understand that in the event of their accepting temporary civil employment, whether in the police or otherwise, they will not be entitled to compensation when their services are no longer needed. They would receive a free passage to the Gold Coast Settlements, and the Colonial half-pay and allowances from the date of embarkation.

Lord Kimberley is disposed to think that there will be employment for four officers, one being of the rank of major and three of the rank of captain, or all of the latter rank.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

The Under-Secretary of State, War Office.

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* No. 12.

No. 14.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, Admiralty, 14th May, 1873.

With reference to your letter of the 12th instant,* on the subject of the existing state of affairs on the West Coast of Africa, and forwarding copy of a letter addressed to the War Office, requesting that reinforcements may be sent to the Gold Coast, also suggesting that a detachment of Royal Marine Artillery and Light Infantry might, with great advantage, be despatched at once to the coast, as such a force would be of the utmost value in manning the forts and working the guns in the event of an attack being made by the Ashantees; I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request that you will inform the Earl of Kimberley that, in consequence of the decision arrived at by a conference held at the War Office on the 10th instant, which was communicated to their Lordships in a letter from the Horse Guards dated the same day, my Lords have made the following arrangements, viz.:—

(1.) About 110 Royal Marines have been embarked in H.M.S. "Valorous" at Portsmouth, and proceeded yesterday to Lisbon.

(2.) At Lisbon, H.M. paddle steamer "Barracouta" will be in readiness to receive the marines and convey them to Cape Coast Castle.

(3.) The detachment of marines consists of Artillery and Light Infantry in equal proportions, and will be available to increase the garrison at the forts.

(4.) Their Lordships have selected Lieutenant Colonel Festing, R.M.A., in whom they have entire confidence, as the officer to command the detachment.

(5.) The supplies of ammunition enumerated on the accompanying sheet have partly been sent by the "Valorous" to the "Barracouta," and the remaining part will be sent by packet to Cape Coast Castle.

(6.) Two medical officers have been sent out by packet for service with the marines.

2. Copies of the orders given to the Senior Naval Officer at Cape Coast Castle, dated the 12th instant, and the instructions issued to Lieutenant Colonel Festing, are herewith transmitted for Lord Kimberley's information.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

The Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

P.S.—Arrangements have been made for H.M.S. "Himalaya" to leave Queenstown about the 18th instant, with a wing of the 97th Regiment, for Barbados, to replace a detachment of a West India regiment ordered to be held in readiness for conveyance in the "Himalaya," to Cape Coast Castle.

Ammunition to be taken on board H.M.S. "Valorous," if it can be conveniently stowed:—

20,000 to 40,000 rounds of Snider ammunition.
25 barrels of gunpowder.
200 rockets.
2 mountain guns and ammunition.

Enclosure 1, in No. 14.

Sir, Admiralty, 12th May, 1873.

I am commanded, &c., to acquaint you that H.M.S. "Barracouta" will leave Lisbon about the 18th instant for Cape Coast Castle, having on board a detachment of about 110 Royal Marines, for the purpose of occupying the forts on the West Coast of Africa, if necessary; or of being otherwise employed, and full instructions will be subsequently sent.

2. I am further to transmit for your information, copy of the orders given to the captain of the "Barracouta," dated the 11th instant, together with copy of the instructions addressed to Lieutenant Colonel Festing, R.M.A., commanding the detachment of marines previously referred to.

3. My Lords desire that you will bear in mind the necessity which may arise, in case of sickness breaking out among the marines, for sending them to Ascension, and arrangements should be in readiness to meet such a contingency.

* No. 11.

4. It will be expedient that all coal should be husbanded in the ships as much as possible, and opportunities should be taken of securing any local supply, as well as of obtaining such quantities as can be spared from the mail steamers.

5. You will be informed by a separate letter as to the orders given for a supply of from 250 to 350 tons of coal being sent from Sierra Leone to Cape Coast Castle and Elmina; and the captain of the "Barracouta" has been directed to make enquiry at St. Vincent whether it would be possible to charter vessels there from time to time to convey coal to Cape Coast Castle and Elmina, reporting to their Lordships the result of his enquiry at the Cape de Verde.

6. In the event of the accommodation on board "Barracouta" not proving sufficient, one or more supernumerary officers will be sent from Madeira to Cape Coast Castle in the mail packet.

I am, &c.,

The Senior Officer of H.M. Ships and Vessels, Cape Coast Castle. (Signed) ROBERT HALL,

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Enclosure 2, in No. 14.

Sir, Admiralty, 11th May, 1873.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to signify their directions to you to receive on board the ship under your command, from the "Valorous," about 110 officers and men of the Royal Marine Artillery and Light Infantry, together with ammunition and other stores which have been embarked in the "Valorous" for the West African station.

2. Having obtained any necessary supplies from H. M. ships "Valorous" and "Triumph," and the "Barracouta" being in all respects ready, you are to make the best of your way to Cape Coast Castle, calling at Madeira, St. Vincent (Cape de Verde) and Sierra Leone for coal, and taking on board at the two latter places as large an extra supply on deck or otherwise as can be stowed, because little or no supply may be obtained after leaving the latter port. At Sierra Leone the regulated number of Kroomen are also to be obtained and embarked.

3. My Lords desire me to point out to you that it will be necessary to use expedition in prosecuting the voyage, and no men should be permitted to land at Sierra Leone, nor should any officers be on shore late at night. Hired men are to be obtained for coaling the ship, and the ship's company or marines are not to be unnecessarily exposed to the sun or wet, and every precaution is to be taken for the preservation of health, observing that a rain awning has been sent out by the "Valorous."

4. On arrival at Sierra Leone, you are to communicate with the Administrator of the Government, and afford their Lordships full information as to the state of affairs on the coast, as well as in regard to your proceedings on the voyage out.

5. On arriving at Cape Coast Castle, you are to follow the orders of the senior officer there for your further proceedings, and you are to consider yourself under the command of Commodore Commerell, commanding on the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa station, from the period of passing the parallel of the 20th degree north latitude.

6. The detachment of marines are to be borne as supernumeraries on the books of the "Barracouta."

7. If the stores of powder sent out in the "Valorous" cannot all be taken on board, a portion may be returned in that ship; but if possible all is to be taken.

8. The Snider ammunition is not to be placed in the magazine, and care is to be taken that it is stowed in a proper and secure place.

I am, &c.,

Captain E. R. Fremantle, R.N., H.M.S. "Barracouta," Lisbon. (Signed) ROBERT HALL

Enclosure 3, in No. 14.

Sir, Admiralty, 11th May, 1873.

I AM commanded, &c, to acquaint you that they intend to place you in command of a detachment of Royal Marine Artillery and Light Infantry, which possibly may be landed from H. M. ships for the occupation or defence of Cape Coast or other forts on the West Coast of Africa; and the senior naval officer present at the time will receive instructions from their Lordships to place you, if landed, in communication with the Administrator of the colony, in order that concert between the Administrator, the senior naval officer, and yourself may take place as to the necessity for, or the carrying out of, any military operations; and you are to follow any instructions which you may receive from time to time from the senior naval officer, who will afford you all and every assistance.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Festing, R.M.A.,
Eustney, Portsmouth.

No. 15.

Colonial Office to War Office.

Sir, Downing Street, 15th May, 1873.

12 April, 1873, No. 1.
16 April, 1873, No. 5.

WITH reference to my letter of the 12th instant,* I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you, for the information of Mr. Secretary Cardwell, copies of two despatches from the Administrator-in-Chief of the West African Settlements, reporting that two engagements had taken place between the Fantees and the Ashantees, and that the former had retreated.

Lord Kimberley would recommend to Mr. Cardwell's favourable consideration the services rendered by Lieutenant Hopkins, as described in these Despatches.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

The Under-Secretary of State, War Office.

No. 16.

The Admiralty to the Colonial Office.

Sir, Admiralty, 15th May, 1873.

WITH reference to my letter of yesterday,* I am commanded, by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, draft orders which they propose to forward by the mail of the 17th instant for the guidance of the senior naval officer at Cape Coast Castle in regard to landing the Royal Marines sent out in H. M. S. "Barracouta," in case of necessity, also with reference to possible operations on shore.

2. My Lords will be glad to be favoured with any observations which Lord Kimberley may wish to make with reference thereto.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

The Under-Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

Enclosure in No. 16.

Draft Orders proposed to be sent to Senior Naval Officer at Cape Coast Castle by mail of 17th May.

Sir, Admiralty.

WITH reference to my letter of the 12th instant, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you that H. M. S. "Valorous" left Portsmouth on the afternoon of the 13th instant, for the Tagus, with the Royal Marines to be conveyed from Lisbon to Cape Coast Castle in the "Barracouta."

2. On arrival of that ship, my Lords desire that you will communicate with the Administrator of the Colony as to the necessity which may then exist for the occupation of the forts by the marines.

3. Should no such necessity exist, it will probably be more expedient for the health of the detachment that the officers and men should be retained on board the ships of the squadron; but should it become essential to occupy the forts, the requisite orders are to be given, and you will then place yourself and Colonel Festing in personal communication with the Administrator as to the steps which may be considered necessary for carrying out any active operations. My Lords, however, desire me to impress upon you that they most strongly object to any of the marines or seamen of the squadron advancing inland, unless it should be requisite for any special operation or for repelling any attack within a reasonable distance from the forts, so as to avoid the necessity of encamping.

4. I am also to draw your attention to my letter of the 29th March on the subject of landing officers and men.

5. Every possible assistance is to be afforded to the detachment of marines when on shore from the squadron; and all possible precautions are to be adopted to obtain wholesome water for their use, observing that, in furtherance of this object, 130 portable filters have been sent out.

6. I am also to state that proper supplies of medical stores have been sent out in the "Valorous" for the "Barracouta," with a double proportion of quinine.

No. 17.

Mr. *Holland* to Mr. *Forster*.

Sir, Downing Street, 16th May, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst.* respecting the arrest of Mr. Blankson on a charge of treasonable communication with the Ashantees, and I am to acquaint you that his Lordship will await the result of the enquiry into the charges against Mr. Blankson before expressing any opinion on the subject.

I am, &c.,

J. Forster, Esq. (Signed) H. T. HOLLAND.

No. 18.

Colonial Office to Admiralty.

Sir, Downing Street, 16th May, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant,† and to state that his Lordship concurs in the instructions which the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty propose to forward by the mail of the 17th instant, for the guidance of the senior naval officer at Cape Coast Castle, in regard to landing the Royal Marines sent out in H. M. S. "Barracouta," and to possible operations on shore.

I am, &c.,

The Secretary to the Admiralty. (Signed) H. T. HOLLAND.

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* No. 7.

† No. 16.

No. 19.

The Earl of *Kimberley* to the Administrator-in-Chief.

Sir, Downing Street, 17th May, 1873.

C.O. to Admiralty, 12 May, No. 11.
C.O. to W.O., 12 May, No. 12.
Admiralty, 14 May, No. 14.
Admiralty, 15 May, No. 16.
C.O. to Admiralty, 16 May, No. 18.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 12th instant,* I transmit to you herewith copies of correspondence between this Department, the Admiralty and the War Office, respecting the arrangements made for increasing the military and naval forces on the Gold Coast.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 20.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 18th May, 1873.)

My Lord, The Castle, Cape Coast, 22nd April, 1873.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 16th instant,† submitting the report and deposition that had been made, charging the Honourable George Blankson, a member of Council, with complicity with the king of Ashantee, and treason, I have now the honour to forward for your Lordship's information a copy of the Assessor's opinion upon the case so far as it has been presented.

2. I shall not fail to obtain such information as I can upon the points indicated by his Honour, but for the present the feeling is so strong upon the matter that I deem it prudent to abstain from moving in it until the present excitement tones down.

3. Mr. Blankson's safety is secured by his detention in the Castle, as I am told his life would not be worth an hour's purchase if he passed the gates.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1, in No. 20.

Chief Magistrate *Chalmers* to Colonel *Harley*.

Sir, Cape Coast, 19th April, 1873.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Excellency's communication enclosing papers relating to charges made against the Honourable George Blankson, and requesting my opinion on the same.

2. The substance of the charge as disclosed in the affidavit of Kofi Kerrey is that Mr. Blankson advised the king of Ashantee to invade the Protectorate. This offence, if proved, would involve most penal consequences. But the Affidavit, by reason that it contains no valid evidence of the facts alleged, but only certain remotely deduced statements, although suggestive of enquiry, is no sufficient ground for instituting a prosecution.

3. The letters of the 13th and 14th April purporting to emanate from Quessie Edoo, King of Mamkissem and other chiefs do not contain nor indicate any evidence other than the affidavit of Kofi Kerrey to which they refer. With reference to these letters, I think it right to draw attention to the fact that although the accusation is apparently brought before your Excellency by king Edoo and other chiefs, their intervention in so doing rests with Mr. Brew, who is the writer of the letters as well as of all the signatures. Messrs. Brew and J. F. Amissah appear to have taken a very active part in preparing and bringing forward the charge, and as this is not done in virtue of any position held by them (as far as I am aware), it suggests a degree of caution in receiving statements coming from or through these persons. This remark will apply to any statement which

* No. 9. † No. 4.

may be made in supplement of the general averments contained in the letter of the 14th April addressed to Dr. Rowe, written by Mr. Brew and signed by him, and by J. F. Amissah and J. M. Abadoo.

4. The letter of Dr. Rowe of the 14th April, addressed to your Excellency, is not evidence, but contains an indication for enquiry.

5. The public accusation or arraignment of Mr. Blankson in an assembly of the Chiefs requires explanation as to the circumstance which led to such a proceeding, and as to what actually took place—in the absence of which I refrain from any observations on this feature of the case.

6. I may in these observations have exceeded the scope which your Excellency desired, but as the terms your Excellency has used are quite general, I have thought it right to remark upon the points which seemed to present themselves.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) D. P. CHALMERS,
Chief Magistrate and Judicial Assessor.

His Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

No. 21.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 19th May, 1873.)

My Lord, The Castle, Cape Coast, 19th April, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to transmit two authenticated copies of an ordinance passed by the Legislative Council of this settlement on the 17th instant, and assented to by me on the 18th, intituled "An Ordinance to make further provision for the service of the settlement during the current year."

2. Had there been time, my Lord, I would respectfully have requested your Lordship's sanction to introduce this measure, but in view of the largely increased expenditure caused by the Ashantee invasion, with a decreasing revenue, which to the 31st March showed a falling off on the quarter's receipts, as compared with the estimates, of upwards of £2500, and upon the items under the head of Customs, over £3000, the revenue on spirits alone showing no less a sum than over £3800, which, on the estimated revenue of the year (the duty on spirits being nearly the entire source of revenue), would leave a deficit of over £15,000, assuming that this and the next two quarters give no increase upon the last. This had, therefore, to be made good, as it is possible that this and the next two quarters will not even show such large returns as that ended 31st March, 1873; and in this is included the sum of £1124 3*s.* for licences, which will not come into the other quarters.

3. An additional hundred Houssas, kindly lent by the Lagos Government, have to be paid and clothed in addition to the cost of arms, which will not be less than £6000 in all; arming and equipping the Volunteers and subsisting them when in the field; besides, as well, the cost of arms and munitions of war, which have been already distributed in liberal quantities to the tribes, and which must still be made in much larger proportions as their own means become exhausted, and they are nearly all at the best miserably poor, so that they must also be materially assisted in the way of food and money; this has become a necessity in some cases to prevent the people starving, and articles of consumption, I understand, have already advanced 50 per cent. in price.

4. I am sure I need not enumerate to your Lordship the numerous demands entailing outlay which will be made on the Government, and the largely increased expenditure which its present critical position will call for. This ordinance was introduced by me after days of anxious thought as to the best means of providing for the large certain deficit as well as the increased expenditure rendered absolutely necessary, without resorting to the Imperial Government for assistance, or raising a loan.

5. I apprehend, my Lord, that a duty on spirits, for the general benefit and wants of the settlement, and to provide for war expenditure, is as expedient a way of raising revenue as can well be adopted. In the present instance the increase of eighteen pence a gallon is only an additional three pence a bottle. The increase on tobacco is not one halfpenny an ounce, while the increase on guns and gunpowder is provided for by the clause which gives a remitting power to the Administrator upon arms and gunpowder imported or sold for defence. This clause was introduced in accordance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of 28th February, 1873,* paragraph 4.

* Vide Gold Coast, Part II. 266-I., 30th June, 1873 (No. 142).

6. The above are the only articles upon which any increase has been made upon the tariff of 1872, but an ad valorem duty of 10 per cent. has been added upon the invoice price of all other goods under the ordinance now submitted.

7. There had been no import duty upon any goods save those enumerated in the schedule, since the repeal of the 3 per cent. ad valorem duty by the revised tariff ordinance of 1872; but the agent of a leading firm here informed me that it was a concession not appreciable, as it was so trifling it would not enable them to make any difference in the selling price. Again, a merchant came here yesterday whom the new tariff affects more, almost, than all the others put together, and said he feared the duties were made too high, and would affect the market, and consequently the revenue; but upon my pointing out to him the actual necessity which had arisen for increasing them, and showing him how large the deficiency was upon the first quarter, which pointed to a much more serious one as the year advances, and that, after all, three pence a bottle on spirits and less than one halfpenny an ounce on tobacco was not such a large increase under the circumstances which called for it, and that the new tariff would cease at the end of the year, when the tariff of 1872 would be reverted to, he left me reconciled, if not quite satisfied; this gentleman has nearly the whole American trade, and is on his own account.

8. It will be seen by Schedule B that all supplies which form the staple food of the people are exempt from duty, so that the increased rate may be said almost entirely to fall upon the articles of luxury.

9. I may mention to your Lordship that I had on more than one occasion pointed out to gentlemen who are agents here for English houses, when they have called upon me recommending demands made upon the Government entailing expenditure, that it would be necessary to make some further provision to meet the outlay which they advocate, and they have not then raised any objection.

10. I may also add, for your Lordship's information, that the Council were in favour of a much higher duty on spirits, but I would not consent to it, as I do not desire to raise a larger revenue than will, I am sure, be required for the service of the settlement, and moreover I did not desire to make it press too heavily upon the importer.

11. In conclusion, I respectfully hope, my Lord, that I may have your Lordship's approval for passing this ordinance for the reasons, however imperfectly, I have very humbly submitted.

I have, &c.,
R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 21A.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 19th May, 1873.)

(Extract.)

My Lord, The Castle, Cape Coast, 21st April, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report that, on closing my despatch of the 16th instant,* I immediately sent off a messenger to Dr. Rowe, the Special Commissioner, with a letter, a copy of which I forward for your Lordship's information, together with his reply.

I regret to have to inform your Lordship that for the present, defensive operations on a large and combined scale are at an end, as the Fantees have dispersed to their homes, and, I fear, are sadly demoralized; the Houssas and Volunteers under Lieutenant Hopkins returned to Cape Coast on the evening of the 16th, and since then I have allowed them to rest and recruit, as they much required it, many of them being foot-sore and knocked up, although refusing to leave the ranks while there was any chance of meeting the enemy.

It will be seen by your Lordship, from my letter to Dr. Rowe, that I had in view the formation of another camp as early as possible to cover the approaches to Cape Coast and the seaboard, but from what Dr. Rowe says, and what I hear from others, I am not likely to be successful to do so in any large numbers at present. I am, however, still persevering, and hope at all events to band together such of the tribes as are near to each other, and who will unite in the common interest of self-defence.

With this object I detached Mr. Loggie with sixty armed Houssas to Anamaboe to occupy the fort, and to form the nucleus round which the Anamaboes, Cromantines, Saltpond, and I hope Winnebah will rally.

* No. 5.

On the main line (as the Ashantees now occupy Dunquah, from which the Fantees retired) at Asaiboo are the Assins, Abrahs, and Akims, but, I am sorry to say, in but small numbers, their men having deserted. I am urging on the Cape Coast people to join them, and they have promised to do so to-morrow.

Around Elmina for ten miles I have a cordon of lesser Chiefs, who have been supplied with ammunition, and who, with their people, have promised to oppose any advance of the Ashantees; and I have only just sent a supply of powder to the King of Commendah, who sent a message to me for the first time, asking for assistance, and assuring me that he would resist the enemy, should they advance in the Windward direction, and expressing his regret that the Fantees ran away from Dunquah.

It may be within your Lordship's recollection that when the English settlements to Windward were transferred to the Dutch, Commendah refused to relinquish the British 1868.
flag, and fought against the Dutch to the last.

At Accra, and in the eastern district so far, all is quiet; and I am thankful to be able to report that there is no reliable information which would lead to the belief that any irruption of the Ashantees is immediately apprehended.

But, my Lord, notwithstanding that there is an expression of loyalty to be found very generally throughout the Protectorate, our position here at the present time is one filled with the deepest anxiety and care; and although I have already been able to carry out some of the suggestions made in Dr. Rowe's report, there are also inevitable results which I fear must come, which I regard with sorrow for the people. That they shall receive every possible assistance from the Local Government to aid in defending themselves, as well as in food, where it is needed, your Lordship may confidently rely; indeed, your Lordship has practically placed in my hands the means of doing so, and of relieving any demands of an urgent nature, by so considerately sending out fifteen tons of rice; but none have as yet been made, although I fear they will not be much longer delayed, as the Ashantees, like locusts, eat up and destroy everything in the country they occupy or pass through on their march of slaughter and destruction. I have been hitherto obtaining rice for the Houssas from Sierra Leone, but it is much cheaper coming direct from England, and I have requested the Crown Agents to forward further supplies.

I cannot, however, conceal from myself the probable consequences and miseries which I fear will result from the Ashantees attacking the coast line. At present they seem in doubt as to their future movements; but they have been successful hitherto, and have driven the Fantees out of every position they have taken up; but then they have had no regular troops opposed to them, and in 1863 and 1864 they made it a point never to engage them. Should they attack the forts or the towns which they cover, I shall feel it to be my duty, and shall have no hesitation in calling upon the military to defend them, and, if need be, I would place myself at the head of the volunteers in the same cause.

I concur with Dr. Rowe in thinking that the sad spectacle of the people being driven by thousands into slavery by a savage and relentless foe such as the Ashantee, while the weak and sickly would be mercilessly butchered, is a thought too terrible to dwell upon, and which I can assure your Lordship no effort of mine shall be wanting to avert, with all the resources I have at my disposal.

I may, however, inform your Lordship that I have no apprehension whatever for the safety of Cape Coast and Elmina, the two points of immediate possible attack, but it is in districts more remote where the Ashantees will make their cruelties felt, and where a country overrun and depopulated will leave traces of suffering and misery for years to come.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

I cannot close this despatch, my Lord, without very respectfully bringing to your Lordship's notice the valuable services which have been rendered to this Government by the following gentlemen:—

Staff-Surgeon Rowe, of the Army Medical Department, and Colonial Surgeon, who I despatched as Commissioner immediately on receiving the first reliable news of the invasion, to the Kings and Chiefs, with special instructions, and to whose unceasing energy and tact the formation of so large a camp was brought about, and to whom I feel greatly indebted.

Lieutenant Hopkins, 2nd W. I. Regiment, who has been in command of the armed Houssas since the (sic) February last, and in the engagements of the 8th and 14th instant, when they were employed, did good service, and to whose personal bravery under fire Dr. Rowe bears testimony in his report, which was forwarded in my despatch of

the 16th instant.* This officer has been fourteen years a subaltern in H.M. service, and the whole of which has been in the Tropics; I therefore venture, my Lord, to recommend him to your Lordship's favourable consideration.

Dr. McKellar, a civilian and Acting Assistant Colonial Surgeon at Sierre Leone, whom the late Governor-in-Chief brought down here with him, kindly placed his services at my disposal, and took medical charge of the Houssas and volunteers. He was conspicuous under fire for his gallantry as his humanity, now leading men on to attack, and soon after attending to the wounded around him, testimony to which is borne by the official reports of Dr. Rowe and Lieutenant Hopkins, quoted above.

Mr. Loggie's successful rocket practice is reported also as having rendered important service, himself being slightly wounded in the foot. I beg to bring him to your Lordship's notice.

The gallant conduct of the Houssas has been also conspicuous, and the volunteers behaved admirably. On the day after their return to Cape Coast I reviewed both corps, and thanked them publicly in the name of the Local Government for their services.

The presence of Mr. Cleaver, Mr. Selby, Mr. Kendall, and Mr. Grant in the camp, gentlemen who conduct the principal business houses in the country, and are personally known to many of the native Kings and Chiefs, seems to have had a good effect, as Dr. Rowe says, "as showing the interest felt by the European residents at Cape Coast in the success of the Fantee tribes." The services of Mr. Bradshaw, who accompanied Dr. Rowe and rendered some surgical assistance, as well as going under fire with the Fantees, I beg also to mention.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Col.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1, in No. 21A.

Dr. *Rowe* to Colonel *Harley*, C.B.

Sir, April 17th, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant.

I fear that it will not be possible to unite the whole of the Fantee tribes on our camp until after the close of the rainy season. But something may still be effected in uniting those of them which are near to each other, or whose interests are specially common, into larger bands than they would otherwise form.

Although I cannot hope that this will prevent the approach of the Ashantee army, it will at least do much to prevent the ravages of small bands of plunderers, and compel the Ashantees to keep themselves in larger camps than they would otherwise do. With a view to effecting this, I have the honour to offer the following suggestions for your Excellency's consideration:—

1st. That immediate steps be taken to communicate with the outlying tribes.

2nd. That special arrangements be made to watch, through them, the movements of the Ashantis.

3rd. With a view to this, that you should communicate at once with the second Assin king, Inkin, with whom I was unable to communicate from the outlying portion of his camp, and with the first Assin king, Tibboo, who is also a fugitive in the Abrah country, having lost, like his brother king, his home and his country.

4th. That I should at once have an interview with the Cape Coast Chiefs.

I hope that your Excellency will not think I am stepping out of my position if I add to these suggestions some others bearing on the defence of our present position.

I would suggest, first, as imperatively necessary, some huts as a cantonment, or a house as barracks for the Houssas, where their women and children can be, and where their officers can be amongst them.

A paid working party at once started on the road beyond the forts from Connor's Hill to Fort Victoria.

A rough military survey of the roads, leading by Beulah, Abrobonko, and Napoleon, to Elmina.

* No. 6.

A patrol party along the road at once, as not so much necessary for us as to give confidence to the people behind, and induce them to remain in their villages.

This party will require a few sheds in which to rest and shelter from the sun and rain.

As most important, a daily communication with Elmina by the upper or Beulah road.

A notice to the inhabitants of Cape Coast, that any one firing guns for pleasure in the town of Cape Coast or in its neighbourhood will be punished.

Such punishment may, if your Excellency choose, be awarded to the offender by the Chiefs.

I need not remind your Excellency that all and each of these suggestions implies increased expenditure, and that the value of provisions in exchange for money has doubled in within the last few days, and within a week will be quadrupled, and that we have to fear the ordinarily well-filled Cape Coast market will be empty, and that we must look to Sierra Leone and Lagos, and beyond the sea, for supplying our people with food, unless we are willing to see them starve.

I would also ask your Excellency for some encouragement to the volunteers, who, I am convinced from what they did for me, would be very useful when properly handled.

I have to apologise for the length of my letter, and to beg that your Excellency will consider that my interest in these poor people, and my pity for a nation which, no matter what their position in the social scale is at present, a heap of scattered fugitives at the mercy of a pitiless and bloody foe, whose delight is to torture, and who will drive them by thousands into slavery and slaughter all the weak and the sick, are the only reasons why I have allowed this opportunity to lead me to write at such length; added to this, the opinion that Her Majesty's Government and the English nation would lose position before the civilized world were it to happen that we contented ourselves, even after what we have already done, with defending, in our forts and castles, our own lives only and the handful of personal acquaintances whom we can there shelter, without another effort to help the wretched creatures outside.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE,
Special Commissioner.

To His Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief of the
West African Settlements.

Enclosure 2, in No. 21A.

Sir, The Castle, Cape Coast, 16th April, 1873.

THE very unexpected news received from yourself and Lieut. Hopkins this morning of the entire break-up of the Fantee camp and the dispersement of the tribes, as well as the retirement of the volunteers and Houssas to your present position at Akroofool, leaves me no alternative than to direct their return to Cape Coast. Should you, however, think there is any probability within a reasonable time of forming another camp, I shall be glad to hear what suggestions you and Lieut. Hopkins have to offer, and the Government will supply ammunition, &c. The demands now made for ammunition I am indisposed to grant pending your report and recommendation.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Col.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

Dr. Rowe, Special Commissioner,
Akroofool.

No. 22.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 19th May, 1873.)

My Lord, The Castle, Cape Coast, 22nd April, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report for your Lordship's information having made a requisition on the Senior Naval Officer for a gun-vessel to proceed on service to the Windward coast, which he has kindly complied with.

2. The enclosures will fully acquaint your Lordship with the nature of the service which he has been requested to carry out; and with respect to the arrest of the King of Appolonia, my despatch of the 14th instant,* paragraph 8, will have already informed your Lordship of the course which I proposed adopting to check, if possible, the deeds of violence which I greatly fear will almost certainly take place should the Ashantees under "Accampon" effect an alliance with the King of Appolonia against the neighbouring tribes.

3. I trust your Lordship will see the necessity for removing King Amakie from Appolonia for the present should he refuse to take the oath of allegiance, as our power is not very strong in that quarter for even defensive purposes. I beg to submit copies of my instructions to the Civil Commandant herewith for your Lordship's information.

I have, &c.;
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Col.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1, in No. 22.

Colonel *Harley* to Captain *Stubbs*, R.N.

Sir, The Castle, Cape Coast, 21st April, 1873.

INFORMATION has reached me from Ashantee that a force of 3000 men under the notorious Chief Accampon has some time since left Coomassie for the purpose of invading the western district of the Protectorate, and co-operating with the King of Appolonia against Birey of Attuanboo, a loyal subject.

As it is important that the intentions and loyalty of the King of Appolonia should be ascertained beyond any doubt by this Government, I am sending instructions to the Civil Commandant at Axim to take the necessary steps in the matter, and I have now to request that you will be so good as to send one of the gun-vessels at present in the roads under your command to co-operate with him, and to bring back the King to Cape Coast, should it be found necessary to arrest him.

I would also request that a detachment of armed police may be embarked here and landed at Secondee, Dixcove, and Axim, en route, and the detachment of troops at present at Secondee removed to Axim, and then proceed with the Civil Commandant to Appolonia.

It is of the utmost consequence, by the presence of one of Her Majesty's ships in that neighbourhood (with such other measures as can be adopted), to prevent, if possible, a repetition of the fearful cruelties which were committed by Accampon in that district on his last visit there, as it is not improbable that if he has the opportunity he might massacre the people of Half Asinee for having given him up as a prisoner to this Government in 1872. He is supposed at present to have made for Kinjarbo, a trading town on the Asinee river, and the Ashantee General with him is Addo Buffo.

The Officer Commanding Troops has applied for transport for supplies to be sent to Axim, which will have none after the 24th instant, in consequence of those lately sent there having been found to be bad. May I beg you will allow them to be conveyed by the vessel which I now request you will be so good as to despatch, and I need not point out to you the urgency of the service now required. I would suggest the expediency of the ship remaining on the Windward coast some little time in case it should be found unnecessary to arrest the King.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Col.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

Captain Stubbs, R.N.,
Senior Naval Officer.

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* No. 3.

Enclosure 2, in No. 22.

Captain *E. A. Stubbs*, "Seagull," to Colonel *R. W. Harley*, C.B.

H.M.S. "Seagull,"
Sir, Cape Coast, 21st April, 1873.

In reply to your letter of this day's date, I have the honour to inform you that I have ordered H.M.S. "Coquette" to be in readiness to proceed on the services which you have requested me to employ a gun-vessel, and that vessel will leave after having embarked the detachment of armed police and the supplies for the Windward ports.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ERNEST. A. STUBBS,
Commander and Senior Naval Officer.

P.S.—A surf-boat will be required to accompany the gun-boat, for the purpose of landing the detachments as well as the provisions, as they cannot be landed in ship's boats.

An experienced coxswain, with three men, a steer oar, and twelve paddles, will be sufficient.

(Signed) E. A. STUBBS.

His Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

Enclosure 3, in No. 22.

From Colonel *Harley* to *Civil Commandant*, Axim.

Sir, The Castle, Cape Coast, 21st April, 1873.

Circumstances having come to my knowledge which tend to implicate the King of Appolonia in the present invasion of the Protectorate by the Ashantee forces, I have to direct therefore that you will summon the King before you, and having told him that in the present crisis it is imperative that the loyalty of all persons dwelling in the Protectorate, whatever their status, should be ascertained beyond a doubt, you will tender to him the oath of allegiance. Should he willingly and cheerfully take the oath, you will compliment him on my part in his good faith and obedience.

Should he refuse to do so you will, in that case, cause him to understand that he is your prisoner, having, of course, taken beforehand the requisite precautions for giving effect to the measure, but in such a manner as not to arouse suspicion on his part. You will send him, as such prisoner, under proper escort, to Cape Coast Castle; and for this purpose I have requested the Senior Naval Officer to send one of Her Majesty's ships under his command to proceed to Axim and co-operate with you.

It is possible you may have to proceed to Appolonia, taking with you such portion of your police detachment as you consider necessary.

I rely fully on your discretion and judgment in carrying out this instruction.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Col.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

To the Civil Commandant, Axim.

Enclosure 4, in No. 22.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to *Civil Commandant*, Axim.

Sir, The Castle, Cape Coast, 21st April, 1873.

With reference to my letter to you of this date, I have to request that you will exercise for the present your own discretion as to the expediency of arresting King

Amakie, of Appolonia, from your knowledge of current events and of his loyalty. Should he, however, decline the oath of allegiance, you will then have no alternative but to do so, and send him up here.

You will exercise also a discretion as to the Chiefs, if any, which should accompany him, and they should only be those who refuse to take the oath. One servant only can be allowed to accompany the King and each of the Chiefs.

Your local information will, of course, guide you much in this duty, and whether or not Accampon has made his way into the district; there can be little doubt that he intends going to Appolonia if he can only pass through Wassaw. I shall be glad of an early report on the subject from you.

H.M.S. "Coquette" will receive instructions to remain some time on the Windward coast should no arrest of the King be necessary.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Col.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

To Dr. Gouldsbury, Civil Commandant,
Axim.

No. 23.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 19th May, 1873.)

My Lord, The Castle, Cape Coast, 22nd April, 1873.

In my despatch of the 25th ultimo,* I reported to your Lordship having sent Mr. Lawson, the Government Interpreter of Sierra Leone, whose services were available, to Quitta on a mission to the King and Chiefs of Ahwoonah, conveying certain presents which had been promised by Sir Arthur Kennedy as far back as 1871, and with something also from this Government.

2. I have now the honour to acquaint your Lordship that his mission seems to have been very successful, and that the king and chiefs had but one expression of good feeling and loyalty towards the English Government. I beg to transmit Mr. Lawson's report, with its enclosure, from the King and Chiefs of Ahwoonah.

3. I beg also to forward the report of Lieutenant Commander Law, H.M.S. "Coquette," whom I had requested might be despatched to Quitta to enforce the Proclamation of the 8th February, prohibiting the import of munitions of war.

4. Your Lordship will observe that Commander Law and Mr. Lawson both state in their reports that Mr. Blavo, the resident at Quitta from this Government, had not received a copy of the Proclamation up to their arrivals; the Acting Colonial Secretary (Colonel Foster), on being called upon to explain the matter, sends a certificate to me from the Postmaster, stating that he had received at the Post Office copies of the Proclamation addressed to Mr. Blavo for transmission in due course, and that they were forwarded.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Col.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1, in No. 23.

Thomas George Lawson to Colonel *Harley*, C.B., Administrator-in-Chief.

Sir, Cape Coast, 9th April, 1873.

I beg most respectfully to submit the following statements, being a report of my mission undertaken by your Excellency's direction on the 27th ultimo, that I should proceed by the mail steamship "Loanda" to the Ahwoonah King and Chiefs for the purpose of handing to them two canes (staffs of office), promised to them by His late Excellency Sir A. E. Kennedy, C.B., K.C.M.G., in May 1871, on behalf of Her

* No. 198. Vide H. C., 266-I. of 30th June, 1873.

Majesty the Queen, and farther to ascertain the true state of affairs in that country in respect of the present war between the Fantees and the Ashantees, also to hand them some presents as a token of friendship from this Government.

In obedience to your Excellency's orders I embarked on board that ship 9 A.M. of the 27th ultimo, I arrived at Accra the afternoon of the same day, but did not go on shore; I left that place 11.30 A.M. of the 29th, and arrived at Quitta 8 P.M. the same day, and landed the following, the 30th, and without delay waited on Turoner, the principal chief of Quitta, and informed him the object of my visit; the mentioning of your Excellency's name to him and his under chiefs was joyfully and gladly received by all; he at once, in my presence, despatched messengers to Ahorloo, the War General of Ahwoonah, and other principal chiefs of the country. I, not being willing to allow myself to be deceived, thought it advisable to send my own messengers along with them, consequently sent two of my own half brothers residing at Jellah Coffee, but the reason of their being sent only known to me and them. On the night of the same day the chief's messengers returned with favourable answer that the chiefs were all very glad of hearing my arrival, and that the whole of them would be at Quitta as soon as possible to meet and hear your Excellency's friendly message by me to them. On the following day, 31st, I consider it advisable to pay Chief John Tay and other chiefs of Jellah Coffee a visit, which I did, and returned to Quitta the evening of the same day. Finding the chiefs did not come down from Ahwoonah on the 2nd instant, and expecting the mail steamer from the Leeward hourly, I thought it prudent to write a letter to inform your Excellency how I am situated up to that date, which I did, and have the honour of handing the same to your Excellency yesterday.

On the 3rd all the chiefs, viz., Ahorlor, Achomba, the Regent Chief of Ahwoonah, &c., assembled at the residence of Chief Turoner, when I was sent for and meet with them. I then, after some preliminary talk in your Excellency's name on behalf the British Government, handed the two canes respectively to Chief Turoner to be handed to the chief at present acting in the stead of the king and to Ahorloo, with suitable presents to be distributed among all the chiefs of the Ahwoonah country, as a token of respect and good will from your Excellency, amounting to the sum of twenty-six pounds (£26). This was received with much thanks to your Excellency, more especially the two canes of office. In reply they assured me, for your Excellency's information, that your Excellency can confidently rely upon them as true friends to the British Government, and that it is their determination strictly to adhere to the terms stipulated in the two treaties made with them by Sir A. E. Kennedy in November 1868, and May 1871, and to inform your Excellency that, with respect to the present war between the Fantees and the Ashantees, that they firmly and conscientiously declare to have nothing to do with it, nor desire to have anything to do with it, as they are well aware of the treachery of the Ashantees.

From all what I have observed and learn while in the Ahwoonah country, I observe nothing of warlike disposition or movements among them; all highly and busily engaged in trading with merchants and traders from morning to night, Sundays scarcely excepted; nations flocking down by canoes on the Lagoon, and by the land roads to Quitta, with palm oil and kernels; nothing of war heard in any part of the country, but trade. This all the principal merchants and traders, who have large amount of property at stake, assured me to be the fact, and that for their own interest's sake would have told me for your information if it was not the case; and that with respect to powder being sold in that country to the Ashantees it is not correct, for it has no demand there, and that they were obliged to ship their powder to Portsgurroh, Little Popo, and other places below the Ahwoonah country. Not wishing altogether to rely upon what I heard from the chiefs, I kept three of my own relations employed to obtain true and correct information as secretly as possible; all assure me the fact of all what I heard and was told to me by others. I, however, relied more on what I learn from the merchants and other British traders residing in that country. A chief named Joseph Acrobowtoh, who has some influence with the Ashantees, this man being some way or the other a relative of mine, in whose hand all Ashantee matters in the Ahwoonah country are done through this man—he distinctly told me that no Ashantee messenger or man is in their country, but some messengers, four in number, were sent to him a few days ago from the King of Ahquamoo to say that the Ashantee king has sent on the Europeans held in captivity at Coomassie to a country three days' journey to theirs (Ahquamoo), to be handed to their king, who was to send them to the King of Ahwoonah for the purpose of being given up to your Excellency, and to say that he was at war with the Fantees. He informs me

that he was sure of this, and that the European captives be surely brought to them for the purpose stated above.

I freely spoke with this chief, and assured him that the British Government and nation were no enemy to the King of Ashantee and his people, and only desired to know in what way to do them good, and that I am afraid that the Ashantee king, instead of thinking favourably of all the kindness shown to him by the British Government, he, wrongly no doubt, attributing it to fearing of his power, and must be under the misapprehension as to suppose he would be able to war with the Queen of Great Britain, who with her Government and people desire to live peaceable with all nations. I pressed on him to use his influence to get the European sent down as he informed me, and that I was sure your Excellency would think well of him if he did it. I made him a small present of two pounds, under the head of personal expenses.

On the 5th I was sent for by all the chiefs assembled at Jellah Coffee, when all that had been done was rehearsed, and they then informed me that it was their intention, on Monday the 7th, to have a meeting with the merchants and traders about their dues and rents, which were not paid them for now more than three years. In reply I told them that I can not interfere, although I think it was right, but at the same time not to be rash, but gentle, and, if the merchants refused to grant them their desires, respectfully to submit the matter to your Excellency, who will do what is fair and just for them.

Another matter brought forward by them to be submitted for your Excellency's interference, and that is about certain Accra men and others who go to the Ahwoonah country, owe debts, and do not pay—some are thieves—and that the law of their country in such matter that if a man of another country come to theirs and contracted debt or steal any other person from the country he come or belonged, such innocent one is to be detained, and often sold into slavery to pay the debt contracted by his countryman or stolen by him, and that many of the Accras in their country of such character and have returned to Accra, and that if they should begin to seize some of the Accras for debts contracted by their countrymen, the Government might think that they, the Ahwoonahs, are inclined to be hostile with them, and therefore beg the Government to warn them of this.

Chief Turoner, of Quitta, also brought up a matter which he begs to be submitted for your Excellency's favourable consideration, that a man named George Crabs, who made his escape from prison at Accra to Quitta, and when this was reported to the Commandant he ordered the apprehension of this man, which he, Turoner, after going to some expense succeeded in getting done, and sent him back to the Commandant at Accra, but nothing was sent back to refund his expense; and that the said Crabs owed some people in the country to the amount of more than six pounds, which he feared, if Crab's relations at Accra do not settle, some Accra men will be surely detained for the amount, and therefore pray your Excellency to interfere in this matter too.

This chief desires your Excellency's kind consideration, as he is the only chief I heard of and also know of in that country, strongly has British interest at heart. This is testified by all merchants, traders, and others residing at Quitta, both British and others, and I would respectfully recommend, if it should meet your Excellency's views, that a present of five pounds be awarded him for the apprehending and sending back to Accra of prisoner Crabs. This would encourage him to do the like in future, if required, and for his good conduct in having good mind towards British interest, should it meet your Excellency's approbation, a suitable cane, silver headed, as a token of his conduct, be presented to him by the Queen's Government.

I would, in conclusion, here again state for your Excellency's information, that from all that I have heard and observed while in the Ahwoolah country, your Excellency can be under no apprehension that the Ahwoonahs would join the Ashantees in this present war, unless I must be sadly deceived.

I have also to beg to bring to your Excellency's notice that no copy of your Excellency's proclamation forbidding the landing of powder and other arms in any of the ports in the Protectorate than those has been sent to Blayo at Quitta. This he told me when I asked for it.

With respect to British subjects buying or selling slaves at Ahwoonah—no truth in it. It is certain the natives of that country have domestic slaves, and do sell and buy slaves among themselves, but not out of the country. Should anything further that might now escape my memory come to recollection I shall, as in duty bound, submit for your Excellency's information. I herewith enclose a statement of expense during my

mission I incurred there, as I could not without it carry to effect your Excellency's wishes, now so at this moment.

I have, &c.
(Signed) THOMAS GEORGE LAWSON,
Government Messenger and Interpreter
for Sierra Leone.

His Excellency
Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B.,
Administrator-in-Chief,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 2, in No. 23.

Mr. *Lawson* to Colonel *Harley*, C.B.

Sir, Quitta, 2nd April, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report for your Excellency's information, of my safe arrival here on the evening of the 29th ultimo.

I was obliged to leave Cape Coast on the 27th, without delivering your Excellency's letter personally to the Colonial Secretary, Colonel Foster, as one minute delay would cause my being left by the mail steamer, for I was just in time on board, for she was then getting on way 9 A.M. I however entrusted your Excellency's letter to Mr. Hagan, the tide-waiter, to be delivered to the secretary. The steamer anchored off Accra, 4 P.M. the same day, and stayed there till the 29th, and left that day 11.30 A.M., and on for this place. I landed here safely the following day, the 30th, and called on the chief of this place, who was very glad to see me, and was much pleased to hear your kind message of good will and friendship towards him and his country, and instantly sent off messengers to Ahorboo and other Chiefs of Ahwoonah. To be assured I send my own messengers in company with his, the whole of them are hourly expected to be here with the exception of one who resides some distance in the interior. This man I must see, as I was informed is the only chief in way connected in friendship with the Ashantees in past years. The Ashantee influence is not known nor felt here, and all what has been heard of the Ahwoolahs likely joining with the Ashantees appears not to be correct; likewise of the Ashantees procuring powder and other ammunition of war is also incorrect. This all the principal merchants and traders have in one assured me to be false rumour, for they were obliged to ship their powder to other ports for sale, as no demand of them have except at Ports Gurnho, Little Popo, Ahguary, and other ports below, and that the present state of this (Ahwoolah) country now was in more prosperous state, as it now is, and that the chiefs and people are all averse to war but for trading.

I hope to see the chiefs, if possible, to-morrow, so to be able to return by the mail expected.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) THOMAS GEO. LAWSON.

His Excellency
Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B.,
Administrator-in-Chief,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 3, in No. 23.

Statement of the King of Quitta and Others.

Ahwoonah Country, Quitta, 3rd April, 1873.

WE the undersigned principal chiefs of this country, do hereby certify to have received from the hands of Mr. Thomas George Lawson, Government Messenger and Interpreter of Sierra Leone, the following articles being presents sent us from His Excellency Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B., Administrator-in-Chief of the Queen's West African Settlements and Forts, viz.:—One silver mounted cane for Ahorloo, one ditto, ditto, ditto for our late King Lorzogbagba, and sundry articles to the amount of (£26) twenty-six pounds.

We do hereby further pledge ourselves to His Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief to remain in peace and firmly to adhere to all the terms stipulated in the true treaties entered into with us by His Excellency Sir A. E. Kennedy, C.B., K.C.M.G., dated respectively 30th November, 1868, and 10th May, 1871, and to remain always true friends and allies to the British Government.

(Signed) TURUMU [his + mark] King of Quitta.
AHORLOO [his + mark] War General of Ahwoonah.
FOLIE [his + mark] Chief of Jellah Coffee.
ACHAMBA [his + mark] Regent Chief of Ahwoonah.
AKOLOO [his + mark] a Chief of Jellah Coffee.
JOHN TAY [his + mark] a Chief of ditto, ditto.

Witnesses to marks and delivery of articles:
(Signed) A. J. CONNELL.
W.A. BLAVO.

Enclosure 4, in No. 23.

Sir, Quitta, 4th April, 1873.

YOUR messenger and interpreter, Mr. Lawson, arrived here on the 30th ultimo. We accept him with much pleasure, and thank you for sending him, and we hope that our friendship may continue.

Whenever you hear any report about our country what is not correct, please to send worthy trusted person in order to know the truth.

We give ourselves to your protection, that is say, to the British protection.

It is our determination to protect all the Queen's subjects, and would only beg you to inform them when in our country to respect us and our laws.

We thank you again for all what you have done for us on behalf of the Queen.

His Excellency
Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B.,
Adminstrator-in-Chief,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 5, in No. 23.

Mr. *T. G. Lawson* to Col. *Harley*, C.B., Administrator-in-Chief.

Sir, Cape Coast, April 10th, 1873.

I SHOULD have added to my report of yesterday, that early on the morning of the 6th instant the mail steamship "Volta," from the Leeward, anchored off Quitta, and having nothing further to detain me there, I took my leave of the chiefs, and got on board the same day 3.30 P.M.; she left Quitta three hours after, and arrived at Accra the following 7.8 o'clock, I thought it advisable to wait on the commandant to inform him the result of my mission to the Ahwoonah's, which I did, and was with him for nearly an hour. I then went and visited some of the principal natives, all appear to be of good mind and satisfied, but anxious to hear and know of the war, and appeared to be ready to do their share of duty if required; they informed me that they have heard with pleasure your Excellency sending some powder to their assistance when needed, and that they want plenty of powder and lead bars to make shots. The commandant informed me, that in compliance to your Excellency's orders, he has sent the one hostage remaining at Accra back, with suitable presents to the King of Ahquamoo. I return on board at 1.30 P.M., and the vessel left the same evening about 6.30, and anchored here 4 A.M. the next day, 8th instant, and I had the honour of reporting myself to your Excellency the same day.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) T. G. LAWSON,
Government Interpreter, &c.,
for Sierra Leone.

His Excellency
Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B.,
Administrator-in-Chief,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 6, in No. 23.

From Colonel *Harley* to Captain *Stubbs*, R.N.

Sir, The Castle, Cape Coast, 19th April, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 18th instant, reporting the arrival of H.M.S. "Coquette" from Quitta, where she had been employed on the services set forth in my letter of the 25th ultimo, and enclosing me an extract of the report made to you by Lieutenant-Commander Law, for which I beg to thank you.

I regret to find no mention of any inquiry having been made into the alleged cases of slavery at Quitta, to which I drew attention and requested information.

I regret also that the "Coquette" was unable to proceed to Lagos owing to want of fuel, which I requested also in my despatch of the 9th instant.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Col.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

Captain Stubbs, R.N., H.M.S. "Seagull,"
Senior Naval Officer.

Enclosure 7, in No. 23.

"EVERY one that I questioned denied the existence of trade with the Ashantees, "and they also stated that they were unaware that His Excellency the Administrator had "stopped the importation of munitions of war on the 8th of February until I informed "them of it.

"I think it more than probable that there is indirect trade with the Ashantees through "the agency of the intervening tribes.

"Munitions of war have been landed at Quittah as late as the 28th of March, if not "later, and have been sold to the people in the neighbourhood.

"I gather from the opinion of his Honour the Chief Magistrate that a man-of-war "cannot, under the proclamation of 8th February, effectually put a stop to the importation "of warlike stores; she can only seize arms or powder on their way from a ship to the "shore, and cannot touch the vessel herself.

"Besides, merchant vessels would anchor well to the northward of Quittah, beyond the "limits of our territory, within easy distance of the lagoon communicating with the "Volta, and so evade the proclamation.

"I consider that trade in munitions of war at Quittah can only be put a stop to by a "Custom House officer with a few policemen and a boat or a canoe on the lagoon, who "could seize goods after they were landed on our territory, and also seize warlike stores "landed beyond our jurisdiction on their entering the British inland waters.

"At present Mr. Blavo is the only person in Government employ living near Quittah.

"On receiving the enclosed letter from Mr. Blavo, I sent for Mr. Williams to come on "board the "Coquette." I informed him that the fine for the offence he was contem-"plating was £500. He inquired as to the limits of British territory, as he said he did not "wish to break the law, and would land his powder higher up the coast. I did not give "him any information on that point.

"I have warned the Chief as well as the traders against disobeying the proclamation.

"The Chiefs appear friendly, and no disturbances are apprehended.

(Signed) "ERNEST A. STUBBS,
"Commander."

Enclosure 8, in No. 23.

Report to H.M.S. "Coquette."

Sir, Quittah, 16th April, 1873.

I HAVE the honour most respectfully to report you the news in Quittah since you were on shore last, that the Headmen and Chieftains of this district have collected themselves yesterday and demanded from the merchants here considerable sum of money as

a token of progress during their commercial intercourse in this place; and it is stated that they were demanding this sum for some period ago, as a tribute of merchants' erection on their grounds, of which several have paid, viz. Messrs. C. H. Rottman, £50 5*s*., and G. B. Williams, Esq. £51 10*s*. The rest of competitors in trade may have to pay to-morrow, which is, however, uncertain.

The said C. H. Rottmann has paid in powder (of 14½ barrels), and the other promised to do likewise; but I strongly remonstrated with them against landing or bartering powder in the district of which I commanded by his Excellency and Council, from which I am induced to report you, and hope to do the more should there be any occasion.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. BLAVO,
Government Agent.

Lieutenant D. Law, Commander
H.M.S. "Coquette."

I should also inform you that Mr. Williams, who is a Sierra Leone man, promised to pay the £51 10*s*. in powder on the arrival of the mail steamer on the 21st or 28th.

(Signed) W. BLAVO.

No. 24.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 19th May, 1873.)

My Lord, The Castle, Cape Coast, 22nd April, 1873.

I DO myself the honour to acknowledge your Lordship's despatch of the 29th ultimo,* and to convey to you the thanks I feel, in common with the rest of the community, for the interest which your Lordship so actively takes in the critical and grave circumstances in which this Settlement has become involved, and your Lordship's desire to assist the Government by sending from England supplies, with arms and ammunition, to our assistance, also officers, all of which now are so urgently needed.

2. For the concern your Lordship is so considerate as to express for me personally in the serious illness from which I have just recovered, I beg to offer you my sincere thanks and gratitude.

3. The rice is a valuable arrival, for which we are indebted to your Lordship's thoughtful care of the suffering people whom the result of this invasion will leave destitute. I find its cost, landed here, is about one-half what we were paying; I have therefore requested the Crown Agents to send out fifty tons at once, and a regular supply of ten tons monthly for some time to come. I am not without hope that there will be sufficient to relieve all pressing want. The whole coast-line gives the natives a liberal supply of fish for the trouble of casting a net into the sea; so that with rice and a little palm-oil they have all the food they ever desire.

4. I would now very respectfully request your Lordship to move the War Department to send out, for the service of the Colonial Government, 800 quarter barrels of L. G. powder (25 lbs. each), as being the most convenient for transport, all of which is done on the heads of men and women; and 30 tons of lead. Nearly this quantity has been already issued to the native forces, and they have none left. Application has been made to Sierra Leone for a fresh supply, and it is expected shortly; in the meantime the officer commanding has issued to me sufficient to keep the levies still in the field supplied. Boxer's Snider ball ammunition is also wanted, and I beg your Lordship will request that 50,000 rounds may be sent with the above demand. Also 200 Hales' 9-pounder rockets, 200 3-pounder ditto, with six troughs complete.

5. I regret that the ammunition ordered with the Enfield rifles has not arrived, although the rifles have come.

6. Permit me again, my Lord, to thank you for the warm interest you show to assist this Government in its present difficulties.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Col.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

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* Vide No. 165, Part II. Gold Coast, 266–I., 30th June, 1873.

No. 25.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 19th May, 1873.)

My Lord, The Castle, Cape Coast, 23rd April, 1873.

I AM able to send by this opportunity the latest intelligence which has reached me from Anamaboe and Saltpond.

2. The reports of Major Brownell, who is the paid magistrate at Saltpond, and Mr. Loggie, the Inspector-General of Police, whom I recently sent to Anamaboe, would indicate an intention on the part of the Ashantees to retire to the Prah, but are fearful of doing so. They probably regard the desertion of the camp at Dunquah by the Fantee army as a blind to draw them on, and having had quite sufficient work to hold their own against them in the two battles they fought on the 8th and 14th instant without any of the regular troops being brought against them, they may be fearful of advancing further towards the coast.

3. It is indeed most unfortunate that the Fantees should have deserted their position almost at the moment they had won, as the Ashantees, no matter what their numbers, without a decided success which they had not achieved, could not have held out much longer—advanced as they are into the very heart of the Protectorate, and at least 150 miles from their supplies, with a hostile country around them, whereas the Fantee levies were but twenty-five miles from the coast, from whence they could readily obtain all they required. I forward a rough plan with detail of the first engagement, done by Dr. Rowe, which will give your Lordship some idea of the position held by the opposing camps on the 8th and 14th instant, when they fought so desperately. Some few of the Houssas and volunteers had actually crossed the valley and reached Quadoo-Ajah, but they were not supported and had to fall back; the main road was held throughout by the Houssas and volunteers.

4. It is lamentable to think that such an opportunity was lost and that one single effort more would, by the accounts which now reach us, have sent the Ashantees in full retreat to the Prah.

5. An Ashantee prisoner, sent to me by the Assin king from Assaiboo two days since, and whom I examined myself, told exactly the same story as that sent up from Anamaboe and Saltpond; but all such evidence I receive with the utmost caution, as the Ashantee is ever striving to deceive; so that no caution is omitted; and I am still hoping to form camps on a smaller scale. The occupation of the fort at Anamaboe has given some security, and makes the people more ready to turn out.

6. I have not as yet, my Lord, sent an answer to the King of Ashantee's letter as it is not considered proper to do so in too great a hurry, but I shall do so now at an early day, as I think I have received sufficient counsel in the matter from those capable of giving me information on the subject.

7. I am sure, my Lord, you will understand how the preparation of such a letter, makes me careful that no word or expression may be used, which while I trust upholding the Queen's authority, will not fail to point out to the King the breach of faith of which he has been guilty and the misconception he is under with regard to Elmina as well as the reckless cruelty of his conduct in invading the Protectorate.

I very earnestly trust, my Lord, that the measures I have been adopting may meet with your Lordship's approval.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Col.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1, in No. 25.

Mr. *Craig Loggie* to Colonel *R. W. Harley*, C.B.

Sir, Anamaboe Fort, 21st April, 1873.

I HEREWITH beg to forward Major Brownell's report, dated 19th April, 1873, which reached me about noon this day.

An Ashantee was sent in here yesterday, and he says that the King of Ashanti has ordered the return of his troops, but that the general who is in command, named Amanquatia, does not wish to do so. This prisoner also complains of the great want of provisions, and says that the Ashantees are daily becoming weaker in strength. Mr. Brew, to whom this information was imparted, saw the prisoner this afternoon. Mr. Brew has also informed me that he has just heard that a party of Ashantees was driven away from some place about three hours' march from Anamaboe, who come foraging for provisions; one prisoner was taken, who is expected here to-night.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. CRAIG LOGGIE,
Acting Inspector-General of Police.

Enclosure 2, in No. 25.

Mr. *Brownell* to Mr. *Craig Loggie.*

Sir, Saltpond, 19th April, 1873.

ACCORDING to the instructions received in the Governor's letter to you, I beg to inform you that King or Chief Graham of Saltpond has brought before me a boy belonging to the Ashantee, camp captured in the bush at "Assasronnan," about one hour and a half's march from this. They have taken and killed one Ashantee at the same place. The boy states he belongs to Ashantee. "I came with Cudjoe Day to fight, and I was sent "by my chief, with about forty men without guns, to steal provisions. We were caught "in the morning, and arrived at Saltpond at one midday. The same day one of "us was killed, shot first and then his head cut off. My chief has about 100 armed men, "and they want to fight the Assins. Our people do not get much to eat, we have some "sick and wounded. We have plenty of powder, some of our captains have been shot, but "do not know their names. We have only two Assin prisoners. We have not received "any fresh troops at present from the King." I am further informed that Achampong and another chief have taken the road to "Wassaw." From all information I can obtain, and I have every reason such information is correct, the Ashantee army wish to retreat, but fear some of the tribes are behind them near the river Prah, and this keeps them near the coast. If it be true that we have a force in the rear we are sure of capturing them or starving them out if they remain where they are at present. If I am allowed to give an opinion on the subject, I should say send a force in the rear, if possible, and when we have them in force near the river Prah then attack them in front and drive them on our advanced guard.

One corp and seven policemen arrived here yesterday. These men brought no letter or any instructions with them. Am I to take them on my strength? if so, I should like to have a nominal roll of these men.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. F. BROWNELL,
Civil Commandant and District Magistrate.

To. J. C. Loggie, Esq.,
Acting Inspector-General of Police Force,
&c. &c. &c.
Anamaboe Fort.

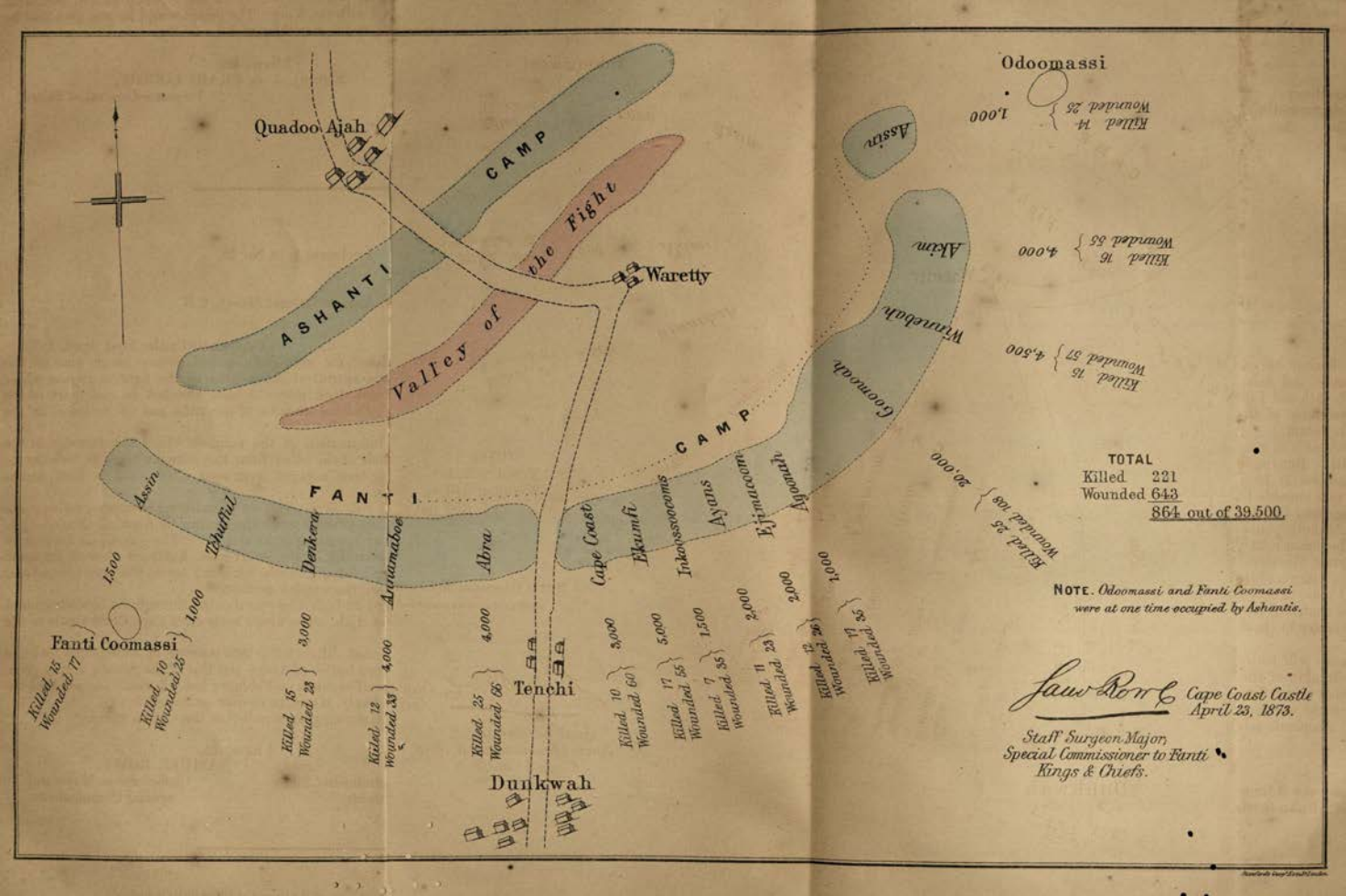
Enclosure 3, in No. 25.

Mr. *Loggie* to Colonel *Harley*, C.B.

Sir, Anamaboe Fort, 22nd April, 1873.

SINCE I wrote yesterday I have seen the Ashantee prisoner referred to in my letter of the 21st April last.

A more miserable and starved looking a wretch I have never seen. He stated through an interpreter that although the King of Ashantee had recalled his troops they were afraid to go back, as they think some of the allied tribes are now between them and the Prah. Provisions are so scarce that a single plantain would bring threepence. The main



NOTE. *Odoomassi and Fanti Coomassi were at one time occupied by Ashantis.*

Saw Rorke Cape Coast Castle
April 23, 1873.

Staff Surgeon Major,
Special Commissioner to Fanti
Kings & Chiefs.

body of the Ashantees are at "Dunquah," and they were very much surprised at the allied tribes running away the day after the last fight. He assured me that the Ashantees had commenced to retreat, and destroyed many of their things when the intelligence was brought that the allies were running away. Their scouts do all their chief work by night; very little is done in the day time. There are many sick and wounded among the Ashantees, and they have plenty of powder. Nearly all the fighting men of Ashantee are out on this war; very few are with the King. The prisoner said he was glad that he was taken prisoner as he could now get something to eat.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. CRAIG LOGGIE,
Inspector-General of Police.

His Excellency
The Administrator-in-Chief,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 4, in No. 25.

Dr. *Rowe* to Colonel *Harley*, C.B.

Sir, Cape Coast Castle, 22nd April, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to enclose* for your information, a very rough plan of the camps of the Fantis and Ashantis, as well of the position of the fighting ground where the actions of the 8th and 14th inst. took place. I have attached to each part of the Fanti camp a statement of the estimated strength of the tribe and of its losses in the action of the 8th instant.

I have not been able to gain information of the numbers killed and wounded in the action of the 14th. But the whole of the tribes from the extreme right to the extreme left report themselves as having been engaged from soon after 9 A.M. to dusk, and as having suffered considerable loss.

The fighting-ground (marked red) is a pretty deep and thickly-wooded valley; into this valley the Ashantis poured in swarms from their camp in front of Quadoo-Ajah, coming down the main road and spreading right and left. The ground on the near or Fantee side beyond Waretty (a hamlet of five or six huts) has been cleared for some space, and to the margin of the valley the Fantis advanced across the open ground and pressed forward more or less down the wooded declivity.

The principal contested ground on both sides was the road through the fighting-ground leading from Waretty to Quadoo Ajah. The direct route from Cape Coast Castle to the Prah.

Your Excellency will notice that although the total strength of 56,000 appears to be very large, the strength of the two bodies of Assins and that of the Abrahs is only given as the same as that which I myself counted in February last. I would suggest that the Goomoah force is the one most likely, if any, to be over estimated.

I enclose also a separate table, showing the numbers of the various tribes.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE,
Staff-Surgeon Major and
Special Commissioner.

To His Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief
of the West African Settlements.

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*See accompanying Plan of the Camps and Fighting Ground.

Enclosure 5, in No. 25.

ESTIMATED NUMBERS of the FANTI TRIBES assembled in Camp at TEUCHI on the 8th and 14th of April, 1873.

	1873.	8th April.		14th April.	
	Strength.	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.
Assins (Tchibbo)	1,500	15	17		
Tchufful	1,000	10	25		
Denkirah	3,000	15	23		
Anamaboe	3,000	12	33		
Abrah	4,000	25	66		
Cape Coast	3,000	10	60		
Kumfi	5,000	17	55		
Inkoosoocooms	1,500	7	35		
Ayans	2,000	11	23		
Edjumacoos	2,000	12	26		
Ahgoonah	1,000	17	35		
Goomoah *	20,000	25	108		
Winnebah *	4,500	15	57		
Akims	4,000	16	55		
Assims (Inkie)	1,000	14	25		
	56,500	221	643		

* The Winnebahs are a part of the Goomoahs.

(Signed) JAMES ROWE, S.S.N.C.,
Special Commissioner.

No. 26.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 19th May, 1873.)

My Lord, The Castle, Cape Coast, 23rd April, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your Lordship's information, a petition sent to me this day respecting the new Tariff ordinance.

2. As there are no arguments advanced, my Lord, to which it is necessary specially to draw your Lordship's attention, beyond those which are generally alleged when there is any increase of taxation, no matter how much it may be needed to carry on the Government or to provide for the public service, I would only remark that I am informed by the collector of Customs that those who have signed the document can well afford to pay the increased duties out of the large profits they all realize.

3. It is perhaps worthy of notice that there is an admission on the part of the signatories, that some increased taxation was required, to be supplemented if necessary by a loan, raised on the revenue in the usual way.

4. Should your Lordship be pleased to approve this course rather than the one I have adopted your Lordship will favour me with instructions as to the course I am to pursue.

5. With reference to the dissatisfaction expressed at the present constitution of the Legislative Council, I had already addressed your Lordship on this subject previous to the receipt of the Petition, although I had heard nothing of any such expression previously.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 26.

The *Merchants of Cape Coast and others* to Col. *Harley*, C.B.

May it please your Excellency, Cape Coast, 22nd April, 1873.

WE the undersigned merchants of the Gold Coast beg most respectfully to approach you on a subject of paramount importance, not only to us individually but to the real welfare of these unfortunate settlements.

We have been informed (unofficially) that "An Ordinance to make further provision for the service of the Settlements during the current year," has been assented to by your Excellency on behalf of Her Majesty, whereby a new tariff has been substituted for the revised tariff of 1872.

We respectfully submit that the present tariff will in no way assist the financial state of the colonial exchequer, but, on the contrary, seriously diminish it, and, in addition, create the utmost disaffection throughout the entire Protectorate, more especially in the newly-acquired territory.

We further submit that before the new tariff was passed into law, three months' notice ought to have been given, so that provision might have been made to meet the views of Her Majesty's Government by importing largely under the old tariff, which we feel sure would have amply met the requirements of the Government at this crisis, by bringing large sums of money into the colonial chest at once; besides enabling merchants here and abroad, to make necessary arrangements for their future business; whereas the present tariff is ruinous to both.

We look upon the present duties as prohibitory in the highest degree and calculated to frustrate the object for which they are levied.

Some of us have vessels now on the coast to load within a given time, and we beg to assure your Excellency that we shall be totally unfit to meet our financial engagements should the present tariff remain in force.

It is well known that the inhabitants, through the devastation caused by the Ashantee inroad and the consequent suspension of trade are living in the greatest poverty, and a large and sudden impost under these circumstances, we feel confident, will add much to their already deplorable condition.

It cannot therefore be expected that they should be in a position to meet such heavy and unexpected dues.

We are fully alive to the necessity of temporarily providing means to carry on the war, and believe it would be for the interests of the Settlement to increase the tariff to meet the extraordinary demands on the Colonial chest, and as the greater portion of the revenue is derived from the duty on spirits, we would respectfully suggest an increase on the old revised tariff of 1872, of 50 per cent., and should that be insufficient we would advise a loan being raised on the revenue in the usual way; the tariff being further increased after our present difficulties are over, when the country will resume its flourishing condition, and the people be willing and able to bear the tax.

In conclusion, we would beg to assure your Excellency that great dissatisfaction exists throughout the entire Protectorate at the present constitution of the Legislative Council of these Settlements; for at the passing of this new tariff, the mercantile community and the people were entirely unrepresented, and this we consider a great hardship.

We therefore most earnestly pray that your Excellency will be pleased to consider this new tariff and also our complaint as to the formation of the present Legislative Council of these settlements.

We are, &c.,

(Signed) WM. CLEAVER, Agent of F. & A. Swanzay.
F. C. GRANT, Agent for Rideout and Roberts.
GEORGE KENDALL.
W. H. SELBY, Agent for Lintott, Spink & Co.
WM. CHAS. FINLASON, Agent for E. H. Hartwig.
J. H. GONDY, Agent, M. Bartlett.
WM. R. TAYLOR.
H. HALLINGTON.
M. BARNES.
A. S. HUTCHISON.
JNO. CHRISTIAN.
J. B. CLEMENT.
W. E. PIETERSEN.
J. A. FYNN, Sen.
JOHN SARBAH.

To His Excellency Colonel Robert William Harley, C.B.,
Administrator-in-Chief of Her Majesty's
West African Settlement, &c.
The Castle.

No. 27.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 19th May, 1873.)

My Lord, The Castle, Cape Coast, 24th April, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to forward a communication which reached me yesterday by special messenger from "Quow Mensah," Prince of Western Appolonia, for your Lordship's information.

2. Your Lordship will observe by my Despatch of the 22nd inst.* and its enclosures, the measures which I had already taken, by despatching a gun vessel there, in hopes of preventing Amackie, the King of Appolonia, joining the Ashantees with his forces. I yet trust that this will be effected before "Accampon" reaches the coast.

3. I intend assisting Quow Mensah with ammunition, and hope next mail to be able to submit a favourable report of the result to your Lordship.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 27.

Prince of *Western Appolonia* to Colonel *Harley*, C.B.

Sir, Cape Coast, 23rd April, 1873.

I HUMBLY beg to write and acquaint your Excellency that my father the chief of Attoo Aiboo, Western Appolonia, commissioned me to impart the following circumstances, which are facts, to you, and as they are of such great vitality and importance that your Excellency will be pleased to give them your rigid and immediate attention, care, and performance.

It is this day exactly the fourteenth day since a large number of Ashanti people came to Assinee and purchased a large quantity of munitions of war, and carried them away for the forces (Ashanti) who have invaded the frontier there. Likewise another lot came to Appolonia, to the chief of Bainin, Eastern Hemisphere (Appolonia), and carried away another quantity of ammunition, under the auspices of the chief of the above place, to supply the force that is to attack the Western Hemisphere of the Protectorate under the command of Ackampong and his colleague, who have commenced devastations ahead in the interior of our place.

I am, therefore, instructed by my father to beg of you and hasten and remove from Appolonia the following people, who are in league with the King of Coomassi, and who evidently are ready to support Ackampong and his clique to fight the Western Hemisphere, viz.:

The chief of Eastern Appolonia.
Ammaki.
Ammah Mensah.
Aitoo Moe Ammrahia.
Aisnah Panin (chief's nephew).
Tamor Kree, and the linguist of the chief, Ackarh by name.

When these men are removed in time before the Ashantees attack Appolonia, the whole of the inhabitants of Eastern and Western Appolonia will link in one body, in conjunction with the Ahantahn people, and will confront, and with their united efforts defeat the enemy, and not otherwise; therefore it is highly essential and absolutely necessary that your Excellency will lose no time in effecting the proposition. My father desires to be furnished with about six police constables, to, with their presence, invigorate and stimulate the people on. In the meantime, to send him for over-sea conveyance a supply of ammunition of war, to assist him to keep the peace and chase the enemy

* No. 22.

away. He recommends the over-sea conveyance, on account of the Ahantahn people, who will undoubtedly intercept and seize the ammunition, should they be carried by land; and so doing, your Excellency will be exceedingly obliged by the Appolonian chief and his subjects.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) QUOW [his × mark] MENSALO,
Prince of Appolonia (Western).

His Excellency R. W. Harley, C.B.,
Administrator-in-Chief,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 28.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 19th May, 1873.)

My Lord, The Castle, Cape Coast, 24th April, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report that after the most careful consideration I have deemed it advisable, and even necessary, to send the King of Elmina to Sierra Leone, with the two chiefs who were arrested with him. I have sent them under charge of the government interpreter, Mr. Lawson, with instructions to the Administrator that they are to be suitably lodged and taken care of.

2. I know that sending the King away will relieve much anxiety concerning him which cannot be allayed otherwise, especially as the Ashantees under Accampon have now entered the Western District.

3. I would gladly have awaited instructions in this matter, but any further delay, my Lord, might prove unfortunate.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Col.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 29.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 19th May, 1873.)

My Lord, The Castle, Cape Coast, 24th April, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to forward copy of information which arrived this morning at six o'clock, as it is the last likely to reach me before the departure of the steamer now in the roads. I beg to despatch it to your Lordship, although it will be necessary to have it confirmed before it can be relied on.

2. That the Ashantees have small-pox in their camp, I have known for some time and already reported the same to your Lordship, and that they are short of provisions I am disposed also to believe; but I do not think they are in want of ammunition, from reports which have come to me of the supplies which they have received.

3. I sincerely hope, my Lord, that by the next opportunity I may be able to confirm the present news that the Ashantees are retreating.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1, in No. 29.

Major *J. T. Brownell* to *J. Craig Loggie*, Esq.

Sir, Saltpond, 23rd April, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to forward you an extract of a letter, just received from the Landing Waiter, Mr. Parker, stationed at Winnebah.

I have also this morning received the following information from King Graham's scouts. They state they have searched every place where the Ashantees have been, but can find none, with the exception of one, who gave himself up to them, stating he had deserted from the Ashantee camp, and pleaded for his life and protection. They have spared his life and made a prisoner of him.

This man states the Ashantees are sick with small-pox and nearly starved, and have but little ammunition. They are most anxious to return to Kimassee, but fear the Fantees, or Assins, are in the rear near the River Prah, and if they return that way they will be killed at the river, as the water is now very high, and they would be killed in swimming over. They have determined to make their way by Wassaw and are moving off in that direction. The people at Salt Pond have returned to camp.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. T. BROWNELL,
Civil Commandant.

J. C. Loggie, Esq.,
Inspector-General of Police.

No. 30.

War Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, War Office, 19th May, 1873.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to transmit to you, with a view to their being laid before the Earl of Kimberley, the accompanying copy of a despatch and of its enclosures which have been received from Captain Brett, 1st West India Regiment, the officer in command of the troops on the Gold Coast, referring to the instructions which were issued jointly to the Governor and the officer commanding the troops in the early part of the year 1864; and pointing to their insufficiency at the present time, in consequence of the extended territory which has been added to the Protectorate since those instructions were issued, by the cession of the Dutch Settlements.

Mr. Cardwell will be glad if you will move Lord Kimberley to give his early consideration to the subject, and favour him with such instructions as may appear to his Lordship to be expedient under present circumstances.

I have, &c.,
The Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office. (Signed) RALPH THOMPSON,
for Under-Secretary of State.

Enclosure in No. 30.

Sir, Cape Coast Castle, 21st April, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, in as condensed a form as possible, the various reports which from time to time during the last fortnight have been received by his Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B., Administrator-in-Chief, West Africa Settlements, from the seat of war—a place called "Dunquah," about 25 miles distant.

According to the instructions of the Secretary of State for War, dated 23rd June, 1864, which the Administrator-in-Chief has kindly permitted me to see, and upon which we have conferred, the action of the Government is restricted to a defence of the forts; but inasmuch as the extended territory since added to the Protectorate by the cession of the Dutch Setflements, since those instructions were issued, and includes the forts of St. George d'Elmina, St. Jago at Elmina, and other forts on the Windward coast, Secondee, Dix-Cove, and Axim, which have to be protected, it will be obvious that to provide for the protection of these places requires some increase to the peace establishment of troops.

I beg most respectfully to suggest that the Secretary of State was under the impression that, when assailed by a foreign enemy, the castle and forts should be thrown open to receive such of our subjects as we are bound to protect—invalids, women and children, &c.—the able-bodied men of the Fantee tribes repelling the aggression. However that may have been possible in former years, it is simply impossible now. Close to the Castle

exists a large town, with mercantile [illegible]hments, schools, chapels, Government house and buildings, hospital[illegible]ropean inhabitants, and Fantee people who have mingled their blo[illegible]n and naturally claim our protection—all these people it would be [illegible]event of an evasion, to receive inside the castle and our forts. The town[illegible] situated so close to the castle and is so intricate in its construction, that [illegible]be impossible to defend the castle without destroying the town and a great deal [illegible]roperty.

The defence of the town and not merely the forts becomes a matter of necessity, and commanding it and the castle are two hills—Connor's Hill, the sanatorium, where there is a field battery and a strong picket at present stationed; and Fort William, where there is a lighthouse. These positions are most important, and command the approaches to Cape Coast, and the possession of which by an enemy would cause the castle to be untenable.

By the report annexed, it will be seen that the Ashantees are marching steadily to the seaboard, and I trust that you will be pleased to issue further instructions for my guidance.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) L. L. BRETT,
Capt. 2nd W. I. Regiment, Commanding the Troops, Gold Coast.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for War, &c.

Sub-Enclosure 1, in No. 30.

REPORT of the ASHANTEE INVASION.

Cape Coast Castle, 19th April, 1873.

A LARGE Ashantee army, supposed to number not less than 40,000 men, have invaded this Protectorate, and to oppose them have been what was called a Fantee army, composed of tribes banded together, each under its own leader, and supported by about 200 armed Houssa Police, and about 200 Volunteers, both of which are armed with Snider breech-loading rifles.

This so-called army of Fantees from the first commencement of hostilities has had no confidence either in themselves or their leaders. They have been liberally supplied by the Colonial Government with gunpowder, lead, and munitions of war, yet could not be induced to action, without much persuasion on the part of some European officers amongst them.

They were, however, induced to fight two battles, which appear to have been of a most desperate character, neither side ever making prisoners, but killing all opposed to them —one side held their own, and even at certain periods gaining ground which they would not take advantage of, each side returning at night to those positions which they had respectively occupied at the beginning of the day.

After the last engagement a panic seized upon the Fantee army, owing to the defection of some of their tribes, the true reason of which can hardly be assigned; it is stated by some to have been treachery; by others, fear of the enemy. Be that as it may, the Fantee army rapidly dissolved and were only prevented from becoming an utter rout by the stand which was made by the armed Houssa Police, under Lieutenant Hopkins, and the Volunteers who formed a rear-guard.

In the first engagement the casualties appear to have been large, viz. 10 per cent., amongst the Houssas; while those amongst the Fantees could not be ascertained, although there is no reason to suppose they were numerous.

The Volunteers began the attack, and lost 1 man killed and 3 wounded. The Fantee army ran away after the attack had been made, the Houssas having to bear the brunt of it; the Fantees only supporting them, if at all, at long ranges; the enemy carrying the Fantee camp at Yancoomassie.

There is now a victorious Ashantee army, the Fantee having dissolved, advancing upon the seaboard towns, and nothing to oppose their march until they reach Connor's Hill, where a picket of regular troops is stationed.

(Signed) L. L. BRETT,
Capt. 2nd W. I. Regiment, Commanding the Troops, Gold Coast.

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re 2, in No. 30.

CONTINUATION of t[redacted]on the ASHANTEE INVASION of the GOLD COAST.

Cape Coast Castle, 23rd April, 1873.

IN consequence of the English mail being three days late, I am enabled to forward *further information* to the *present* date, which I am happy to say, so far as it is reliable, is of a rather favourable nature.

Ashantee prisoners who were caught foraging have been taken; these were in small parties.

They were surprised by small parties of Fantees, who since the break-up of the Fantee camp have distributed themselves in different directions covering the seaboard towns. The Fantees put to death (bringing in the heads of their victims) all whom they thus met with, saving one prisoner alive from each of the enemy's foraging parties, and they have been sent here to the Governor.

They came three in number from different parts—one from the Saltpond, 20 miles to the eastward; one from Anamaboe, about 14 miles east; and one on the main line to the northward. These men were in fear of being immediately put to death when they came before the English Governor, and begged in each instance for their lives. They gave their information freely, and the testimony of one is corroborated by that of the others; it runs thus:—

"The Ashantee general had orders not to attack until the king had received a "reply from Colonel Harley; but that if attacked they were to defend themselves, "which is what they did on the 8th and 14th April. That in those two engage- "ments they suffered most severely, and especially from the Hales' rockets served by "the Houssas.

"That they are now in possession of the late Fantee camp, but, not finding an enemy, "they imagine the Fantees have gone round them; they are now afraid either to "advance or retire, not knowing in the bush when they may meet the Fantees.

"That the Ashantee camp is in a most wretched condition, a large quantity of them "suffering from wounds and fractures.

"Small-pox has broken out dreadfully amongst them. They are starving; a plan- "tain, the price of which is usually about 2*d.* a dozen, now selling for the same sum each "plantain; and besides there is an abominable stench from dead bodies scattered through "the bush in all stages of decomposition."

(Signed) L. L. BRETT,
Capt. 2nd W. I. Regiment, Commanding the Troops.

No. 31.

Colonial Office to War Office.

Sir, Downing Street, 21st May, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant,* enclosing a copy of a despatch from Captain Brett, the officer commanding the troops on the Gold Coast, requesting that further instructions may be issued for his guidance, and calling attention to the necessity of permanently strengthening the force available for the defence of the Settlements.

2. It has been already agreed by his Lordship and the Secretary of State for War that such permanent addition to the force on the Gold Coast as may be required in consequence of the cession of the Dutch Forts will be best provided for by an increase of the Houssa and Fantee Armed Police.

3. In the meantime, with regard to the disposition of the forces of all kinds which are at present or will shortly be available, it appears to Lord Kimberley that a large discretion must be left to the officer in command, acting in constant and unreserved

* No. 30.

communication with the Administrator. On receiving intelligence of the movement of a hostile force in the direction of any particular fort, or of an outbreak of disaffection or disorder, it may become necessary at any moment to assist the threatened settlement with a reinforcement of troops or police, and arrangements should be made as far as practicable in conjunction with the naval authorities, for moving such reinforcements with despatch. Lord Kimberley will point out to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that it would tend materially to reassure and protect the outlying settlements if Her Majesty's ships could visit the forts at such intervals (alternating as far as possible with the calling of the mail steamers), as would prevent any place from being left for a lengthened time without communication with head-quarters.

4. Referring to the important question raised by Captain Brett, as to the extent of the territory which Her Majesty's troops should undertake to defend, and the limits which should be placed upon their participation in field operations, Lord Kimberley, after a careful perusal of the instructions given in Mr. Cardwell's despatch of June 23rd, 1864, is disposed to think that it would be difficult to suggest any material point in respect of which those instructions could be altered with advantage.

5. The most important part of those instructions is that contained in the seventh paragraph of the despatch, which is as follows:—"The proper course, therefore, is to "take every possible means for bringing the chiefs to a united and decided system of "defence, and for this purpose to give them advice, to supply them judiciously with "military stores, and, in concert with the officer commanding the forces, to furnish them "with such assistance as he may be able to afford, without exposing his officers and "men to any protracted residence in the interior, especially at the unhealthy season, "and without weakening his force upon the Coast, so as to endanger the safety of "the Settlements themselves."

6. His Lordship does not perceive on what portion of this despatch Captain Brett bases his supposition that the Secretary of State contemplated, in 1864, the indiscriminate admission within the forts of the non-combatant population resident in their neighbourhood when attacked by a foreign enemy. However desirable on grounds of humanity, it is obviously impossible that more than a small proportion of those who would naturally seek such protection should be admitted within the actual precincts of the forts. But, subject to the conditions imposed by the safety of the forts and the health of the garrisons, Lord Kimberley would desire that every possible aid and protection should be given to the population in case of an attack on the towns adjoining the forts. With the assistance of the police or troops, the inhabitants should be encouraged to take an active part in their own defence, and the officer commanding the troops will doubtless lend all the aid in his power to the exertions of the Colonial Government to organise a native defensive force at each place of importance.

7. As to the participation by the troops or police in any operations beyond the neighbourhood of the forts, Lord Kimberley does not think that the general instructions given in 1864 require modification. The officer commanding, with the Administrator, can alone judge whether the employment away from the Settlements of those forces is on any particular occasion permissible or desirable.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

The Under-Secretary of State for War.

No. 32.

Colonial Office to Admiralty.

Sir, Downing Street, 22nd May, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, enclosing a despatch from the naval officer commanding on the West African Station, on the subject of the Ashantee War, and to enclose for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the despatches noted in the margin,*

* 16 April, No. 5.
21 April, No. 21 A.
24 April, No. 29.

which have been received from the officer administering the Government on the same subject.

Lord Kimberley would suggest the expediency of desiring the officer commanding the naval forces to consider, with the Administrator, whether during the continuance of the present critical state of affairs on the coast, arrangements cannot be made for periodical visits of one of Her Majesty's ships at frequent intervals (which might possibly be made to alternate with the movements of the mail-steamers) to each of the forts and settlements where danger is apprehended.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Admiralty. (Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 33.

The Earl of *Kimberley* to Colonel *Harley*, C.B.

Sir, Downing Street, 22nd May, 1873.

I HAVE received your despatch, of the 22nd ultimo,* requesting that further supplies of rice, gunpowder, Snider ball ammunition, and rockets, may be forwarded to Cape Coast.

I have instructed the Crown Agents to take immediate steps for complying with your requisition for rice.

I am informed that the War Department have already despatched the additional supplies of munitions of war for which you ask, with the exception of 100 rockets, which will be forwarded by the next mail.

I have, &c.,

The Administrator-in-Chief. (Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 34.

The Earl of *Kimberley* to Colonel *Harley*, C.B.

Sir, Downing Street, 22nd May, 1873.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 23rd ultimo,† forwarding reports from Major Brownell and Mr. Loggie respecting the movements of the Ashantees.

I approve of the measures which you have adopted for checking the advance of the Ashantees, and securing the safety of the British Settlements.

I have, &c.,

The Administrator-in-Chief. (Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 35.

The Earl of *Kimberley* to Colonel *Harley*, C.B.

Sir, Downing Street, 22nd May, 1873.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 22nd ultimo,‡ and to convey to you my approval of the steps which you have taken for the arrest and removal of Amakie, King of Appolonia.

I have also received your despatch of the 24th ultimo,§ reporting that you had received an application from the Prince of Western Appolonia for aid against the Ashantees.

I have, &c.,

The Administrator-in-Chief. (Signed) KIMBERLEY.

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* No. 24. † No. 25. ‡ No. 22. § No. 27.

No. 36.

War Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, War Office, Pall Mall, 22nd May, 1873.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to transmit herewith a proposal by Lieut.-Colonel de Ruvignés in regard to an expedition against Ashanti. His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief considers the proposal to have, on military grounds, sufficient merit to be well worthy of consideration and of submission to Lord Kimberley, and Mr. Cardwell therefore forwards it, in case at any future time any circumstances should arise which would in Lord Kimberley's opinion occasion any material change of the general policy of the Coast.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) LANSDOWNE.

The Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

P.S. I am to request that the enclosure, being in original, may be returned to this office.

Enclosure 1, in No. 36.

MEMOIR on MOVEMENTS against KUMASIE, in ASANTI, WEST AFRICA.

AN expedition against Asanti and its capital, such as I advocate below, will, I am aware, be strongly opposed by all those who, being ignorant of the real facts as regards climate, nature of the country, &c., for operations of regular troops, and other statistics, imagine that there are greater difficulties by far than really exist. In answer to those who urge these obstacles, I have to observe that many officers, myself amongst the number, served without detriment to their health or constitutions for lengthened periods in West Africa—my service, without any change from the Coast, being from January 1858 to December 1863; and I can safely say that it was alone during periods of utter inaction on the Coast that I suffered from illness, though when in the interior, in the thick "bush" of the Fanti country bordering on Asanti, or in the forests of Akim and Asanti, with privations and long marches, sometimes 30 miles a day, living in mud huts at one time, at another in the open forest, I felt no ill effects, neither did any of the officers who served under my command; and having served at the Cape of Good Hope from 1847 to the end of 1850 in the 6th Foot, I may observe that the difficulties in a campaign against the Kaffirs are far greater than any to be met with in operating against Asanti. The bush in Kaffraria is far denser and more impenetrable than the Akim and Asanti forests; water is bad and scarce, causing dysentery; supplies are difficult to get, and longer marches are imperative; whilst the heat is as great, and the climate not much better, if any, than that of the regions through which a force would have to march in Asanti; in addition to which any attack on Kumasie would find favour in the eyes of all the neighbouring tribes, and their support both as auxiliaries in actual warfare and to furnish carriage for munitions of war and food, also in making roads and dragging light field guns and mitrailleuses, would far exceed any aid rendered by the Hottentot or Fingoe levies, and be more to be reckoned on than the unwieldy ox-waggons which composed the baggage train of a force in Kaffraria.

The expedition I propose should move in a similar manner to the one which during the Burmese war of '52 and '53 was led by Major Edwards, 18th R.I. (now Major-General Edwards, C.B.) from Prome to Arracan across the Gorna-Tong Range, through a hitherto unexplored region, and with bodies of Burmese troops hanging on the flanks of the column during its march. For the whole time (six weeks) that the troops were engaged in this duty, both officers and men slept, with only one night's exception, in the open air, and generally in dense forests by the side of a mountain stream or in a thick bamboo-jungle; every one fared alike, from the officer commanding to the bugler; and though hardships, fatigues, and privations were the rule, the whole force was perfectly healthy during the march and after their return to quarters. Much, of

course, was owing to the management of the officer in command, whose unflagging energy and good judgment brought to a successful result an expedition which at its starting was regarded as a very dangerous service; a similar attempt to penetrate to Arracan in the first Burmese war having terminated disastrously. As the climate of Burmah and Arracan is to the full as deadly as Africa, I can therefore see nothing to prevent a force being successfully led against Kumasie, supplemented as I propose, and taken up to Dwebin by the

Volta River.

The Volta River, which I propose as the base of operations against Kumasie, is the eastern boundary of Asanti. A village named Durbin, about 160 miles from its mouth, is the frontier post of that kingdom, beyond which no strangers are allowed to pass. This place can be reached during the months of September and October by steamers of small draught, towing flat-bottomed boats. The Volta was surveyed about 120 miles from its mouth in 1861 by Lieut. Dalbin, R.N. He reported the existence of rapids at Kpong; but having visited these rapids when the river was at its lowest in January, and afterwards in September, I observed that the river at Kpong had risen upwards of 30 feet. Though it was impossible for me to stem the current in a native canoe so as to inspect the rapids, yet I am of opinion they, at this season, are passable by steamers of light draught, and the river above Kpong is open, though with certain channels which would require ascertaining; this, however, could easily be done during the advance of the flotilla which should convey the troops and stores to Dwebin; ample supplies of wood for fuel can be obtained by arrangement at Quittah and Adah, also at Kpong and higher up, and on the opposite bank of the river from the Crepees and Aquamboes, both tribes who have placed themselves under the British flag for protection against the Ashantee tyranny.

Supplies.

Bullocks also at Quittah could be sent up the river by land or boat.

From the before-named tribe, the Crepees, ample supplies of live-stock, such as sheep, goats, and poultry, and vegetables, can be obtained; also corn. Ponies can also be purchased to supplement the carriers, in addition to a train of mules, which I propose should be obtained at Teneriffe, and which, after the expedition was terminated, would easily be sold at a larger price on the Coast, as they are more hardy than horses, even those brought from the interior of Africa, who seldom last more than three years, and if taken into the forests nearly always die from the sting of the tsetze fly. Against this insect mules are proof, and are therefore much valued on the coast, though the high rates of freight charged by (and the difficulty of getting trustworthy men to take charge of them when on board) the mail steamers, have prevented their being imported as they might have been. This difficulty could be got over by their being conveyed to the coast in a troop-ship, and men from the troops composing the expedition being told off to look after them. Though unsuited for draught they are admirable for carrying burdens on pack-saddles, and mountain guns and mitrailleuses could be carried by them; also rocket tubes, so many days' provisions, with spare ammunition, should be carried by the mule train, whilst a reserve could follow the column at a day or two in rear, bringing up live-stock and other supplies, as the mules would form an important part of the expedition. I will devote a few notes to them: They might be purchased at Teneriffe and conveyed to the coast in August or July; they should be landed at Pram-Pram, near the Volta (at least that portion required for the Volta force), as there are large plains affording ample pasturage, and forage is procurable in abundance; from thence they might accompany the force to march from Pram-Pram to Kpong, on the Volta, to meet the steamers—the distance is about two or three days' easy marching—*the natives do it in one day.* At Kpong, again, the mules would find ample pasturage and water. Canoes, capable of conveying two mules each, can be had; but a flat, such as is used on the Ganges, would be preferable, and, towed by a steamer to Dwebin, ought to reach there and return in the same day. With four flats the whole of the mules (I propose 250 to 300) should be all landed at Dwebin in three days, or a portion might be picketed out on the opposite bank of the river, in Crepee, where the natives would be friendly; a strong guard, however, should be left with the mules, though the danger of any attack from the Ashantees would be very slight. When all preparations were completed the mules could then be conveyed across the river. Thus, in case supplies at Dwebin were not sufficient, and as the space would be limited, any danger of sickness from overcrowding of the camp would be avoided.

The composition of the force to operate from the Volta River being given in Statement 1, marked A. V., I propose that a detachment, as per margin, should form the advance of the force, and proceed to Dwebin to dislodge or treat with the Ashantee chief in command there. He should be informed that in order to free his country from the cruel rule of the King, and to open out a path for traders by the Volta, as also to punish the King for invading the Protectorate, the Queen of England had determined to take his country to protect the Ashantee people. He should be promised protection, and a few presents given to him. I am convinced that if the Asanti people were assured of English protection, and that our occupation of their country would be permanent, all resistance to our advance would cease, and that any action fought would only be at the gates of Kumasie, the capital. But one result there is possible, viz., the total overthrow of the Asanti rule. * * * * * * * * * * Sir Charles Macarthy held the same opinions, and his experience on the Coast, and knowledge of the feelings of the natives, ought to have great weight. The disastrous termination of his expedition was caused by the treachery of a mulatto trader, who was, on its being brought home to him, hung at Sierra Leone. Officers on the Coast would do well to avoid all traders of any class, and to put faith in natives, whose interests are hostile to Asanti. The Chief of Dwebin, once in our power, should give hostages, and take the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty, swearing by Macarthy the Great Asanti oath. Also obtain supplies, and get his people to assist in clearing the paths through the forest, and also in felling trees, as in the annexed diagram, to form an abattis to protect the camp against any sudden rush by an Asanti force from the forest. An iron chevaux-de-frise ought to be brought up in the steamer and landed at Dwebin; if constructed in lengths it could be carried, slung on bamboos by natives, on the line of march, and would be very useful in protecting the camp whenever formed for the day's halt; wherever it was possible, however, trees should be felled in a circle round the camp, and as clear a space made as possible: this might be effected by working parties sent on in advance. The silk cotton-trees, which abound in the Asanti forests, are of soft wood, and easily sawn through; these would form an impenetrable abattis, and, if supplemented by an iron chevaux-de-frise, would prevent any danger of a surprise or a stampede amongst mules, camp followers, or auxiliaries. The belt of forest to be cleared should, if possible, be not narrower than 70 yards. No native has a firearm which kills beyond forty paces, and the fire of any attacking party would therefore be harmless if they were unable to advance closer than the distance I recommend to be cleared. A working party should each day precede the column to clear the road and prepare the ground for an encampment; the distance between the working party should be regulated by any intelligence as to the movements of the Asanti forces. No day's march should be less than ten miles, nor more than twenty,* though I have often walked from twenty to thirty miles in the day through the forests, calculating the pace at three miles an hour, with halts for half an hour once or twice on the march. I have done without difficulty the march of twenty-five miles, starting at 6 A.M. and halting at 4 o'clock P.M.; this would allow of two and a-half hours of daylight for posting sentries, slinging hammocks, and cooking and eating the evening meal. When the force should have advanced sufficiently far into the interior, an attempt to communicate should be made with the division of Akims moving from Chibi, and a junction should be formed at some four days' march from Dwebin. Communication with the Coast and Accra, and Cape Coast Castle, would then be possible; in fact, the officers accompanying the Akim force ought to be kept informed of all movements of the forces in the Fanti country, so as to be able to inform the officer in command, who should be the general in command of all the forces operating against Asanti.

30 blue jackets.
3 R. N. officers.
15 Sappers.
2 R. E. officers.
50 gunners, R.A.—R.M.A.
6 officers.
100 Europeans.
100 W. I. Regt.
6 officers.
250 Houssas.
3 officers.
300 workmen, such as Krooboys, &c., to form and clear camp.
Artificers, coloured, could be got at Sierra Leone.

Order of March.

Advanced guard of Houssas, West India Regiment, and native auxiliaries, with a small detachment of Europeans, selected for good shooting and activity; native auxiliaries on the flanks, in scouting parties; then the division in two bodies, European infantry in front one day, Royal Navy the next; guns and mitrailleuse in the centre; another party of Europeans and West India Regiments; baggage train of mules in rear, with strong guard of mixed detachments; native followers in rear of all.

During the march as little bugling as possible should be permitted, though, if a band

* Streams of water are plentiful, and met with at short distances in the forests all through Akim and Asanti.

were allowed to the expedition, it might be permitted to play to enliven the men, and its sounds being quite new to the Asanti would strike him with wonder. In case of any attack on the line of march, one-third of the leading division should immediately extend in skirmishing order to the front, taking cover behind trees; the remainder, one division wheeling outwards in sub-divisions to the flanks, should also extend, though in both cases at short distances; the third division halt until ordered to advance; mitrailleuse should move up in line with the extended parties, and the enemy's advance be awaited; the party in rear of the guns should form in rear of them in a similar order; the whole, if necessary, should then advance to the support of the advanced guard; the enemy being driven off, the former order of march should at once be resumed. As a very desperate resistance might be expected at Kumasie, I would advise the whole force to be concentrated a day's march from it, and positions selected from whence rockets and shells might be thrown into the town. When before the city the Europeans should form a square two deep, with mitrailleuses at the angles, the mules and baggage in rear, with the chevaux-de-frise and West India Regiment and Houssas for a guard, with the Sappers. The city, having been set on fire by rockets and shells, would be reduced in a few hours; but if an assault, however, were to be made, the auxiliaries should advance on two sides, the European storming party in the centre. When captured, strong guards should be posted to prevent indiscriminate plundering, as the wealth in gold-dust and nuggets is immense; the temptation would be great, and the force, if scattered, might be attacked and suffer a reverse. Immediately after the capture of the city all the forces should be mustered, and each chief and his followers being counted who were present at the attack should be recorded for their share of the prize-money. The tomb of the Asanti kings, it is said, contains upwards of £2,000,000 in gold ornaments. This I believe to be quite possible, as in the family vault of a family on the coast at Accra, which had only been in existence for three generations, upwards of £10,000 in gold ornaments was buried; and the treasures of the Chief of Eastern Akim, from my own observation, amount to £150,000; these are regarded in the light of crown jewels, and cannot be dissipated by him.* * * * * * * *

Auxiliaries

An attack on Kumasie by the force from the Volta, as recommended in the foregoing pages, should be supported by an advance from the coast across the Prah by the whole of the fighting men of the Protectorate tribes, as all the tribes inhabiting the Protectorate have hitherto lived in hostility with, and in constant dread of, the Asanti invaders. Their co-operation, under certain conditions, might be relied on; these are, viz., a certain amount of daily pay—say 6*d.* per diem for each effective armed man, with an allowance of rum and tobacco weekly; a musket, cutlass, hatchet, with a supply of ammunition, and a piece of cloth once a month, value 5*s.*, or 3*s.* on the coast; a small stipend to each chief, and a guarantee of £9—the price of a domestic slave—to each man's family, or his owner, who might be killed or disabled in battle or during the campaign, in addition to a guarantee that a fair share of any treasure taken in Kumasie should be allotted to each chief and his people co-operating and engaged. These conditions being complied with, active aid and assistance could be depended on.

The tribes of the Protectorate are as follows:—

	Fighting Men.
The Dinkiras, on the western boundary of Asanti, about . .	7,000
The Fantis and Assins	9,000
The Akims, Aquapims, close to the Prah, about, with the Accras and other coast tribes down to the Volta	10,000
The Crobboes, Addahs, and Aquamoos	5,000
Total	31,000

These tribes should advance across the Prah as soon as their harvest in September was gathered in. The Dinkiras should make their advance from their district at the point they select themselves, but, if possible, near enough to be supported and to form a junction near Kumasie, with the Fanti force advancing from Cape Coast Castle by way of Mansu, across the Prah. The Accras, who have often before defeated the Asantis, should cross the Prah at Maempong; and the Akims and Aquapims at the nearest point between Chibi and Gvadam. These latter should be led so as to form a

junction with the force advancing from the Volta, whose advance guard they should be after their junction with each column of attack. I propose three officers should be detailed with a small body of Europeans, except in the case of the Dinkiras, who might have a larger number of officers attached to them. Gyadam should be occupied and strengthened; its position is of great importance, and its natural strength very great. A few days would suffice to make it impregnable against any attack, and the road between it and the Aquapim Hills is good for an African path. The climate is good, and Europeans live well and work in the open air through the day without any hurt. A native runner can reach the coast in fourteen hours. A portion of the European troops could be located along these hills marked Adjumanti Range on the map annexed; also on the Shai Hills good water, vegetables, and other provisions are in plenty; whilst quarters for officers and men are easily procured. Game is abundant in the plains and forests. I have seen several hailstorms, and picked up hailstones as large as pistol bullets in November; and whilst a couple of blankets were always necessary at night, and the mornings and evenings throughout the year pleasantly cool, the days were not too hot for out-door exercise. There could, therefore, be nothing to fear as to climate for the health of a detachment or force stationed for a time in the hill regions of the coast. Any men who might suffer from the exposure incidental to the campaign could regain their health after a few weeks' rest in these places.

The supplies of arms and ammunition to the auxiliaries should be delivered after the chiefs of each tribe have taken a solemn oath to aid in the expedition; and when an accurate idea as to the number of fighting men they can bring into the field is formed, as most of the tribes in the interior are supplied partially with arms, a certain sum in lieu of a musket should be guaranteed at the end of the war to any man bringing his own arms and serving. Powder and lead bars, however, with flints, would be required by all; and good cutlasses and hatchets, with rum and tobacco; and cloth, *i.e.* calico, should be in store to distribute. These articles should be purchased in England and taken out in Government store ships; as by that means, in place of purchasing, as was done in the last war in 1863 and 1864, from merchants on the coast, who charged absurd prices, or what they liked, upwards of 100 to 150 per cent. might be saved and better articles obtained. Flags for each tribe, with a union jack, should also be given for each company; revolvers and breechloaders for each captain, with a sword, might be given. Everything bearing Her Majesty's arms as a mark of the Queen's rule over the coast would be received with great satisfaction and pride. The Africans are quick at learning drill, and are excellent when serving with field guns. A field train to assist the gunners of the Royal Artillery could be easily organised in a few weeks. I may here observe, that once the auxiliaries take the field, there would be no danger of any deserting. The towns and villages are given up to the women and children; none but decrepit and aged men are allowed to remain. The women, after the force has left the town, strip themselves of all their clothing, and any man entering the town then would be stoned to death.

Force of Regular Troops.—Composition and Treatment when landed in Africa.

All men and officers composing the expedition should be volunteers, not under 25 years of age; unmarried, if possible; good walkers and picked shots. The officers ought to be selected from those fond of field sports; those who have served in India or the Cape ought to be preferred. All should be men of temperate habits, both in eating and drinking; any who are fond of natural history should be specially invited to join, as the flora of Western Africa is comparatively unknown, and the forests teem with rare and beautiful plants. The soil is, moreover, one vast gold-field, whose richness far exceeds any hitherto discovered; and has been so partially worked, that, in the words of the well-known author and African explorer, "Western Africa would yield "more than half-a-dozen Californias."

The selection of officers and men having been made and the force completed, as per Statement 1, A.V.F., a portion of the artillery and infantry ought to start in July, taking in the mules at Teneriffe. The mules should be landed at St. George d'Elmina,* and taken down the coast to Pram-Pram, halting at Winnebah for three days to refresh; a portion of the mules might remain at Winnebah, as the country is open, and forage is in plenty. Great care, however, is to be observed that the grass for the mules is well

* The landing of the mules at St. George d'Elmina is easier than elsewhere on the coast.

chopped, as at this season, owing to the rankness of the vegetation, it sometimes proves fatal to horses. The mules halting at Winnebah might accompany the column moving from Winnebah to Swadroo, and across the Akim Hills to Mampongas, marked 3 in the map, or by Chibi, if preferred; either route is quite practicable. The remainder of the mules should at once (after their halt) march to Pram-Pram, that place being more healthy for the Europeans than elsewhere, a portion of whom might proceed to Akropong on the Adjumante Range, if the change were considered necessary by the medical officer, leaving a detachment to superintend the mules. On August 1st, the whole force should leave England to arrive by 20th or 25th, and should rendezvous at Pram-Pram, saving those required for operations in the Western districts, who might be halted and landed at Elmina and Winnebah; whatever stores, guns, &c., for which carriage could be provided, ought to be landed at Pram-Pram for carriage by land to Kpong, so as to lighten the steamers in their advance up the river. A short distance higher up the Volta than Kpong, all the stores and troops could be embarked, and the advance would then be easy. I must here give a reason for advocating this line of the Volta as the base of operations, as it may be asked why Sir C. Macarthy did not adopt this plan? He did not do so for two reasons: in his time the Danes ruled the regions through which the Volta runs; and further, steam was not a motive power in use then. The superiority of the climate, the good water, and plentiful supplies to be got in the eastern districts, and the comparative openness of the forests, cause me to prefer this point as being more favourable to European constitutions; and though the route from Dwebin is less known than those from Elmina, Cape Coast, or Accra, yet I can affirm that there are no difficulties to be met with on the route which would delay light field-guns half an hour at any spot all along the route. Water taken from running brooks is to be got at every mile, and in many places the troops could occupy the villages, the distance to be marched, according to the best maps and compared with my own knowledge and observations, cannot exceed 100 miles, though I think 80 would be nearer the reality; again, as the advance of the Coast tribes from the line of the Prah would occupy the attention of the king and his followers, the advance of the Europeans with guns would be unopposed. Comparatively, it has hitherto been unknown in Asanti tactics to have any division of their forces; and, finding a force coming from a point hitherto deemed unassailable, their counsels would be distracted, and the whole resistance a feeble one.

During the march from Dwebin on Kumasie, as the force would have to encamp daily, I propose that all the Europeans, at least, should be furnished with hammocks with screw bolts with eyes, so as to enable them to swing them from the trees in the forest. Grass hammocks, made in South America, are the best for the purpose; a ground sheet, to act as a covering to keep off rain or dew. The accompanying sketch may serve to illustrate my idea. All cooking utensils should, if possible, be of tin fitted in leathern cases. Cooks can be hired on the Coast, who, with some superintendence, can be relied on. On the victualling of the troops from Europe, it is perhaps unnecessary at present to dwell, as in another paper all necessary details can be given. Portable soups, Liebig's essences of meat, &c., will be found of great utility. Every soldier should have, before starting on his march in the morning, a strong bowl of soup and meat; biscuits ought to be served out daily; a ration or two a day of good rum, also a ration of tea, which is easier made than coffee; and each man should, if he wished, have a small canteen carrying a bottle of cold tea. (During the longest marches and hottest days I found cold tea the only drink I could walk well on.)

Equipment.

Each soldier ought to have for arms a breech-loading carbine, the short rifled carbine is the best, a Colt's navy revolver with a short sword beyond, a tomahawk and knife, 40 rounds of ammunition. Grass hammock, ground sheet, and blanket ought, if possible, to be packed and carried by mules attached to each division. The present patrol jacket, with a sailor's blue woollen frock to wear at night; knickerbockers and boots with leggings, both of brown leather, brown belts, and helmet such as is worn in India; the neck bare, and everything loose; flannel or woollen clothes only to be worn, woollen socks also.

N.B.—If possible, a certain number of double-barrelled shot guns might be provided; and any men who were good shots, and inclined for sports, ought to be encouraged to go out shooting, as game abounds in most places in Africa. Certain precautions would, of course, be necessary; but anything which helped to amuse and interest the minds of

the men ought to be encouraged, as inactivity and want of employment is more dangerous than climate. Any officers acquainted with geology ought, if possible, to examine the features of the country; and where indications of gold were seen and time admitted, researches should be made. Any gold found by the men ought to be equally divided amongst all the soldiers, as working parties would have to be protected; the purposes of the expedition being the paramount duty of all, however, nothing should be allowed to interfere, and the above suggestions are made solely to give a zest to the feelings of the men, and as an incitement and encouragement to them.

Summary.

I recommend the route from the Volta for the regular troops and separate from the great body of the auxiliaries for both sanitary and strategical reasons—sanitary, because having been for some months in an African camp, I know that the air becomes unhealthy of necessity, and therefore the line of march or route for regular troops ought to be as little encumbered by the natives as possible; strategical, because the King of Asanti would not detach any force towards the Volta, his capital being menaced by the tribes from the Protectorate, from whose invasion he would have more to dread from their cruelty and habits of plunder. It is also well to use the native auxiliaries to act as "*buffers*" to draw the first fire of the Asantis, and also to get any ambushed force to discover itself.

If any difficulty as to the advance up the Volta arise, but which I do not apprehend, the advance might be made from Winnebah by way of Akim Swadroo and Gyadam, and from thence on Kumasie. The Volta line is, however, to be preferred, because a fortified camp might be formed at Dwebin, and a depôt of supplies; small steam launches of 60-horse power would be useful for service above and below the rapids, each with a Gatling mitrailleuse in bow and stern, and the source of the Volta explored. As the Coast tribes, once in Asanti, would fight well and desperately, dreading the Asanti vengeance in case of a reverse caused by their defection, there ought to be no doubt of their co-operating vigorously, if well managed. Great care would be necessary in the selection of men and officers detailed to act with them.

COPIES of LETTERS from Mr. PINE, then Governor of the Gold Coast, to Major DE RUVIGNÉS, then Chief Civil Commandant, Eastern District, Gold Coast, during the Ashantee Invasion in 1863.

My dear Major, Ejemmaccu, 4th June, 1863.

I HAVE the most positive information from Mr. Ansah, now in Owoosococo's camp, that the Ashantees are in force in the neighbourhood of Akim Swadroo. Ansah's letter states that he was well received, and that Mr. Ansah will communicate further with me so soon as the Prince has held a conference with his chiefs; but the bearer of the letter brings a message to the effect that Owoosococo will not leave until he gets Adjimans. This request, of course, I cannot comply with, and we are therefore prepared for an onward movement, in which I have called upon all the chiefs to assist.

I request that you will despatch a portion of your force in the direction of Akim Swadroo, for the purpose of co-operating, and that with as little delay as possible.

Please do not allow this to interfere with the plans of attack upon Aquamu, if that be practicable and the Ashantees still there; but I must offer a few observations on the subject.

Before attacking, the King of Aquamu should be called upon to deliver up all Ashantees under his alleged protection; he must further be called upon to fight with us against the Ashantees, or be dealt with as a traitor.

I can listen to the conditions with respect to the Kiepees. I will investigate any complaints against them, but this must be subsequent to the King of Aquamu proving his loyalty; failing compliance with the above conditions, he should be attacked.

I trust that a discreet and trusty ambassador will be employed on this mission prior to a shot being fired; but I wish no delay, as the King has been so impertinent and defiant, and sufficient to justify the expedition moving up with the intended messenger. I had planned to meet the "Brisk" at Annamaboe on Saturday and proceed to Accra direct; but if you do not see me on Monday, at latest, you must conclude that my visit

is deferred by events which will have occurred here, as I am most anxious to be where there is a certainty of the enemy's proximity, which is uncertain in every other district but this at the moment.

Please explain to ——.

Trusting that you may be enabled to gain a success in the Eastern districts contemporaneously with that which we hope for here,

I have, &c.,
(Signed) RICHARD PINE, Governor.

Note.—Acting on these instructions, I caused a force to advance against the Ashantees, under my command; they, however, retired after exchanging some shots with my advance guard, and fearing an attack from a column of Akims and Aquapims, I had directed to take them in flank. They retired across the Prah. The King of Aquamu also was brought to submission, giving up some Ashantees in his camp and also hostages, and his swords of office, to me. The annexed letter will show how Mr. Pine's force fared.

(Signed) C. N. B. DE R.

Cape Coast Castle,
My dear Major, Noon, 20th June, 1863.

I WAS brought here very ill on Thursday night last, and find it impossible to write you as I desire. I believe the Ashantees to have retired from both Mansue and Akim Swadroo, and it appears to be the disposition of the chiefs to return to their homes; but of this I will inform you as speedily as possible. Your last letter states a belief that the Ashantees are still in the Aquamu country, and it is my earnest desire, should such be the case, an attack should be made in accordance with my previous instructions to you, and with all precautions therein specified. It would be a great satisfaction to me if a powerful and sufficient force can gain a success in your district, as all other movements have hitherto been frustrated, to my great annoyance and disappointment. From what Mr. Irvine stated, there can be no doubt that you have a sufficient force for the purpose required; but on this head I must rely on the discretion of yourself and your coadjutors, observing merely that I do not think it essential for you to be guided by the supposed movements of rumours in other districts where allied forces are collected.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) RICHARD PINE, Governor.

N.B.—This letter did not reach me until July 2nd, though dated June 20th. The Ashantees had then retired so precipitously, that having no regular troops under my command I could not follow them up as I wished, and I had been unable to obtain more than a limited supply of arms and ammunition for my auxiliary force, and could not reckon on any co-operation or assistance from the forces in the Western districts.

(Signed) C. N. B. DE R.

FORCES proposed to act in an EXPEDITION against ASHANTI and to Capture KUMASIE.

Royal Navy—6 officers; 200 blue jackets; 200 Kroomen for boat service.
Royal Artillery—8 officers; 150 gunners and drivers.
Royal Marine Artillery for boat service—4 officers; 60 gunners.
Royal Engineers—2 or 4 officers; 30 sappers.
Regular Infantry—15 officers; 550 non-commissioned officers, rank and file.
West Indian or other coloured troops, Chinese or others—15 officers; 600 men.
Houssa Irregulars—5 officers; 1000 men.
1 officer in command as Brigadier-General.
1 Chief of Staff.
4 officers to act with auxiliaries and columns moving from other points.

Armament of Guns, &c.

12 light field guns, 3-pounder Armstrong or steel guns, to be carried on mules or slung from bamboos carried by natives, as in Crobboe expedition 12-pounders were carried to Crobboe.

30 Gatling mitrailleuses could be worked by infantry or natives.

30 rocket-tubes, 6 and 12-pounders, much dreaded by natives.

Hand-grenades, also very effective.

Supply of signal rockets and fireworks; the electric light also in case of night attacks.

No round shot should be taken.

Grape, canister, shrapnell, and segment shell; also explosive projectiles to be fired from Jacob's rifles.

Carriage.

300 to 400 mules, to be got at Teneriffe.

Carriers and hammock-men, &c., can be obtained on the Coast. Kroo boys also will be useful. The number of these can only be determined when the loads to be carried are estimated and the routes for the columns advancing arranged. The auxiliaries would provide their own transport for ammunition, &c.

Auxiliary Forces co-operating against Ashanti.

Dinkeras, marked 1 on map, attack from their own side, but menace only until general advance, mustering 7000 men; say, employed	4,000	
Fantees, in map 2	4,000	
Assins, in map 2	1,500	
Akins and Aquapims, map 3	7,000	
Addahs, Aquamoos	3,000	
Accras and Winnebahs	4,000	
	23,500	fighting men.
Expenses of this force for four months, at 6*d.* per diem, half paid weekly, remainder at termination of campaign, or monthly, £16,140 a month, four months' pay	£58,750	
Cost of ammunition, arms, &c., £2 10*s.* each—£58,750 for the whole time	58,750	
Presents and pay to chiefs, say £10,000	10,000	
Costs of carriers and hammock-men for the whole expedition, £15,000	15,000	
Provisions, &c.	15,000	
Mules from Teneriffe, 350 at £30 each	10,500	
Steam launches, 6 at £100 to £150 each	900	
	£168,900	
Allowing for expenses of regular troops, £500,000	500,000	
Total	£668,900	

The above would hardly exceed the expenses of the war in 1863, when nothing was gained, and when no action of any consequence was fought.

No. 37.

The Earl of *Kimberley* to the Administrator-in-Chief.

Sir, Downing Street, 23rd May, 1873.

With reference to my despatch of 17th instant,* I transmit to you herewith a copy of a letter which I have caused to be addressed to the War Office, respecting the despatch of officers for special service on the West Coast of Africa.†

* No. 19. † No. 13, 12 May.

2. Although this letter has not yet been officially answered, the Secretary of State for War has, since the receipt of it, been endeavouring to procure suitable officers for this service. One of them, Captain W. Stevens, of the 2nd Regiment, proceeds to Cape Coast by this mail. He is an officer of standing and experience, and I think it probable that you may find it advantageous to entrust him, in addition to the duty of police recruiting, with some civil office or command, as, for instance, the acting command of Elmina or any of the other forts.

3. Captain W. A. Trydell Helden, also on half-pay of a West India Regiment, who, I believe, has previously served with you, is to proceed by the mail of next week, by which time it is hoped that the services of two more officers will have been secured.

4. These officers have been applied for principally with a view of enabling you to raise and discipline a force of Houssas for service on the Gold Coast Settlements, and also to increase the force of Fantee police. You should communicate with the Administrator of Lagos, with a view to the recruitment of Houssas in that settlement.

5. You will report to me what number of men you recommend as a permanent force, and generally as to the details of the measures you would propose to take with a view to the establishment of a thoroughly organised and well-drilled police force, capable of acting in any capacity in which troops are now employed, as well as preserving order in the Settlements and discharging ordinary police duties.

6. I am disposed to think (as I have observed in the case of Captain Stevens) that it may be advantageous in some cases to combine the duties of a civil office with the police command, and you will be free to make any arrangement of this nature that you may deem right, or in any emergency to employ these officers on service necessitating the temporary suspension of their police duties.

7. The particulars of the allowances to be given to these officers while serving on the Coast will be furnished to you as soon as they have been finally settled with the War Office.

I have, &c.,

The Administrator-in-Chief, Gold Coast. (Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 38.

The Earl of *Kimberley* to the Administrator-in-Chief.

Sir, Downing Street, 23rd May, 1873.

I TRANSMIT to you, for your information and guidance, a copy of a letter from the War Office, enclosing one from Captain Brett, Commanding the Troops at the Gold Coast, requesting that further instructions may be issued to him, together with a copy of the answer which I have returned to Mr. Secretary Cardwell.*

I have, &c.,

The Administrator-in-Chief, Gold Coast. (Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 39.

The Earl of *Kimberley* to Colonel *Harley*, C.B.

Sir, Downing Street, 23rd May, 1873.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 22nd ultimo,† forwarding the opinion of the Judicial Assessor respecting the charge made against Mr. Blankson of complicity with the King of Ashantee.

I approve of the steps you have taken to secure the safety of Mr. Blankson, and of your decision not to move in the matter until the present excitement on the subject in the Settlement has abated.

I have, &c.,

The Administrator-in-Chief, Gold Coast. (Signed) KIMBERLEY.

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* Nos. 30 and 31. † No. 20.

No. 40.

The Earl of *Kimberley* to Colonel *Harley*, C.B.

Sir, Downing Street, 23rd May, 1873.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 24th ultimo,* reporting that you had despatched the king of Elmina and two of his chiefs to Sierra Leone as prisoners.

Although, when you first reported that you contemplated taking this step, I was inclined to doubt its expediency, so much must depend upon the particular circumstances of the moment, which can only be thoroughly appreciated by one who is on the spot, that your judgment must carry with it great weight; and I am quite ready to believe you were right in considering that the emergency had become such as to require this strong measure.

I have, &c.,

The Administrator-in-Chief, Gold Coast. (Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 41.

War Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, War Office, 23rd May, 1873.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st May,† relative to the instructions to be given to the officer commanding the troops on the Gold Coast, as to the course to be pursued in the conduct of military operations against the Ashantees, with special reference to the instructions issued in 1864.

In reply, I am to transmit, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, a copy of a letter which has been addressed on this subject to the officer commanding the troops on the West Coast of Africa, and also a copy of its enclosure, being the instructions given by the Board of Admiralty to the officer commanding the force of Marines and Marine Artillery which has lately been despatched to the Gold Coast.

I have, &c.,

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office. J. C. VIVIAN.

Sir, War Office, 23rd May, 1873.

A DESPATCH, dated Cape Coast Castle, 21st April last (of which you have no doubt received a copy), has been received by the Secretary of State for War from Captain Brett, asking for instructions as to the course to be pursued in the conduct of military operations against the Ashantees, with special reference to the instructions which were issued in 1864.

Mr. Cardwell, having conferred with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, directs me to acquaint you that, subject to a discretionary power in sudden emergencies, which can only be exercised by the Administrator in consultation with the officer commanding the troops, as to how far it may be desirable to employ Her Majesty's troops away from the Settlements, the instructions sent by Colonel Conran in 1864 are to be adhered to.

As regards the disposition of the forces of all kinds which are at present or will shortly be available, a large discretion must be left to the officer in command, acting in constant and unreserved communication with the Administrator. On receiving intelligence of the movement of a hostile force in the direction of any particular fort, or of an outbreak of disaffection or disorder, it may become necessary at any moment to assist the threatened Settlement with a reinforcement of troops or police; and arrangements

* No. 28. † No. 31.

should be made as far as practicable, in conjunction with the naval authorities for moving such reinforcements with despatch.

Lord Kimberley has pointed out to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that it would tend materially to reassure and protect the outlying Settlements if Her Majesty's ships could visit the forts at such intervals (alternating as far as possible with the calling of the mail steamers) as would prevent any place from being for a lengthened time without communication with head-quarters.

Her Majesty's Government are not prepared to make any permanent addition to the force on the West Coast of Africa in consequence of the cession of the Dutch forts, as they are of opinion that the defence of these forts will be best provided for by an increase of the Houssa and Fantee police, and you will lend all the aid in your power to the exertions of the Colonial Government in organising a Native defensive force at each place of importance.

The question of admitting within the forts the non-combatant population resident in their neighbourhood is not free from difficulty.

It does not appear to Mr. Cardwell that the Instructions of 1864 contemplated their indiscriminate admission.

However desirable, on grounds of humanity, it is obviously impossible that more than a small proportion of those who would naturally seek such protection should be admitted within the actual precincts of the forts. But, subject to the conditions imposed by the safety of the forts and the health of the garrisons, every possible aid and protection should be given to the population in case of an attack on the towns adjoining the forts.

I am directed to take this opportunity of informing you of the various steps which have been taken in this country to strengthen the force and military resources in your command.

You have already been informed by the Quartermaster-General, on the 12th instant, of the reinforcements which are on their way, or under orders, for that purpose.

I enclose for your information a copy of the Instructions which have been given to the officer commanding the force of marines and marine artillery which has been lately despatched.

Large supplies of ammunition and stores, the details of which have been communicated to the Control Officer on the station, have been despatched from this country, and will arrive at Cape Coast Castle with the reinforcements in Her Majesty's ship "Barracouta." Further supplies, including camp equipage for two regiments of 500 men each, have been sent by the mail packets leaving England on the 18th and 24th of the present month.

Provisions, some of which have probably arrived on the Coast, have likewise been sent, consigned to the Commissary in charge, to the extent of a supply of salt and preserved meat for 500 men for 100 days, and 4000 lbs. of biscuit. If this supply is insufficient, you will instruct the Commissary to make timely requisition for any supplies required for the troops which are not obtainable on the spot.

Timely arrangements must be made for the proper accommodation of the troops on their arrival; and if the existing barrack accommodation is insufficient, you are authorised to make the best arrangements in your power, by hiring temporary suitable buildings for the purpose.

Instructions have been given for Assistant-Commissary Marsh, recently appointed to the African Branch of the Control Department, to proceed at a very early date to Cape Coast Castle for service. This officer has had special training in warlike stores, and will be available to render assistance, should it be required, on points relating thereto.

It was Mr. Cardwell's intention to have despatched further assistance to the Control Department at the Gold Coast under the present emergency, but, in view of the fact that the exigencies of the service admitted of Assistant-Commissary Blissett at Sierra Leone returning home on ordinary leave, and no officer from Sierra Leone having been detailed to proceed to the Gold Coast, he has postponed sending additional officers from this country, except the Assistant-Commissary before mentioned; but he requests that, in the event of the additional assistance being in your opinion necessary, he may receive the earliest possible information of your requirements.

A principal medical officer has been appointed, and will leave for Sierra Leone, en route for Cape Coast Castle, by this mail. You will arrange with him to send from Sierra Leone to Cape Coast as many medical officers as can be spared.

Two medical officers will accompany the marine force, and one surgeon will probably accompany the reinforcements from the West Indies.

Two medical officers belonging to the African Staff, at present on leave in this country, have also been ordered to rejoin their stations.

This number of medical officers, in addition to those already stationed at Cape Coast Castle and the adjoining forts, will probably be sufficient.

In addition to the stock already on the station, a supply of medicines and medical and surgical appliances, considered sufficient to meet all probable requirements at Cape Coast Castle, is now being prepared, and will be despatched from Liverpool by the first steamer to that place, which leaves on the 30th instant.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. C. VIVIAN.

P.S.—I am to add that twenty Norton's tube-wells and pumps, similar to those used in Abyssinia, will be sent to Cape Coast Castle, as they may possibly prove to be useful either for the troops, in the event of their being employed outside the forts, or for the fugitive Fantee population, who will probably congregate in large numbers in the vicinity of the forts.

The Officer Commanding the Troops,
West Coast of Africa.

Enclosure in No. 41.

Sir, Admiralty, 11th May, 1873.

I AM to acquaint you that they intend to place you in command of a detachment of Royal Marine Artillery and Light Infantry, which possibly may be landed from Her Majesty's ships for the occupation or defence of Cape Coast, or other forts on the West Coast of Africa, and the Senior Naval Officer present at the time will receive instructions from their Lordships to place you, if landed, in communication with the Administrator of the Colony, in order that concert between the Administrator, the Senior Naval Officer, and yourself, may take place, as to the necessity for, or the carrying out of, any military operations; and you are to follow any instructions which you may receive from time to time from the Senior Naval Officer, who will afford you all and every assistance.

I have, &c.,
Lieut.-Col. Festing, R.M.A. (Signed) ROBERT HALL.

No. 42.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 24th May, 1873.)

My Lord, The Castle, Cape Coast, 29th April, 1873.

I DO myself the honour to acknowledge your Lordship's despatch of the 31st ultimo,* instructing me with reference to the course to be pursued towards Dr. Horton, the Civil Commandant at Secondee, and towards Kings Andries and Inkatier, of that place.

2. The accompanying correspondence will convey to your Lordship that I had anticipated your Lordship's wishes with regard to Dr. Horton; and, as to imposing fines upon the kings and taking security for their future peaceable conduct, I propose waiting until I receive your Lordship's commands upon the proposals submitted with regard to those chiefs in my despatch of the 2nd instant.†

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Col.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

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* Vide H. C. 226-I. Part 2, 30th June, 1873, No. 167.
† Vide H. C. 266-I. Part 2, 30th June, 1873, No. 202.

Enclosure 1, in No. 42.

Administrator-in-Chief to Civil Commandant, Secondee.

Sir, The Castle, 8th April, 1873.

I HAVE to acknowledge your Report of the 15th ultimo, in reply to a communication addressed to you by the late Governor-in-Chief.

I have to convey to you the satisfaction with which I read this Report, and the suggestions by which you point out how a grave difficulty may be solved with regard to both the parties implicated, as well as the present advantage and future benefit to the people of Secondee, which it is the earnest desire of this Government to bring about.

Your Report has been submitted to the Secretary of State for his decision.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Col.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

The Civil Commandant, Secondee.

Enclosure 2, in No. 42.

Administrator-in-Chief to the Officer Commanding Troops.

Sir, The Castle, 12th April, 1873.

WITH reference to the state and distribution of the troops on the Gold Coast, which you were good enough to forward to me on the 1st instant.

I have the honour to acquaint you that in conference with the late Governor-in-Chief we had come to the conclusion that it was no longer necessary to keep a detachment of regular troops at Secondee, but that it was expedient to increase that at Axim to 50 men, and also that at Accra to the same strength.

I would therefore feel obliged by your carrying out this arrangement when the fort at Axim is reported ready to receive the additional number, as I have been obliged to defer this requisition pending repairs there for improved and increased accommodation of the troops.

When this move of the detachment from Secondee takes place, which will be relieved by a small police force, I have to request that you will be so good as to allow Staff-Assistant-Surgeon Horton to remain in the post of Civil Commandant pending certain important arrangements which have been submitted for the consideration of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in connection with which his services will be required.

I hope to be able to provide transport for these moves when you report having made the necessary arrangements.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Col.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

The Officer commanding Troops,
Cape Coast.

Enclosure 3, in No. 42.

Administrator-in-Chief to Civil Commandant, Secondee.

Sir, The Castle, Cape Coast, 22nd April, 1873.

ON the removal of the detachment of troops ordered to Axim, I have to acquaint you that the Officer commanding troops has consented to your remaining to perform the duties of Civil Commandant at Secondee, pending further instructions.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Col.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

Dr. Horton,
Civil Commandant, Secondee.

No. 43.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 24th May, 1873.)

(Extract.)

My Lord, The Castle, Cape Coast, 30th April, 1873.

In continuation of my despatches of the 22nd instant,* I have the honour to forward copy of a Report from the Civil Commandant at Axim, with its enclosures, received by me yesterday.

I fear, from the character of King Amikay's reply to the letter sent to him by the Civil Commandant, that he means mischief; but I am yet in hopes that we may prevent his joining the Ashantees under Achampon, some of whom would appear to have reached Benin, the capital of Appolonia.

The letter addressed to Captain Hoare is but one of the many attempts to withdraw the attention of the Government just now, as it is more than probable that there is a ship at hand laden with powder to supply the Ashantees on arrival on the coast.

* * * * * * * * *

I have, &c.

The Right Honourable (Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Col.,
The Earl of Kimberley, Administrator-in-Chief.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 43.

Dr. *Gouldsbury* to the Acting Colonial Secretary.

Sir, Axim, 23rd April, 1873.

I have the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency, that I received the intelligence that Ashantee messengers had arrived to King Amika of Benin, Appolonia, having been sent to him from the King of Ashantee.

I wrote a letter to King Amikay, informing him of the report I had heard, and requesting an explanation with regard to the arrival of the aforesaid Ashantee messengers, a copy of which letter I enclose.

I received King Amikay's answer to-day, and have given a copy of it to Mr. Thompson, interpreter-in-chief, which copy Mr. Thompson will hand to you on his arrival at Cape Coast Castle.

It would appear that when the statement is made by King Amikay, that the King of Ashantee thanked him (King Amikay) for his conduct towards the Ashantees who had been in Appolonia, it is intended to express the fact of the King of Ashantee's displeasure with King Amika's conduct; that, in short, the message was ironical in form, and therefore condemnatory in fact.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) V. SKIPTON GOULDSBURY,
Acting Commandant, Axim.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
Cape Coast Castle.

Sub-Enclosure in No. 43.

King *Amikay* to Dr. *Gouldsbury*.

Sir, Benin, Appolonia, 21st April, 1873.

I have duly received your letter that the King of Ashantie certainly had sent his messengers to me as warning of saying that he thanks me very much about what I have done him. When I removed myself to Kinjaboe with my people that he is the King of Ashantie and prepared his head men with some of his people, and brought me here with all my people to this land and save my life and this time and I have known

* Nos. 22 and 24.

myself that I never died and I did purpose make one consent with English Government and they brought one steamer or man of war, to Half Assinie and caught all my head people to Cape Coast, and when the English Government send them to me passed through Infantie road and the Infantie people are want to kill them and the Governor of Cape Coast for his Excellency save their life and they crossed them by Prah and they came to me save; and the same day the Ashantie messengers told all these words to me and I gave them meat they never eat it and I driven them away to their country Ashantie, and they passed Nooba: and they never live there still because you wrote me before but if I see any Ashantee men coming here I may drive him away because they are the enemies of the English flag but they have gone long time at the same day but I cannot keep my enemy in this district but if they were in this district I will let them come down to Axim with my cane-bearer and your police constable.

How can that a man warn me this curiosity word and I may keep a good friend with him? The person who brought to you all these vain report he is a liar; believe me all what I have wrote you always.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) AMIKAY, the King of Appolonia.

P.S.—As soon as I can hear that anything about Ashanties coming to this place I will let you know.

(Signed) KING AMIKAY.

His Excellency V. S. Gouldsbury,
Civil Commandant of Axim Fort,
&c. &c. &c.

Dr. *Gouldsbury* to King *Amikay*, Appolonia.

Sir, Axim, 19th April, 1873.

It has been reported to me that Ashantee messengers have arrived to you from the King of Ashantee, and that you have held intercourse with said messengers; although you have been warned not to have any dealings whatever with the King of Ashantee, except through the medium of the Government at Cape Coast Castle.

The King of Ashantee, as you are well aware, has made war on the British Protectorate, and is therefore an enemy to the English flag, and as such should be an enemy of yours.

The proper course for you to have adopted on the arrival of the messengers from Ashantee, was to have at once sent them down to me, accompanied by your cane-bearer, and you should have positively refused to hold any intercourse or have any communication with the said messengers.

I now request that you will at once send your cane-bearer to me to explain your conduct with regard to the Ashantee messengers, and also that you will send to me, at the same time, any Ashantees that may be at Benin, or in your district.

The police constables at Benin will accompany as an escort any Ashantees you may send.

In again warning you to have no dealings or communication whatever with the King of Ashantee, or his people, I am acting as your best friend, as you must well know that if you prove in any way false to the English flag, the Government will treat you accordingly.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) V. SKIPTON GOULDSBURY,
Commandant, Axim and Appolonia.

King Amikay, Benin, Appolonia.

Mr. *J. A. Kesson* to Captain *Hoare*.

Dear Sir, Appolonia, 19th April, 1873.

I have received your letter alright Sir, contents are well understood Sir, in reply I have fill up all the butts with palm-oil. The oil trade at this and Ingalapoly goes on very well, but when I got emptys I shall fill them up with palm-oil in no time, Sir.

Respecting the people coming down to Ammakie lately, they are not Ashantee messengers, but they are come from Saashie, they are about 6 men—they are still in town, one of them left his wife here and went away, and now he hearing says, that his wife been connected with 2 or 3 Appolonia people. So he came down with his friends

to King Ammakie, to assist them to get the satisfaction from the said people, Sir. So, they are come down on their own account, but not from the King of Ashantee, that is the reason I did not tell you anything about it, Sir, also Mr. Sam. I have explained everything to Tanikie, but he is got 2 butts oil ready to pay the debts, when the ship comes up here. Hoping you are well, Sir,

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. A. KESSON.

P.S.—I have forwarded Mr. Salmon's letter to him, Sir.

Captain W. Hoare.

No. 44.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 24th May, 1873.)

(Extract.)

My Lord, The Castle, Cape Coast, 30th April, 1873.

SINCE my despatches of the 21st, 23rd, and 24th instant,* there is little further to report, as the Ashantees have made no movements of any importance, except to concentrate their forces at Dunquah. It is indeed most difficult to ascertain anything in connection with them which may be regarded as reliable. Nothing will induce the Fantees to approach the Ashantee camp except as scouts and spies, and then they insist on being paid, so that the only information which I get comes from the half-starved prisoners who are caught when out foraging.

I am still urging the Fantee kings and chiefs to form camps, and they promise to do so, but take days to move; however, now they are beginning again to bestir themselves a little, and I am sending Dr. Rowe up to Akroful, where they have commenced assembling. A reference to the tracing which I sent to your Lordship in my Despatch of the 21st March,† will give its position about seven miles south of Dunquah, as I find it is not marked. They are also collecting at Abakrampa, Quamen, and other places.

A supply of powder and rockets has arrived from Sierra Leone on the 26th, and also the ammunition for the Enfield rifles, which were sent out by the War Office.

I have commenced again issuing powder to the tribes, as they all require and expect it; and when I have the camp formed I will purchase some trade muskets, and issue them to those who are present and want them.

* * * * * * * *

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Col.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 45.

Colonial Office to Treasury.

Sir, Downing Street, 26th May, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you, to be laid before the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, a copy of a despatch from the Administrator-in-Chief of the West Africa Settlements, forwarding an Ordinance passed by the Legislative Council of the Gold Coast, entitled "An Ordinance to make further Pro-"vision for the Service of the Settlement during the Current Year;" and also a copy of a letter from merchants and others in the settlement petitioning against this Ordinance.‡

Lord Kimberley is disposed to express approval of the increase of duties on wine, spirits, and tobacco, and on gunpowder and guns, but his Lordship proposes to inform Colonel Harley that the *ad valorem* duties should be withdrawn, and that the duty on

* Nos. 21A, 25, 29. † Vide Enclosure to No. 183 of H. C. 466–I. of 1873. Part 2. ‡ No. 26.

spirits and tobacco should be further increased, if the Gold Coast Goverment think that a larger revenue will be thereby produced.

Lord Kimberley also proposes to instruct the Administrator-in-Chief to pass an Ordinance authorising the raising of a loan of £25,000.

I am to request you to move the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to favour Lord Kimberley with an early reply to this letter.

I have, &c.,

The Secretary to the Treasury. (Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 46.

Colonial Office to Board of Trade.

Sir, Downing Street, 26th May, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you, to be laid before the Board of Trade, a copy of a Proclamation,* which has been issued by Colonel Harley, the Administrator of the West Africa Settlements, prohibiting the importation of arms, ammunition, and warlike stores into Her Majesty's Settlements and protected territories, except at certain ports therein specified, and I am to request that it may be published in the 'London Gazette' in the ordinary manner. I am to state that Lord Kimberley proposes to instruct the Administrator to issue a new Proclamation, by which, adopting the words of the 159th section of the Customs Consolidation Act (16 and 17 Vict. c. 107) arms, &c., shall be prohibited from being imported, or brought either by sea or inland carriage or navigation, into the Settlement or protected territories, excepting at the Ports of Cape Coast, Elmina, and Accra, or at such other ports at which the importer may be specially authorised to land the same by licence first obtained from the Collector of Customs; and by which it shall be further declared that arms, &c., imported or brought into the Settlement or protected territories contrary thereto shall be forfeited.

In July, 1872, the Law Officers reported that there is a breach of the Customs Laws whenever, in the words of the 159th section of the Customs Consolidation Act, the prohibited goods are imported or brought into the Colonial Possession, and that consequently the mere arrival in harbour of a ship with the goods on board is illegal, but doubts have been entertained whether, under the terms of the Administrator's Proclamation, arms, &c., brought in a vessel within Colonial waters would be liable to forfeiture before they are actually landed. It is important to check, except under proper licence, the importation of arms, &c., into the Settlement or protected territories, as it is believed that a considerable quantity of such arms finds its way into the hands of the Ashantees, and Lord Kimberley considers it desirable to remove any doubts upon the point by enlarging the terms of the Proclamation.

His Lordship would be glad to receive, at an early opportunity, any suggestions from the Board of Trade upon this subject, and especially as to the form of Proclamation which it may be thought desirable to issue, so that he may communicate them to the Administrator for his information and guidance.

I have, &c.,

Secretary to the Board of Trade. H. T. HOLLAND.

No. 47.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, Admiralty, May 26th, 1873.

WITH reference to my letter of this day's date and to former correspondence, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the Earl of Kimberley's information, extracts from a general letter of the 25th April, from Commodore Commerell, on the subject of the state of affairs on the West Coast of Africa, observing that this report has been anticipated by later reports from the senior naval

* Vide page 254 of H. C. 266-I. of 1873. Part 2, No. 149.

officer at Cape Coast Castle, copies of which have been forwarded to the Colonial Department.

2. Commodore Commerell also mentions his having attended at the opening of the Colonial Parliament at Cape Town, on the invitation of his Excellency the Governor.

I am, &c.,

The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. (Signed) ROBERT HALL.

EXTRACT of a GENERAL LETTER, dated 25th April, 1873, from Commodore COMMERELL.

"ON invitation by his Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, Governor, I attended at the "opening of the Colonial Parliament of Cape Town.

"From letters of proceedings from Commander Stubbs, of H.M.'s ship 'Seagull,' to the "8th March last, of which I presume duplicates have been forwarded to their Lordships, "I have been led to suppose that any fear of danger to our settlements on the coast had "passed away; the strength of the Ashantees, as is usual, was greatly exaggerated and "has dwindled from 12,000 to 4000, and Commander Stubbs would not have despatched "the 'Bittern' from Cape Coast after my instructions to the senior officer, unless the "Administrator informed him that no danger whatever existed. Commander Stubbs "reports that troops would be brought from Sierra Leone by the 'Sherboro,' a purpose "for which, I believe, she was originally intended.

"I beg to forward the enclosed copy of instructions given to the senior officer on the "West Coast, dated 12th February, 1873."

"Rattlesnake," at Sierra Leone,

(Memorandum.) 12th February, 1873.

I HAVE to acquaint you that on my arrival here to-day from Bathurst, Mr. Hennessy informs me Colonel Harley is under some apprehension as to the movements of the Ashantees on the Gold Coast frontier; I shall, therefore, send the "Coquette" from Ascension to Cape Coast Castle as soon as possible, and I enclose copy of further orders I have given to the "Decoy."

It appears advisable that two vessels should be at Cape Coast Castle, and therefore the Commander of the "Bittern" must be guided by circumstances as to the period he will proceed to the Rivers Bonny and Opobo, in pursuance of his instructions, remembering that he has the "Pioneer" in that neighbourhood.

If any emergencies arise, the officer commanding H.M.'s ships under my orders will be guided by the instructions contained in my Standing Order, No. 11, always bearing in mind that no persons are to be landed from H.M.'s ships unless for the actual preservation of British life and property.

Having considered these subjects and the rumour of the Ashantee raid, the Commander of the "Bittern" must use his own judgment as to proceeding to the Bights, without waiting for the arrival of the "Coquette" and "Decoy" at Cape Coast Castle.

(Signed) J. E. COMMERELL.

The Senior Officer H.M.'s ships and vessels, Cape Coast Castle.

No. 48.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, Admiralty, 26th May, 1873.

WITH reference to my letter of the 18th instant,* and to previous correspondence, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the Earl of Kimberley's information, a copy of a letter dated 30th ultimo from the commander of H. M. S. "Seagull," in regard to the state of affairs at Cape Coast Castle, together with a copy of a letter from the commander of H. M. S. "Argus," dated

* Not printed

7th instant, reporting the arrival of that ship at Sierra Leone, and the information he had been able to obtain respecting the movements of the Ashantees, and the measures taken for the protection of the African settlements.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1, in No. 48.

REPORTING PROCEEDINGS.

Sir, H. M. S. "Seagull," Cape Coast, 30th April, 1873.

SINCE my letter of the 24th inst., nothing of importance has taken place, beyond the fact that the Ashantees are still at Dunquah, but in what force is unknown.

A force of 3000 men, under the notorious chief Accampon, is supposed to have recently arrived at Appolonia.

The Fantees are again forming their camp at Akroofue (about half-way between Cape Coast and Dunquah).

It is supposed that the Ashantees are either waiting for further information or directions from head-quarters.

I have despatched H. M. G. B. "Coquette" to Appolonia, to co-operate with the Military Commandant from Axim, and if possible to arrest the king of Appolonia.

H. M. S. "Bittern" is here in company with me. H. M. S. "Decoy" at Elmina. H. M. S. "Pioneer" is at Fernando Po. H. M. S. "Merlin" is expected here about the middle of May. The "Druid" is hourly expected. No intelligence of either, "Argus" or "Barrosa."

The mail has arrived very unexpectedly, and is expected to sail almost immediately. I am in hopes of giving you more information by the next steamer in a few days.

The trade in the Bonny is open. Yellow fever prevails there. Lagos and Quittah are quiet.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ERNEST A. STUBBS,
Commissioner and Senior Officer.

The Secretary of the Admiralty,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 2, in No. 48.

Sir, H. M. S. "Argus," at Sierra Leone, 7th May, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to state, for their Lordships' information, that the ship under my command arrived here last evening from St. Vincent. In obedience to their Lordships' commands in paragraph 3 of my sailing orders, I beg to inform you that I have communicated with the acting administrator of this Colony (Major Bravo), who has given me the following information relative to the state of affairs at Cape Coast Castle.

Despatches received thence from the Administrator-in-Chief (Colonel Harley), dated 16th ult., state that the Ashantees and Fantees had had two engagements, the last, on 14th April, being "desperate," lasting from 10 A.M. to 7 P.M., in which the Fantees were entirely worsted and dispersed. Colonel Harley directed, by the same despatch, that all spare ammunition, troops, and especially officers, were to be sent down without delay.

2. By letters received this day from Cape Coast by the mail, from the officer commanding the troops there, it is stated that nothing is being done in the Bush. The "Houssas" (a native police numbering about 300, lately organised there) had returned to Cape Coast from the Bush, and that shortly another camp of these men was to be formed.

The Ashantee army, about 20,000 men, are said to be awaiting instructions from the king, who is still at his capital, and are sitting down at some place about twenty miles from Cape Coast Castle.

They are not expected to attack the forts, but, should they do so, everything is well prepared for their reception. In one of these forts there is a picket of sixteen men (who they are, is not stated) in command of a naval officer, name not mentioned.

3. The most effective weapon to be used against the Ashantees appears to be Hales' rockets, of which they seem to be in the greatest terror.

This is all the information I have been able to procure.

4. I hope to be able to sail hence on the 9th inst. and at present I am busily employed in coaling and getting provisions for the ships in the Bights, according to directions received from the senior officer there.

5. "Free-town" is at present healthy.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) PERCY LUXMOORE,
Commander.

The Secretary to the Admiralty,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 49.

The Earl of *Kimberley* to the Administrator-in-Chief.

Sir, Downing Street, 28th May, 1873.

WITH reference to my Despatch of the 23rd inst.,* I transmit herewith, for your information, a copy of a letter from the War Office,† forwarding instructions addressed to the officer commanding the troops on the West Coast of Africa, as to the course to be pursued in the conduct of military operations against the Ashantees.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

The Admiral-in-Chief,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 50.

The Earl of *Kimberley* to Colonel *Harley*, C.B.

Sir, Downing Street, 29th May, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, of the 29th ult.,‡ on the subject of the recent disturbances at Secondee, and the course to be pursued towards the two kings of that place.

In reply I have to refer you to my despatch, of the 5th instant.§

I have, &c.,
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

The Administrator-in-Chief,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 51.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 2nd June, 1873.)

My Lord, The Castle, Cape Coast, 1st May, 1873.

THE accompanying copy of a Report received from Mr. Lawson, the Government interpreter of Sierra Leone, I intended to accompany my Despatch, of the 24th ultimo, acquainting your Lordship that I had sent the king of Elmina to Sierra Leone, but in the hurry of sending off the mail it was omitted.

2. I also forward, for your Lordship's information, a statement of the precedents for adopting this course which had been prepared for the late Governor-in-Chief at the time the king of Elmina was arrested by his orders.

* No. 37. † No. 41.
‡ No. 42. § Vide H. C. 266–I. Part 2, 30th June, 1873, No. 206.

3. I submit also copy of a petition received from the loyal inhabitants of Elmina, requesting that the Ashantees resident there should be taken charge of by the Government, and my reply.

4. Also a communication from the king of Aquafoo, and my reply, tending to show the effort the Ashantees are making to obtain a lodgment, however small, in the vicinity of Elmina, from which they can obtain information of what is going on.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1, in No. 51.

Thomas Geo. Lawson to Col. *Harley*, C.B., Administrator-in-Chief.

MEMORANDUM for the information of His Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief.

Sir, Cape Coast, 14th April, 1873.

I THINK that I cannot with propriety in any way withhold from your Excellency's information the following statements made to me on the 9th inst. by one Quacoe Gappeah, a Captain of No. 1 Company of Elmina, in the presence of Mr. John Linsay, formerly on several occasions sent as a messenger from this Government to the King of Ashantee, and Mr. Joseph B. C. Orleans, late interpreter under your Excellency.

He states, that in Dec. 1871, the present King of Elmina, *Quamina Jang*, sent a brother of his named Intoquady to inform the Ashantee King that the British Government would be at Elmina, for to hoist the English flag on the 1st of April last on the castle, and thus take over Elmina to the English, and that he does not agree, nor would agree, to this being done, and request the Ashantee King to send force to his aid to prevent it.

The King of Ashantee, in reply to this request, sent to inform the King of Elmina not to be afraid, and that he would come down with his army on the 24th January this year to pull the English flag down off the castle, and retake the charge of Elmina, and that this reply of the King of Ashantee to the King of Elmina is what made him so reluctant, at the time when the English take charge of Elmina, in all his movements.

That after the English flag was hoisted, he sent the same brother again to the King of Ashantee to inform him of it, and what had taken place, and to say to him that he was only waiting on him as he promised before making any movements: previous to this he sent a man named Asamyinah with the above message, but this man did not reach to the Ashantee country before returning to Elmina, in consequence of which he, the King of Elmina, ordered him to be severely flogged, almost to death, the prints or traces of which, on his back, can be seen at this present moment. It was after this flogging, then, his brother, as stated above, was sent, who is still with the King of Ashantee.

This man who gave me the above information further said that the following chiefs at Elmina, as Apracoo, Quacoe, Andoh, Assirifee, and Marman Smith, who are all averse to the movements of the King of Elmina against the British Government, can prove the whole, and much more to what I have stated, and that himself, as well as those chiefs are only afraid of their lives, cause them not to state those things public.

I submit the above, as I am in duty bound not to conceal anything of this nature from your Excellency's knowledge, leaving to your Excellency's own wise judgment in whatever way your Excellency see fit.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) THOS. GEO. LAWSON,
Government Interpreter for Sierra Leone.

Enclosure 2, in No. 51.

MEMORANDUM for the information of His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief.

Cape Coast, 14th March, 1873.

PRECEDENTS of the Government dealing with native kings and chiefs who misconducted themselves, and who have acted contrary to the terms of their treaty, and were obliged to be taken in custody.

1. About the year 1853, in the first administration of the Government of Sierra Leone by Governor Sir A. E. Kennedy.

Caly Madoo, chief of Maderia Bullom Shore, opposite Sierra Leone, for assisting some of his subjects in detaining and selling into slavery a British subject, and his refusal to comply with the friendly request of the Governor to come to Sierra Leone to give information, and the parties charged with the crime, and his threatening to resort to arms against the colony, H.M.S. "Teazer" was sent for him, and he was brought to Sierra Leone, and was placed with some of his people under my care, and under strict guard of two policemen till the case was disposed of, and he was sent back to his country.

2. About the year 1859 the late chief Thomas S. Caulker, chief of Plantations, Bendoo and Chah, Sherbro, for misconduct in keeping the Sherbro country in a disturbed state contrary to the terms of his treaty with the Government, Captain Close, of H.M.S. "Trident," was sent to bring him, and he was placed as a prisoner under my care, with two policemen to watch over him till the matter was settled and he was allowed to return to his country.

3. Aggery, late ex-king of this place, for misconduct in attempting to create disturbance between the Government and the natives, was sent to Sierra Leone, I believe, in the year 1867 or thereabout, and was lodged in a hired house by the Government under the care of the police till he can procure two good sureties, when he was allowed to go at large within the city. He was sent back here by Sir A. E. Kennedy in 1869.

4. In 1870 two Sherbro chiefs of the Baggroo, British Sherbro, were apprehended by Captain Walshe, civil commandant of that station, and brought to Sierra Leone, and were placed under my care as hostages, with two policemen to look after them. They were sent back to their country after the case was disposed of.

5. The King of Elmina, who is now in custody for a crime (which one would say amounts to treason, if he were to be considered a British subject), being full of imminent danger both to lives and property, I think can be sent to Sierra Leone, and lodged for safe keeping in the debtors' prison, till your Excellency returns thither, when you will take into consideration what necessary step to adopt; that is, if his case will not be heard at present here.

Nothing fresh has been learnt this morning.

(Signed) T. G. LAWSON,
Government Interpreter.

Enclosure 3, in No. 51.

Military Commandant Elmina, to Administrator-in-Chief.

Sir, Elmina, 18th April, 1873.

AT the request of certain inhabitants of this town, I herewith forward, for the information of your Excellency, a letter or petition received by me this morning. It appears that the chiefs, captains of companies, and influential residents in the town of Elmina, convened a meeting on the 16th inst. among themselves, and resolved that for the "safety, as well as for promoting the unity and internal tranquillity of the "town, they propose to hand over all of the Ashantees residing here to the safe keeping "of the Government until peace be restored, or an opportunity offers for sending them "home to their own country."

Awaiting instructions from your Excellency,

I have, &c.,

(Signed) ROBT. S. TURTON,
Capt. 2nd W. I. Regiment,
Military Commandant, Elmina.

His Excellency Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

Sub-Enclosure in No. 51.

Sir, Elmina, 16th April, 1873.

We the undersigned, some of the principal inhabitants of this place, taking into consideration the events which are now taking place in this, and the nature of the Ashantee war and its complications, convened a meeting by permission of the civil commandant, in the large hall in the castle, to consider what steps taken by us would conduce to the unity and tranquillity, as well as safety of our town and its dependencies. There are some 150 or 200 or more Ashantees in this town at present: under the circumstances, it was resolved that the best thing we could do was to hand them, the Ashantees, to the safe keeping of the Government, until peace be restored, and they have an opportunity of returning to their own country; also that the companies should form patrols alternately to march out and watch if any enemies approach our territory.

We beg that you, as military commandant, will be good enough to represent these facts for the consideration of his Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief, in order that he may approve the same, or take such steps as in his wisdom he shall deem fit for our safety, as well as for promoting the unity and internal tranquillity of the town.

We have, &c.,

(Signed) J. MARMAN SMITH, Burgomaster.
C. BARTELS.
QUACOE [his + mark] ATLAH, 2nd King.
QUACOE [his + mark] ANDO, Chief.
QUAMINA [his + mark] ESSIRFIH, Chief.
ECCRA QUACOE.
ELIZABETH [her + mark] MOLENAAR, for J. S. MOLENAAR, absent.
J. A. DE VEER.
QUACOE [his + mark] GOOMYAH.

Military Commandant Capt. Turton.

Enclosure 4, in No. 51.

Administrator-in-Chief to Military Commandant, Elmina.

Sir, The Castle, Cape Coast, 21st April, 1873.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 18th inst., forwarding a petition from the inhabitants of Elmina, I have to request you will inform the petitioners that I am not prepared at present to accede to the request contained in their petition, that the Government should take charge of the Ashantees resident there.

The most vigilant watch should be kept upon them, and it is desirable that they should be disarmed.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.

Captain Turton, 2nd W. I. Regiment,
Military Commandant, Elmina.

Enclosure 5, in No. 51.

Military Commandant, Elmina, to Administrator-in-Chief.

Sir, Elmina, 20th April, 1873.

For the information of your Excellency, I have the honour to report that about mid-day yesterday, the King of Agufoo called on the Civil Commandant, and complained

that three of his chiefs were harbouring over 100 Ashantees who had left this town, and as I was present at the interview, I requested the king to make a statement and I would take down his own words.

He said that "within the last three days more than 100 Ashantees from Elmina had "entered his district, with arms and a plenty of ammunition, and that his chief "captain—also two other captains of his companies—were harbouring them. The names "of the captains are Benturno, Quamina Ewee, and Quow Ewee, and they say they "will not come under British rule; that the Ashantees are assembling in force "very close to his district, that they had just entered a croom 'Edumfoh Mensah,' burnt "and destroyed it—that he has ready (with the exception of the three captains and "their followers) all of his men armed—they are loyal—are determined to do all they "can to defend the town of Elmina; and if I would only sanction it, he would "capture the disloyal captains, and bring them as prisoners to the Castle; failing "to take them alive, he would shoot them, and bring in their bodies." I beg to state that I have made enquiries concerning the character of the King of Agufoo, and am informed by Mr. Le Jeune and Mr. Hammell, Consul and Vice-Consul for Holland, and other persons, that the king is a man in whom the Dutch authorities always placed implicit reliance; he has a very great respect for white people, and invariably acts as he is by them advised. It was this king who stopped all of the roads around this town in 1866, on account of the Elminas taking provisions from the people without making payment.

Agufoo is about 11 miles from "Elmina," one day's march from "Donquah," and *three* days' from the "Prah," is situated between "Donquah" and "Wassaw."

The Civil Commandant and myself begged the king *not* to murder the disloyal captains, but he said something must be done, his people must obey his orders or be put out of his district, or his other followers would lose all respect for him.

The king begged for, and I gave him, twelve small kegs of the Dutch trade powder taken over by the Colonial Government when the transfer took place on the 6th April, 1872.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ROBT. S. TURTON, Captain,
2nd W. I. Regiment, Military
Commandant, Elmina.

His Excellency Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

Enclosure 6, in No. 51.

Administrator-in-Chief to Military Commandant, Elmina.

Sir, The Castle, Cape Coast, 21st April, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, acquainting me with the substance of a complaint made by the King of Aquafoo, against some of his chiefs.

In reply, I have to request you will inform the king that he had better seize the three chiefs of whom he complains, and send them into Elmina; the Ashantees whom they protect, if in arms, should be seized and sent into Elmina *disarmed*, distributing the arms he takes from them to his own people.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.

Captain Turton, 2nd W. I. Regiment,
Military Commandant, Elmina.

No. 52.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 2nd June, 1873.)

My Lord, The Castle, Cape Coast, 3rd May, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith two authenticated copies of an ordinance entitled, "An Ordinance to empower the Administrator to regulate or prohibit the

"importation and sale of munitions of war," which passed the Legislative Council on the 29th ultimo, and was assented to by me on the 30th.

2. A necessity had arisen for the passing of such a measure as this in the present critical position of the settlement, and that the Administrator should be granted certain powers in prohibiting or restricting the sale or importation of munitions of war, which he did not possess under any existing law in force on the Gold Coast.

3. The penalty in the 4th and 5th clauses may appear severe, but it is only consistent with the same penalty in Ordinance No. 6 of 1872, amending the Gold Coast Smuggling Ordinance No. 6 of 1867.

4. I beg to forward a copy of the Law Officer's opinion on this Ordinance for your Lordship's information.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1, in No. 52.

GOLD COAST.

In the Thirty-sixth Year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

Col. *Robert William Harley*, C.B., Administrator-in-Chief
of the West Africa Settlements.
[30th April, 1873.]

AT a Legislative Council held in the Palaver Hall, Cape Coast Castle, on the twenty-ninth day of April, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

Title. AN ORDINANCE to empower the Administrator to regulate or prohibit the Importation and Sale of Munitions of War.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient that the supply of arms and warlike munitions entering the protected territories and countries adjacent thereto should be subject to restriction and control:

Be it therefore enacted by the Administrator-in-Chief and the Legislative Council of the settlement on the Gold Coast as follows:

Administrator may by Order in Council prohibit or restrict sale of munitions of war.

I. It shall be lawful for the Administrator, at any time and from time to time by any order made by and with the consent of the Legislative Council, to prohibit the sale and disposal of guns, gunpowder, and other warlike munitions and stores and weapons, or to impose such restrictions and limitations thereon as may be deemed expedient.

Administrator by Order in Council may prohibit or restrict importation of munitions of war.

II. It shall be lawful for the Administrator in Council, at any time and from time to time by order made as aforesaid, to prohibit the importation of guns, gunpowder, and other warlike munitions, stores, and weapons, or to restrict the importation thereof to such ports as may be deemed expedient.

Master of vessel having munitions for importation to report.

III. The master of every vessel having on board any gunpowder exceeding 20 lbs. in weight, or any arms or other warlike munitions intended for importation into any part of the settlement on the Gold Coast, shall at all times before landing any part thereof make a report to the collector of customs, or to the sub-collector at Accra or Elmina, setting forth the quantity of such gunpowder, arms, and munitions, and specifying the several ports at which he intends to import the same, with the several quantities intended so to be imported at each, and he shall thereupon receive a licence from the collector or sub-collector of customs aforesaid, authorising such importation, unless some other order may be or shall have been made by the Administrator under the previous sections hereof.

Licence to be granted.

Penalties for not reporting as aforesaid.

IV. If the master of any vessel should refuse or neglect to make the report required by the last preceding section, or land any gunpowder, arms, or munitions of war before having received the aforesaid licence, or in greater quantities than therein specified, a penalty not exceeding £500 for each offence shall be deemed to be and be incurred by

such master, or by the owner or consignee of the vessel having on board or landing such gunpowder, arms, or munitions of war, besides forfeiture of the whole of such gunpowder, arms, and munitions on board of the vessel and landed from her.

Penalties on contravention of orders made under the 1st and 2nd sections hereof.

V. Any person who shall neglect or contravene any order which may be made under the 1st or 2nd sections of this Ordinance shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding £500 for each offence, besides forfeiture of the gunpowder, arms, and munitions involved in such infraction, and in case of contravention by any shipmaster the aforesaid penalties shall be deemed to be and shall be incurred by him or by the consignees or owners of the ship and cargo.

Power to seize contraband arms and munitions.

VI. If the Administrator considers that there is reasonable and probable cause for believing that any arms or munitions which have been landed or brought within the waters of the settlement are destined or about to be disposed of contrary to this Ordinance, he shall have power to issue a warrant to any officer of customs or other colonial officer or officers of Her Majesty's Navy, empowering him to seize and detain such arms and munitions, and to search and detain the vessel on board of which such arms and munitions may be, or from which they may have been landed.

Procedure following upon seizures.

VII. The owner or consignee of the arms and munitions so detained may apply to the Court of Civil and Criminal Justice, and on his establishing to the satisfaction of the Court that the arms and munitions were not destined contrary to this Ordinance, the same shall be restored to him: But if he fail to do so the penalties and forfeitures provided by section 5 hereof shall be deemed to have been and be incurred: Provided that where seizures shall have been made under the warrant of the Administrator, it shall be lawful for him to remit any forfeiture of arms or munitions upon such security for their not being unlawfully disposed of or other terms as he may see fit.

Recovery of Penalties.

VIII. All penalties and forfeitures may be recovered in any Court of competent jurisdiction in the settlement, and enforced by seizure of the vessel from which arms and munitions may have been unlawfully landed, or levied on the goods and chattels of the person or persons convicted in such penalty or forfeiture; provided that if the amount thereof shall not be made good from the proceeds of such levy, the person or persons convicted may in default of payment be committed to prison with hard labour for any period not exceeding twelve months for each offence.

If penalty not made good, defaulter may be imprisoned with hard labour.

Costs may be awarded and expenses.

IX. In any prosecution or legal proceeding under this Ordinance, if the Court be of opinion that there was not reasonable and probable cause for any seizure or detention or for any prosecution, the Court shall have power to award actual costs and expenses incurred in respect of such prosecution or seizure or detention, to be assessed by the Court and paid out of the colonial funds.

No damages to be payable nor officer responsible for seizure or detention.

X. Subject to the provisions of the last preceding section no damages shall be payable, and no officer shall be responsible either civilly or criminally in respect of any seizure or detention in pursuance of this Ordinance.

Administrator not examinable except at own request.

XI. The Administrator shall not be examinable as a witness except at his own request in any legal proceeding under this Ordinance.

Operation of Ordinance may be extended.

XII. It shall be lawful for the Administrator by proclamation promulgated at Cape Coast, and published in the Colonial Gazette, to extend the operation of this Ordinance as concerning British subjects and natives and denizens of the Protectorate to ports and places adjacent to the protected territories, although not within their limits, and every person shall be deemed a denizen for this effect who shall have resided or carried on trade within the protected territories for the space of three months.

Short Title.

XIII. This Ordinance may be cited as the "Arms Traffic Ordinance."

Passed in the Legislative Council this Twenty-ninth day of April, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

JACOB W. LEWIS,
Acting Clerk of Council.

I assent in the name of Her Majesty.

R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.

Cape Coast Castle,
30th April, 1873.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the Original Ordinance deposited in the Record Office.

T. HUGHES,
Acting Keeper of Records.

Enclosure 2, in No. 52.

REPORT on ORDINANCE of the GOLD COAST, No. 2, of 1873.

THE position of the protected territories, exposed to frequent attacks from the hostile tribes which border on their frontier, renders it peculiarly necessary to provide means for the prevention as far as may be possible of the supply of arms and warlike munitions to be used by the latter in their inroads. It is also desirable that the inhabitants of the Protectorate should not be impeded in obtaining requisite supplies for their own defence. With this view the present Ordinance has been framed. The union of the whole settlements under the English power removes the almost insuperable obstacle which formerly existed to the success of such a measure.

The Ordinance is designed to be in force in times of apparent peace as well as of war.

It has been deemed more expedient that powers for regulating or prohibiting importation and sale should be vested in the Administrator, to be used by him from time to time according as the condition of political affairs might indicate, rather than to enact detailed rules which are with difficulty framed in anticipation of the varying circumstances of so unsettled a country as this. The provisions of this Ordinance are therefore confined to the creation of these powers and the enactment of penalties and matters of procedure.

In explanation of the clauses conferring power of seizing suspected contraband on probable grounds of suspicion, throwing the *onus* on the owner of showing the innocent destination of the goods, I have to state that it is intended to meet the great difficulty which would exist of proving the hostile destination or character of such goods by any evidence previous to seizure, so that without such power the object of the Ordinance would in a great majority of instances most probably be defeated. The proviso which allows the Administrator to remit upon terms the forfeitures of arms seized by him, and the allowance of costs, may obviate any substantial injustice being done.

The purpose of the twelfth section is to give power of controlling the supply of ammunition to Ashanti sent in by persons engaged in the Gold Coast trade from ports lying adjacent to, but beyond the geographical limits of, the Protectorate, as on the left bank of the Volta and on the right of the Assinee river.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) D. P. CHALMERS,
Chief Magistrate.

No. 53.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 2nd June, 1873.)

My Lord, The Castle, Cape Coast, 5th May, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Lordship's despatch, 10th April 1873,* and beg now to forward a copy of the report to which my attention is drawn, for your Lordship's information.

2. Mr. Salmon, as Acting Administrator, sent a despatch to Mr. Hennessy of 28th October, 1872, copy herewith, informing him that Accampon had been brought to Cape Coast, but no mention is made of Colonel Foster's report, which is dated the 30th; nor do I find in any subsequent despatches of Mr. Salmon that he forwarded any copy of it to the Administrator-in-Chief; he may, however, have done so, but I cannot find it recorded.

3. I also forward the copy of a report from Colonel Foster to Mr. Salmon on his return with his prisoners to Cape Coast, and before he had landed them, dated on board H. M. S. "Coquette," 29th October, 1872, which does not appear to have been transmitted by Mr. Salmon either, and this is the more surprising as the persons arrested were of importance as being near relatives of the Ashantee king.

4. The report which I made to Mr. Hennessy in my despatch of the 4th February, was a record of the part I took in the return of Accampon to Coomassie, pledged by the Acting Administrator, Mr. Salmon, and approved by the Administrator-

* No. 170 of House of Commons Paper. 266–I. Part 2. 30th June. 1873.

in-Chief, and upon which the king laid much stress in the communications which I received from him. I thought the time was not unfavourable for doing so from the seeming friendly and peaceable relations which were said to exist; and I took advantage of it. I submit the entire extract from my despatch in case your Lordship may not have received it.

5. During Accampon's passage through the Assin country, when detained at Darman, had not the escort stopped with him they would probably have been fired on, as the Assins were very indignant at his being sent back after the savage cruelties he had committed, but the arrival of the Assin king prevented any bloodshed. The delay, however, was unfortunately prolonged by Mr. Salmon interfering with the arrangements which I had made for his safe conduct, by withdrawing the hammock men to Cape Coast that I had sent with Accampon, so that when permission was given for him to proceed there were no hammock men to carry him; and as just then Accampon was doubtful as to the reception he would have received at Coomassie, he refused to go on, nor would he allow his own people to carry his hammock. Upon this news reaching me, I instantly sent back the hammock men, and informed Mr. Salmon that I disapproved of his having withdrawn them. I naturally felt somewhat annoyed with Mr. Salmon's interference without referring to me, and wrote to Mr. Hennessy in an unofficial form, making him acquainted with the circumstances, and stating that if any mishap occurred through this unaccountable conduct of Mr. Salmon, the miscarriage of the service could not be attributed to me; but, my Lord, that you may have the very fullest information upon this point, I forward copies of the reports and correspondence in connection with the matter which I find on record as well as my letters to King Chibboo, upon which he at once sent Accampon on with his own swordbearer to the Prah. I cannot send your Lordship a copy of my letter to Mr. Hennessy with reference to Mr. Salmon, as none was kept. I also forward to your Lordship copies of the reports from the Inspector-General of Police, and Sergeant-Major Blankson, who was in charge of the escort from the time Accampon left Cape Coast until he crossed the Prah.

6. I may, however, inform your Lordship, from the enquiries I have made of Mr. Davis, and the statement he has voluntarily made, that I am quite satisfied that Accampon received no ill-treatment whatever on his road to the Prah, although I am disposed to think there was some rough usage towards him when taken at Half Assinee, caused by his own resistance, but that even this could have nothing to do with the intended invasion, which the Ashantee monarch had long previously decided upon; and here I would very respectfully draw your Lordship's attention to a despatch addressed by Mr. Salmon, as Acting Administrator, to Mr. Hennessy, dated 8th November, 1872, a copy of which I submit, by which your Lordship will perceive from the second paragraph that Mr. Salmon called Mr. Hennessy's attention "to the undoubted fact "that the Ashantees had been purchasing large quantities of ammunition, guns, powder, "and lead bars, and that they were contemplating an expedition and preparing for war, "although he did not believe our frontier would be attacked." Now, my Lord, I find by the records, that this despatch left Cape Coast on the 10th November, and must therefore have been in possession of Mr. Hennessy when I was at Sierra Leone, on my way here on the 18th and 19th of that month, but Mr. Hennessy never mentioned the matter to me; if, therefore, he had any apprehension with regard to this preparation of the Ashantees for war, he did not communicate it to me, which your Lordship may be of opinion he should have done, considering the position I was about to fill on the Gold Coast, and the influence any movement of the kind must necessarily have upon the Protectorate, whether made within it or upon its borders, as it might have been in the neighbourhood of the Volta and the Eastern District.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1, in No. 53.

Mr. *C. S. Salmon* to Governor *Pope Hennessy*, C.M.G.

Sir, Government House, Cape Coast, 28th October, 1872.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that, after conference with the Envoys of the King of Ashantee, with reference to the king's asking me to send him Atjiempon

as well as the Ashantees at Elmina, it was decided that the king's subjects at Elmina should be forwarded to him, but that a certain number should proceed to Atjiempon at Half Assinee with his property left at Elmina, which he demanded.

2. It came to my knowledge afterwards that Atjiempon would not go to his country unless all the force he left at Elmina was forwarded to him.

3. It was also reported to me that unless all his people were sent to him he would make reprisals on our frontier when he got a chance.

4. I send to the Commandant at Elmina to get the king to muster the Ashantees there and inform them that I could not pass such a force—over 700, including women and children—to Half Assinee.

5. The Ashantees at Elmina said they could not go without Atjiempon and their chiefs, they refused except force was used. They must enter their country with their chiefs.

6. The merchants and traders at Appolonia and the people of the country strongly protested against all Atjiempon's people being sent to him, giving as a reason that he would commit depredations were he so reinforced.

7. I therefore instructed Colonel Foster to bring Atjiempon and his people to Cape Coast so that they may all pass together into Ashantee by the usual Assinee road from Cape Coast.

8. Colonel Foster accordingly has brought Atjiempon to Cape Coast.

9. I have informed the Envoys, who are perfectly satisfied.

10. Atjiempon will be treated with the respect due to his rank.

11. The difficulty was an unexpected one. The Envoys explained to me that if Atjiempon entered his country without his people, he would be a disgraced man. He is uncle to the present king. The king also did not lose sight of him, which was evident by his enquiries and demands respecting him and his people.

12. Under the circumstances, I have ventured to take steps to send him to his country with all his people in a manner becoming his rank.

13. I trust your Excellency will approve of my proceeding.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) C. S. SALMON,
Acting Administrator.

His Excellency Governor Pope Hennessy, C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.
Sierra Leone.

Enclosure 2, in No. 53.

Acting Colonial Secretary to Acting Administrator.

Sir, On board H. M. S. "Coquette," October 29th, 1872.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Excellency that I have captured Chief Kuow Akkampon, Kobina Blobay, Yaoo Kodiah, and seven attendants at Half Assinee, and I shall disembark with them in one hour.

Kobina Blobay is the man who has given so much trouble in King Blay's affairs.

Yaoo Kodiah is the grandson of the King of Ashantee.

I beg to suggest that these people may be lodged in police barracks where King Chibbo was kept, as I have promised Akkampon that he shall not be annoyed by the public, or be subjected to any chance of insult.

I have sent to Sergeant Smith to have the room under my court cleared for the reception of Chief Akkampon.

I shall march through Government Garden in front of Government House to the police barracks, and then call to see you and state what has taken place in executing your Excellency's orders transmitted to me on the 21st inst.

Not a shot has been fired in effecting this capture by the troops under my command.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) FOSTER FOSTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

His Excellency C. S. Salmon,
Administrator.

Enclosure 3, in No. 53.

The Inspector-General, Armed Police, &c., to His Excellency the Administrator.

Sir, Cape Coast, October 30th, 1872.

In obedience to your Excellency's instructions on the 22nd instant, I embarked with a force of 50 Houssas, armed police, (25) twenty-five rounds of ammunition each man, on board H. M. G. V. "Coquette" for special service up the coast, to land at Half Assinee and capture the Ashantee chief "Akhampon." The "Coquette," on the embarkation of the armed police being completed, proceeded under steam on her course, touching at Secondee, Dixcove, and Axim, and anchored for the night at each place, as the troops at these stations had to receive their pay (some time overdue).

On leaving Axim, I consulted freely with Captain Law, and the mode of landing at Half Assinee, together with other general arrangements, were definitely agreed upon between us for the capture of Akhampon and his principal followers which I was ordered to effect.

The armed police were to land in the surf-boat (which I had ordered to be brought by H. M. G. V. "Coquette" from Cape Coast for this special service), and the ship's cutter, with an armed crew, was to protect the landing of the men by the surf-boat, which required three (3) trips to convey all my troops on shore. If the armed police were attacked, I had no intention of involving the troops in a fight, through the stockaded alleys of this African town, where no advantage could be gained by so doing; but I arranged for the troops to take their stand at the head of the centre alleys verging on the sea coast where our landing was fixed.

I gave all necessary instructions to my non-commissioned officers on the afternoon previous to our arrival off Half Assinee, as calculated by Captain Law by his chart, and we deemed it advisable to arrive there in the early morning; and after steaming gently through the night, we reached our position, and at once the boats were lowered, and in half an hour after 8 o'clock I landed with 10 men, 2 non-commissioned officers, and my interpreters, and at once proceeded to the chief of the town (Chief Quassie), leaving 5 men to hold good our landing-place for arrival of the remaining force, or to secure our retreat.

On reaching Chief Quassie's house, I sent him the usual message of greeting, with my name, and when he came out to receive me I desired him to understand that I came with my people with friendly greeting to him and his people, as our good and trusty allies who flew our flag, and that I was come most especially to talk to the Ashantee chief, "Akhampon," and I wished him (Chief Quassie) to come with me and be present as our sworn ally at the conference, and hear all that was said.

He consented at once to do so, and sent for his captains to attend him. I then, with my interpreters and guard, proceeded to "Akhampon's" house, and having surveyed quickly the environs—which are the same in feature over the whole town, to all appearance, "large stockaded squares with one or more houses in each" according to the importance of the owners—I ordered from the second body of troops, just arrived, sentries to be posted round the square stockade of Chief "Akhampon's" quarters. When Chief Quassie arrived, I went through the usual greetings with him, and including Chief Akhampon and his people in the ceremony.

And then I stated at length the position we occupied over our people, and reminded Chief Quassie of his duty towards my Government, and our good will in extending protection to all the chiefs of the country, with the one great desire to unite them all together in one strong bond of union and peace, which, if effected and supported by British protection, no foreign power could destroy.

I alluded to the strange tales spread over our frontier country about the Ashantees having conquered the whole of the British Protectorate around Cape Coast, Accra, and Elmina; and, alluding to the number of human jaw-bones brought to show these frontier people by the Ashantee self-nominated ambassadors, as I carefully designated them, I told Chief Quassie and his people that the King of Ashantee was not pleased at his people talking nonsense and making themselves appear ridiculous. The Queen of England was at peace with the King of Ashantee, and we could not allow bad men, calling themselves Ashantees, to ravage our frontier districts, or endanger the peaceful and friendly feelings which existed between both countries. I pointed to the troops surrounding the square with fixed bayonets, and to the ship that brought them from Cape Coast, and asked Chief Quassie to see with his eyes, and judge for himself what a deception had

been attempted to be practised on the people of our newly acquired territory from the Dutch.

After a long and careful explanation of affairs in this strain, which lasted about one hour, I turned to the Ashantee chief "Akhampon," and told him that he had written to the Governor at Cape Coast to ask for his people who had left him and remained behind at Elmina (when he himself was sent away by the Dutch) to be returned to him by the English authorities, and he, "Akhampon," had also asked the Governor to have his, "Akhampon's," debts and affairs settled at Elmina. Let Akhampon tell the chiefs and captains now present if this is true or not; I wait to hear the word from Akhampon. "It is true," answered Akhampon.

What then is the meaning of this great farce about all the British officers and high English authorities having been slain as captives, and their jaw-bones brought to show as trophies? Does Akhampon ask favours of the King of Ashantee's captives?

Prince Akhampon, I continued, you know that what you ask cannot be done at this long distance from Elmina, it would never be thoroughly arranged, and this time could not be allowed for you to be here, sowing discord and trouble, as has already been done by you, among the tribes of our friendly and loyal people of Appolonia and the surrounding country.

You must go with me on board my ship to Cape Coast, and settle your own affairs under our protection; you shall go as a chief and prince, and I will see that your rank is acknowledged. You will come with me when I leave this court, peaceably, and like a prince if you will, otherwise, I shall have to take you with me by force.

Prince Akhampon gave a spring up from his seat, and then sat down again, seemingly astounded at my language. I then begged him to believe me, I had not come to try to deceive him, or to say anything but the truth, and what I would carry out with my troops if I was forced to resort to that extremity, which, however, I would deeply regret.

Prince Akhampon, I have now told you all I came to say to you; I have done. I wait your answer.

Chief Akhampon retired with his head men to council, and when he returned requested me to wait for a few days until the arrival of some of his captains, and at the same time declined to accompany me to Cape Coast. Upon this, I at once rose and approached him; he rose and offered me his hand; he thought I was going to bid him adieu; I told him only a few minutes remained for him to make up his mind. I seriously counselled him to reflect, and believe that I was in earnest about him going with me; he declined again, and I immediately gave the word for the Houssa troops to file off and surround him and his people, which they did with perfect order and coolness.

At this moment I perceived the movement of some fifteen or twenty men with muskets outside the courtyard fence, in the outside enclosure, who were evidently on the point of firing a volley on us, as now my men, in closing upon Akhampon, had their rear exposed. I pointed these armed men out to the Houssas, and at once ten of my men dashed through the wickets of the enclosure, and the intended attack upon us was frustrated, by our enemies being overpowered, the Houssas simply tripping them up with the butt ends of their muskets as they were flying in retreat to the alley where my sentries were posted, by whom they were stopped by the point of the bayonet. The muskets of these Ashantee followers of "Akhampon" were picked up and all broken across the stock, at the trigger guard.

Akhampon was now, with his principal followers, in the hands of my men, and all were conveyed to the sea-beach, and the signal made for the approach of the surf-boat to convey them on board H. M. G. V. "Coquette."

My men were now withdrawn from the town, having formed the rear guard to the party who had brought Akhampon to the beach. Two men were now placed at the mouth of each of the stockaded alleys debouching on the seashore from the town, and the rest were formed in a half-moon position, fronting towards the town, at the landing-place, as I fully expected an attempt being made to rescue my prisoners; however, only two or three small parties of armed men showed themselves some distance off, on the right wing of the town; these men were also Ashantee followers of Akhampon. The inhabitants made no demonstration whatever against us. When the surf-boat came to the shore Akhampon and his men made a determined and hard resistance against being embarked, which, however, was in about a quarter of an hour overcome, and all our prisoners placed in the boat and guarded by a soldier, each with drawn bayonets, rifles being useless in that position.

The men on the beach stood their ground with me steadily and orderly, like men on parade, rather than soldiers in the vicinity of a hostile force who might at any moment assail us.

In due time the troops were re-embarked in the usual manner when in presence of an enemy. Akhampon had been embarked in the "Coquette" without further trouble after the last struggle which he made in the boat while passing the three lines of breakers at this difficult landing-place.

A surf-boat was then sent with Akhampon's son, with an armed guard of Houssas, to fetch Akhampon's baggage, and after its return we commenced, under easy steam, our return voyage towards Cape Coast, where I landed Prince Akhampon under a strong escort, with the other Ashantee captives, on the 28th instant, and lodged them in good quarters in the police barracks, where they are all duly cared for as becomes their rank, entirely setting aside the fact that nevertheless they are prisoners, pending the handing over of Akhampon to the King of Ashantee at the frontier of our territory.

The reception given to Akhampon by the inhabitants during his passage from the landing of this place was not flattering, naturally enough so, as he may have reasonably anticipated, from the fact of so many hundreds of Fantees having been taken and butchered by him during the last years of war in which this redoubted warrior has played so conspicuous and murderous a career, sparing neither life nor property wherever his ravaging army passed.

The Houssa force, during the whole of the time they have been with me on this expedition, have shown themselves patient and obedient soldiers, and at the capture of Akhampon and the dispersing of his people at Half Assinee, the Houssas have given me a sterling proof of their daring and admirable soldierly qualities, and I am convinced of the valuable service they may render to this colony, if they are handled by an officer of decisive and elastic character. I am fully satisfied that these troops may be relied upon, under the most trying circumstances, and so long as they are well officered and justly treated as soldiers they will form a force worthy of distinction and high appreciation.

I have to state my entire satisfaction at the fine soldierlike conduct and steady bearing of the non-commissioned officers and men during the special service with the Houssa force in making the capture of Prince Akhampon and his followers at Half Assinee by direction of your Excellency.

The captives' names are :—

Prince Akhampon;
Prince Akhampon's son;
Prince Yaoo Kodiah;
Chief Blobay and 10 attendants.

In conclusion, I have to record the deep obligation I am under to Lieut.-Commander Law of Her Majesty's gun-vessel "Coquette," for his frank and generous co-operation with me throughout the whole of this trying and hazardous service; and the admirable and prompt arrangements made by Lieutenant Law and the officers of the "Coquette" for the disembarkation and landing of my men at Half Assinee under the protection of the guns of the vessel and boats' armed crew, I feel great pleasure in assuring your Excellency, have much contributed to the success of this enterprise, which I have the honour to congratulate you upon.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) FOSTER FOSTER,
Inspector General, Armed Police Force,
and Acting Colonial Secretary.

Enclosure 4, in No. 53.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Administrator *Harley*, C.B., to His Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief.

Sir, Government House, 4th February, 1873.

* * * * *

IT will be within the recollection of your Excellency that this prince had to be removed from Elmina previous to the transfer, his influence being so great with the king that it was not considered prudent to allow him to remain there; subsequently at Asinee he was found to be fomenting strife in Appolonia between Kings Blay and Amickay, as

well as inciting the Dutch Settlements in that neighbourhood which had been transferred, to disaffection and disloyalty to the English flag; it was therefore deemed prudent to seize him and bring him to Cape Coast Castle, where he could be kept quiet, at least from taking any active part in the strife he was at work to bring about.

The antecedents of this notorious and savage prince, the cruelties he had wantonly inflicted on the Fantees, carrying fire and sword through their country, are also known to your Excellency, the feeling of hatred and the resentment which such barbarous conduct evoked in the Fantees, had for the last three years presented a difficulty in returning him in safety to Coomassie, as it was supposed that even the influence and authority of this Government could not protect him in passing through the intermediate territory. Mr. Ussher, the late Administrator of the Gold Coast, had declared it to be impossible to pass him through Abrah and Assin, and at different times suggested his being sent back from the River Volta in the Eastern Districts, where he was to be taken by a ship of war, as there was no hope of his being passed, either direct through Assin or through the Western districts of Denkera and Wassaw. The supposed kindly feeling of the King towards the English and his frequent requests on the subject, induced Mr. Salmon to promise the return of Prince Atjiempon, but, notwithstanding some months had elapsed, I found on my assumption of the Government that he had not been sent back.

As it had to be done however under the pledge which had been given, I decided upon sending him and his followers under an escort of Houssa Police to the Prah, and he left Cape Coast at 3 A. M. on the 12th December, 1872. The Abrahs however stopped him at a place called Darman, and the Assins also refused to let him pass. On this being reported to me, I sent a special messenger with letter and cane to the Kings, remonstrating at their conduct, as they had already promised to let him pass without disturbance, and they then allowed him to proceed; finally, after some anxiety, much trouble, and considerable expense to this Government, he arrived safely at the Prah, and on the morning of Christmas day was crossed over with his people, and so landed in Ashantee territory when the escort and my cane-bearers returned.

I have been thus minute in giving the history of this remarkable man, as he is a near relative (in fact the uncle) of the present King of Ashantee, therefore had anything happened to him, it might have been made a pretext for the King's conduct towards the Protectorate, but fortunately, or unfortunately now perhaps, such was not the case, as it is rumoured that he now heads the invading force which has entered the Assin country.

* * * * * * * *

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Col.,
Administrator.

His Excellency, the Administrator in Chief,
&c. &c. &c.
Sierra Leone.

Enclosure 5, in No. 53.

Colonel *Foster Foster* to the Hon. *C. S. Salmo*

Sir, Cape Coast, 22nd December, 1872.

I HAVE the honour to send you two letters from Sergeant Major Blankson for the information of his Honour the Administrator.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FOSTER FOSTER,
Inspector-General Armed Police.

The Hon. C. S. Salmon,
Colonial Secretary.

Sergeant Major *Blankson* to Colonel *Foster*.

Sir, Darman, 20th December, 1872.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of £3. 10. 0. subsistence for twenty eight armed Police from the 21st instant to the 31st.

I have also returned twenty hammockmen as per instructions with Ackampon hammock, as there will be nobody to bear it on our return.

Our delay is occasioned by bad weather and the indisposition of Chief Ackampon, who fell from his hammock, and also the slow march we are obliged to make on account of his people, about 250 in number in single file on an uncleared road, and whom Ackampon would not leave behind.

Before we reached Darman, the people had already armed and in ambush determined to stop Ackampon in revenge of forty-four Achim people kidnapped by the Ashantees on the 11th instant at Achim, which report has been sent to you before.

I have further to state that chief Ackampon refuses to go further as his hammockmen have been taken from him, stated that the Government has not promised him such treatment, and that being forced by the Government to go by this route against his inclinations, the Government should pay his expenses to the Prah River.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) THOMAS BLANKSON,
P. S. M.

The Hon. Colonel Foster Foster,
Cape Coast.

Sergeant Major *Blankson* to Colonel *Foster*.

Sir, Darman, 21st December, 1872.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that King Chibboo and his chiefs promised to let us proceed on our journey to-day, but I am sorry to say that chief Accampon's hammockmen have been recalled to Cape Coast and he could not travel.

I asked Accampon's hammockmen to carry him to the Prah River, and they refused to wait. I am sure according to the King's promise we shall be permitted to leave this for the Prah to day but, sorry no hammockmen for Accampon.

I agreed with the hammockmen 17*s*. 3*d*. each from Elmina to the Prah river, but as they did not complete the journey I leave the agreement with you.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) THOMAS BLANKSON,
P. S. M.

P. S.—I begged Accampon's men to wait and carry him, they agreed at first to carry him to the Prah river at the rate of 30*s*. each, but at last they declined to do so. I am sorry if any delay occurs again, then it must be for want of hammockmen for Accampon.

(Signed) T. B.

Colonel Foster Foster, Inspector General,
Cape Coast.

Mr. *C. S. Salmon* to Administrator *R. W. Harley*, C.B.

I RECOMMEND to your Excellency 1st, Send Atjiempon's hammock back at once. Sergeant Major Blankson was ordered to keep it, but to send back the twenty hammockmen he demanded subsistence for, as there were plenty of followers.

2nd. Recall Sergeant Major Blankson and let old Davis act as interpreter to see Atjiempon over the river.

3rd. Send four or six Fantee Police to Mr. Davis to act as messengers, &c., and then this unpleasant affair will end satisfactorily.

(Signed) C. S. SALMON,
Colonial Secretary.

His Honour the Administrator.

Sunday Morning.

Recommendations approved, let them be carried out at once.

(Signed) R. W. H.
Administrator.

G. H. C. C., 22nd December, 1872.

Mr. *C. S. Salmon* to the Administrator *R. W. Harley*, C.B.

Cape Coast, 22nd December, 1872.

THE force of Houssas consists of one Sergeant,
One Sergeant interpreter,
Two Corporals.
Twenty men.
The Fantees five men and Sergeant-Major Blankson.

I am sending up twenty hammockmen and £10 in silver.

I have instructed Colonel Foster to see your Excellency.

(Signed) C. S. SALMON,
Colonial Secretary.

His Honour the Administrator.

Memorandum by the Administrator *R. W. Harley*, C.B.

INSTRUCT the Inspector to order Sergeant-Major Blankson back to Cape Coast *at once*, and let Mr. Davis go on to the Prah with the escort. If four non-commissioned officers are not sufficient to keep twenty men in order, they are worse than useless.

(Signed) R. W. H.,
Administrator.

Colonial Secretary.

The five Fantees can go on, in case they are wanted. Are twenty men required for one hammock, or are you sending men for Sergeant-Major Blankson as well?

(Signed) R. W. H.,
Administrator.
22nd December, 1872.

Mr. *C. S. Salmon* to Administrator *R. W. Harley*, C.B.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Cape Coast,
22nd December, 1872.

TWENTY hammockmen are not required to take Chief Atjiempon to the river Prah, eight men are sufficient for the purpose.

The twenty men include the men for the two Sergeants.

I considered in sending more Fantees your Excellency would receive daily reports which has not hitherto been the case, and Mr. Davis would have extra men to send special reports by, if so required.

The eight men shall be forwarded to-day, together with instructions to Mr. Davis to see the Ashantees over the river Prah.

I shall instruct Colonel Foster to order Sergeant-Major Blankson to Cape Coast at once.

The £10 will be sent to Mr. Davis with instructions to hand to the Houssa Sergeant in charge what amount Colonel Foster my deem fit, and to account to me for the balance for subsistence of hammockmen.

The Inspector General of Police informs me that the Houssas have been subsisted (the amount for that purpose having been forwarded to Sergeant-Major Blankson) to the end of this month.

(Signed) C. S. SALMON,
Colonial Secretary.

His Honour the Administrator.

Interpreter *James Davis* to the Hon. *C. S. Salmon.*

Darman, 22nd December, 1872.

Honourable Sir,

ON arrival at Darman, I meet the King and his Chiefs, and I deliver my message from the Governor to them, and they have agreed and I started on Ackampon. On the 22nd instant the King and his Chiefs stopped to cross Ackampon with the good feeling and

place on the river side before let me come down, so please let the Governor know this about as soon as possible.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JAMES DAVIS.

To the Honourable C. S. Salmon,
Colonial Secretary.

Mr. *C. S. Salmon* to Administrator *R. W. Harley*, C.B.

For his Excellency's information.

I GATHER from this letter that Ackampon left for the Prah on the 22nd, the Assin Chiefs wish Mr. Davis to see him across.

The letter of yesterday will have reached at noon to-day with orders to Mr. Davis.

(Signed) C. S. SALMON,
Colonial Secretary.

Cape Coast,
23rd December, 1872.

Enclosure 6, in No. 53.

To KING CHEEBOO and KING INKE, and the CHIEFS of ASSIN.

From the Governor of the Gold Coast.

Government House, 20th December, 1872.

I HAVE heard with surprise that you have stopped my escort of Police—taking the Ashantee Chief, Ajiempon, to the Prah on his way to Coomassie. You had given your promise to Mr. Salmon that he and his people should pass through your country undisturbed, and that you would not interfere with them; but you have now stopped them and my escort, which is a breach of good faith, and of loyalty to this Government. I am sure you will see that you have done very wrong in this matter, and do not wish to quarrel with me, and that you will at once allow them to go on to the Prah.

I send to you a special messenger, whom you know, Colonel Foster, Inspector General of Police, with an interpreter, Mr. Davis, whom you also know, and they will explain the palaver that you must not close the road, nor stop the Ashantee people coming to the coast to trade; nor must palaver be made without sending, or coming to Cape Coast, to let me know, that I may see what is just and right to be done by all parties. My messengers must not be kept, as I want them back.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY,
Colonel and Administrator.

P.S.—I am unable to send Colonel Foster with this letter, as he is too unwell to travel; but Mr. Davis will explain all.

(Signed) R. W. H.

Enclosure 7, in No. 53.

ARMED POLICE REPORT.

Cape Coast, 12th December, 1872.

PRINCES Akkampon and Blobay, with suites, and 40 attendants, left Cape Coast under escort of 30 armed Houssa Police at 2.30 this morning, en route for the Prah River.

(Signed) FOSTER FOSTER,
Inspector-General Armed Police.

POLICE REPORT.

Dunquah, 12th December, 1872.

I arrived here safely and quietly with Chief Accampon—no disturbance.

(Signed) THOMAS BLANKSON,
Police Sergeant-Major.

POLICE REPORT.

Cape Coast, 1872, 15th December, 6.30 P.M.

THE accompanying report from Sergeant-Major Blankson is respectfully laid before his Honour the Administrator. The messengers report "all quiet on the road." Sergeant-Major Blankson passed through Yancomassi early yesterday morning messenger states.

(Signed) FOSTER FOSTER,
To His Honour the Administrator. Inspector-General of Police.

POLICE REPORT.

Yancomassi, 14th December, 1872.

I ARRIVED at this village this morning through rain, and the following is the report from King Chibboo of Yancomassi.

That two of his men, Quacoe Boabin and Saviryah, brought a complaint that certain Ashantees went to Akin on the 11th inst., and kidnapped 44 Akin men. The king of Akin sent 3 men to inform the people of Prahsue about this kidnapping!

I have sent the messengers in charge of a constable to make the report known to you personally.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) THOMAS BLANKSON,
Colonel Foster Foster, Inspector-General, Police Sergeant-Major.
Cape Coast.

POLICE REPORT.

For information of Colonel *R. W. Harley*, C.B., the Administrator.

Cape Coast, 16th December, 1872, 9 A.M.

SERGEANT-MAJOR Blankson reports the arrival of escort with Chief Akkampon at Sibinsoo, yesterday, 2 marches from the Prah River: all quiet and orderly.

(Signed) FOSTER FOSTER,
Inspector-General Armed Police.

ARMED POLICE.

(Report.)

Cape Coast, 23rd December, 1873.

TWENTY hammockmen and one constable, with money, left this at 7 P.M. last evening to join the Houssa Escort at Darman, proceeding to the Prah River with Chief Akkampon.

(Signed) FOSTER FOSTER,
His Honour Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B., Inspector-General Armed Police.
Administrator.

POLICE REPORT.

Appenquah Croom, Bsisadee, 22nd December, 1872.

WE left Darman this day about 1 o'clock, arrived at this village about 5 o'clock P.M.

Kings Chibboo of Yancomassi and Inkee of Mansu gave us cane-bearer who go before us to warn the people of our going. No disturbance.

The messenger's pay and subsistence is 6*s*.

(Signed) THOMAS BLANKSON,
Police Sergeant-Major.

Colonel Foster Foster, Inspector-General,
Cape Coast.

ARMED POLICE.

(Report.)

Cape Coast, 26th December, 1872.

THE enclosed report is respectfully forwarded for the information of his Honour the Administrator.

Hammockmen and Police Constables were met at Mansu on their way to overtake escort, by this messenger yesterday morning.

(Signed) FOSTER FOSTER,
Inspector-General.

His Honour Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B.,
Administrator.

POLICE REPORT.

Fosu, 23rd December, 1872.

WE have safely arrived here—no disturbance!

We shall leave here for Prah River to-morrow morning, and shall pass Accampon and his people over the river.

If we are not detained by rain you shall see me and Mr. Peters on the 28th inst.

No more reports to be sent unless a disturbance takes place in our way to the river.

(Signed) THOMAS BLANKSON,
Police Sergeant-Major.

Colonel Foster Foster, Inspector-General,
Cape Coast.

The messenger's pay and subsistence is 10*s*.

ARMED POLICE.

(Report.)

Castle St. George D'Elmina, 29th December, 1872.

PRINCE Akkampon and suite, with 320 followers, were passed over the frontier into Ashantee at the Prah River on the 25th inst.

The Houssa armed escort has returned to Dunquah and Insaiboo, and are patrolling the high roads between these villages as per order by his Honour the Administrator.

Sergeant-Major Blankson is returned to Cape Coast; Sergeant Peters brings me the report.

Mr. Davis is not yet come back to Cape Coast.

(Signed) FOSTER FOSTER,
Inspector-General Armed Police.

His Honour Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B.,
Administrator.

Enclosure 8, in No. 53.

MR. DAVIS, the Government interpreter, states, I was sent for by the Administrator, Colonel Harley, on the 20th December last. He said he wished me to take a letter to King Chibboo, as news had reached him that Atjempon had been stopped on his way to the Prah, in the Assin country. I started next day with the letter and cane-bearer

and arrived at Darman on the 22nd. I saw the king and delivered the letter. Accampon had been stopped by the Assin Chief, named Yaquenchi, but had not received any ill-treatment, he was only detained; he was at once allowed to proceed with me and the escort. King Chiboo sent his sword-bearer with me. We went through the country without any further trouble; and I passed Accampon over the Prah, on the morning of the 25th December, with 320 of his people.

I waited 5 days in the neighbourhood and heard nothing of them. I know that Accampon sent his own messenger afterwards to thank the Administrator (Colonel Harley) for his kindness in sending him and his followers back safely to their country. I know this because the messenger came to me and I took him to the Governor. He made no complaint about anything, but kept on thanking me and the Governor.

I make this statement voluntarily in the presence of the undersigned at Cape Coast on the 3rd May, 1873.

(Signed) JAMES DAVIS.
(Signed) JACOB WM. LEWIS,
Assistant Private Secretary.
(Signed) F. C. GRANT, Jr.

Enclosure 9, in No. 53.

Acting Administrator *C. S. Salmon* to Governor *Pope Hennessy*, C.M.G.

Government House, Cape Coast,
8th November, 1872.

Sir,

Since the last letter to the King of Ashantee having reference to Atchampon, which I despatched to Kumassie on the 4th inst., I have received further correspondence, copies of which I now have the honour to enclose to your Excellency.

2. The contents of the letter of the 13th ult., from Mr. Plange, convey mere rumour. I have heard the same here from time to time; there is no doubt about there being a war party in Ashantee, probably a strong one. I think it proper to inform your Excellency, in order that you may be perfectly acquainted with all that transpires, that it is an undoubted fact that the Ashantees are and have been purchasing very large quantities of ammunition, guns, gunpowder and lead bars. This circumstance naturally also arouses suspicion in the public mind. It is quite possible the Ashantees are contemplating an expedition, they may even be preparing for one; but I do not believe our frontier will be attacked. I believe they are nearly always preparing for expeditions, in which they are pretty generally continually engaged.

3. Mr. Plange's letter of the 28th ult. confirms the doubts I previously had that Prince Ansah communicates with the King as his "agent" on all matters. I told Mr. Plange to put his mind at rest about the contents of letters because I found that Mr. Blankson M.C., and Prince Ansah and many others through them, always knew quite as much as I did, and a great deal more they would not communicate. I object altogether, moreover, to the principle of secrecy when there can be no possible occasion for it, and when there is no one to be trusted.

4. I will ask your Excellency to put together the King's letter of the 28th October and Mr. Plange's of the 31st.

5. Some time ago there were rumours at Cape Coast that Chief Atchampon Yow had captured our commissioners sent to Apollonia. This, fortunately, proved to be a false report. I have learned, nevertheless, that he projected that or some similar act, in order to hold the parties until the Government sent him all his people at Elmina and behead his captives in case of refusal. I have the honour to refer your Excellency to my despatch of 28th October on this subject.

6. It is plain to me that the King was advised by parties here to make the demand conveyed in his letter, believing at the time that Atchampon had expected the reported captures.

7. It would have been a difficult and costly proceeding the escorting of over 700 people from Elmina to Kinjaboe. It is a fact, also, that the Ashantees at Elmina seemed to increase in number daily. The King in his letter admits that Atchampon has not been acting peacefully with the limited force he had; it seems to me that this would be in itself sufficient grounds for not strengthening his hands, if he had remained in our territory. They will now proceed, unless your Excellency otherwise decides, by the Assin road, across the Prah River.

8. I enclose the copy of a letter received from Mr. Widmann the head of the Basle mission.

9. Prince Ansah raised the question before the Envoys that M. Bouat was not a missionary, was he to be included in the £1000 ransom? If the king excepts him your Excellency will know why.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) C. S. SALMON,
Acting Administrator.

His Excellency
Governor Pope Hennessy, C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.
Sierra Leone.

No. 54.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 2nd June, 1873.)

My Lord, The Castle, Cape Coast, 5th May, 1873.

REFERRING to my Despatch of the 19th ultimo,* I have the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown upon Ordinance No. 1. of 1873, which should have accompanied that Despatch, but which I had not received at the date of it.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 54.

REPORT on ORDINANCE of the GOLD COAST No. 1 of 1873.

THE purpose of this ordinance is to increase the tariff of Customs duties, with the view of thereby providing a revenue for carrying on the service of the settlement during the current year.

This measure has become necessary in consequence of the Ashantee invasion, which on the one hand has occasioned an increase of expenditure that may not only continue, but become much augmented beyond its present amount; while on the other hand it involves the diminution of the revenue drawn from the ordinary duties on commodities.

This diminution has been comparatively little felt during the first quarter of the year, whilst the stocks of palm oil and other produce which had been previously collected were still being exported; but as these become exhausted, and as the war has already caused a total cessation of industries in some districts, and will, in the event of its continuance, most seriously diminish the industries of the whole population, it follows that their power of paying for imports will suffer a corresponding reduction. And even if they should be able from hoarded savings to continue to make purchases to some extent, yet as shippers will be unable to obtain their usual profits from return cargoes of produce, the latter course, even independently of the impoverishment of the population, must be expected to operate largely in restriction of importation.

There being no other means of meeting the necessities of the settlement in these circumstances than to levy increased rates of duties on the diminished quantities of commodities which may be imported, this course has been adopted by means of the present ordinance.

Following the temporary character, as it is to be hoped, of the emergency to be provided for, the ordinance has been made to terminate on 31st December of this year. It need not be remarked that it will remain to be ascertained, from a careful watching of the Customs returns as the year advances, as well as from the progress of events in the settlement, whether it may not become necessary before the termination of the ordinance to enact its further continuance.

(Signed) D. P. CHALMERS,
Chief Magistrate.
3 May, 1873.

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* No. 21.

No. 55.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 2nd June, 1873.)

My Lord, The Castle, Cape Coast, 6th May, 1873.

With reference to my Despatch of the 2nd ultimo,* forwarding a petition from Mr. Ansah for your Lordship's information, I have the honour to report that, in accordance with the advice of the Council, I sanctioned his proceeding to Sierra Leone by the steamer which left here on the 16th ultimo, and have received a letter from there dated the 23rd ultimo, announcing his arrival, of which the enclosed is a copy.

2. Notwithstanding that all the necessary arrangements for the departure of himself and family from the castle had been made with secrecy, it was discovered just as the boat put off, otherwise I am afraid he would have received (unless protected) rough usage, at least, from the people who rapidly assembled on the beach, principally women, and denounced him with all the energy and invective of the Fantee tongue, and actually remained doing so in crowds until the steamer was under weigh.

3. As he had no means whatever to pay his passage, and to enable him to proceed, I sanctioned an advance of fifty pounds, being the amount of the half-year's allowance due to him from the Foreign Office on the 30th of June next, and for which the collector took his bill on the Treasury.

4. I hope your Lordship may be pleased to approve of the course I have adopted in this case.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

Prince Ansah to the Administrator-in-Chief.

Charlotte Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone,
Your Excellency, 23rd April, 1873.

I have the honour to inform your Excellency that myself and family arrived safely at Freetown, on the 21st instant.

We are thankful to say we are well. Hoping your Excellency the same,

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN ODSOO ANSAH.

To His Excellency R. W. Harley, C.B.,
Administrator-in-Chief,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 56.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 2nd June, 1873.)

My Lord, The Castle, Cape Coast, 6th May, 1873.

Adverting to my Despatch of the 25th March last,† paragraphs 5 and 7, I have now the honour to report to your Lordship the success of the conciliatory course adopted towards the King of Aquamoo, whose neutrality, if not friendship, it is of so much

* No. 203 of House of Commons Paper, 266–I. of 1873.
† No. 198 of House of Commons Paper, 266–I. of 1873.

importance to secure in connection with the Ahwoonahs and our position on the Volta, as indicated in the Despatch above quoted.

2. I regret that I have not the king's letter to forward to your Lordship, as it has not been sent to me, but the report of the Civil Commandant will convey to your Lordship, "the king's willingness to be friendly with the different tribes, and his readiness to "receive traders in a friendly manner;" this in itself is very important: the Aquamoo country, situated at the head of the Volta, with the Ahwoonahs at its mouth, as our allies, secures our trade from interruption in the river, as well as prevents any alliance with the Ashantees against us, which would be very unfortunate at present, as it would lead to a disturbance of the Eastern District, which has hitherto been quiet.

3. It is the more important at the present time also, as it tends to remove any apprehension caused by Mr. Addo's letter, dated Kpong, 31st March, by which it would appear that some Ashantees had actually arrived at Aquamoo, to assist them against Croboe in our Eastern District, and to stop the Volta; but all the month of April has passed, and this rumour has not been confirmed. I therefore do not attach any importance to it.

4. Your Lordship will observe that one of the hostages had escaped, but King Sackitey was taking steps to secure him, and when taken he would also be sent back to Aquamoo.

5. I do not attach any importance to the information sent by the King of Aquamoo to King Sackitey, but I attach much to the friendly feeling which dictated it.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

Administrator-in-Chief to Acting Civil Commandant, Accra.

Sir, The Castle, 25th March, 1873.

I HAVE to request you will, on receipt of this instruction, take steps to send to the King of Aquamoo the two hostages under your care at Accra, which have been held since 1868, in a suitable manner, with such presents as are usual on such occasions, and with assurances of my goodwill and friendship, evidencing this act as a proof of the consideration of the Government.

I am sending down H.M.S. "Decoy," to blockade Quittah and Jellah Coffee, so far as enforcing my proclamation of the 8th of February, to prevent the introduction of munitions of war, &c., with which I understand the Ashantees are largely supplied from the former port, through their allies the Ahwoonahs.

To the King of Ahwoona I am sending the Government Interpreter, Mr. Lawson, with canes which had been promised to him, and to secure his neutrality in the present Ashantee invasion.

You will thus see that my object is to detach both Aquamoo and Ahwoonah from the Ashantee alliance; at all events, to weaken the king's influence to such an extent as to prevent his being actively assisted by them, and to keep the Aquamoos and Ahwoonahs from taking any hostile part against the Protectorate.

I need scarcely say how much I rely upon the tact and discretion which you will exercise in this matter.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.

Dr. Allan N. Fox,
Acting Civil Commandant, Accra.

Dr. *Fox* to the Acting Colonial Secretary.

Sir, Government House, Accra, 3rd April, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief, that in accordance with instructions contained in his Excellency's Despatch dated

25th March, 1873, I have sent back the other Aquamoo hostage with a letter and the following presents to the king: one velvet cloth, one piece of silk for the waist, two large cases of gin, two boxes of pipes, some tobacco, and an umbrella. On inquiring I was informed that these are the usual presents made on such occasions.

I hired five carriers to convey them under the charge of a constable to the frontier of the Aquamoo territory.

Hoping it will meet with his Excellency's approval,

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ALLAN N. FOX,
Acting Civil Commandant.

The Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary,
Cape Coast,
&c. &c. &c.

Sir, Government House, Accra, 29th April, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to request that you will inform his Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief that I have received a letter from the King of Aquamoo, acknowledging receipt of presents sent to him with hostages, and expressing his willingness to be friendly with the different tribes, and his readiness to receive traders in a friendly manner.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. F. B. PAUL,
Civil Commandant.

Hon. Acting Colonial Secretary, Cape Coast,
&c. &c. &c.

Sir, Government House, Accra, 2nd April, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency, that one of the Aquamoo hostages left this station without leave, and has been absent now over a month. Previous to the receipt of his Excellency's Despatch, dated March 25th, I had sent a constable to bring him back, and wrote to King Sackitey to deliver him up, as I heard he was in his town. I received an answer from the king, copy of which I have the honour to enclose, and expect that he will be sent back in a few days.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ALLAN N. FOX,
Acting Civil Commandant.

The Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary,
Cape Coast,
&c. &c. &c.

Sir, Eastern Croboe, Odoomasie, 25th March, 1873.

YOURS, dated on the 17th instant, about the Aquamoo hostage, is safely handed, the contents is well heard; he is not here in my town, but I heard of him that he is at Addah. So I send to call some of the Aquamoos that are at Kpong, to know whether is for true that he is at Addah, so they told me that he is at Aquamoo. By this I have send my messenger to Aquamoo to get him; the Aquamoos told me that when he Omacoo Agyeyee came to Aquamoo, the King of Aquamoo asked him why he comes there; he told to Aquamoo king that the Commandant gave him leave to pay them visit, that's the reason he comes; therefore I know that the Aquamoo king will send him as soon as possible. At the same time the King of Aquamoo send to told me that they Ashantees have parted the companies in three parts, one for Fantee, and one for Accra Akyem, and Akwapim, and one for this part. The most of them is at Fantee, therefore if the Fantees gain victory over them, then they can't come out at all; therefore I wish you, dear Sir, to write the Administrator to send officers to look sharp at the Fantees; they, the Ashantees, can't overcome them, I have spieyers always in my bush.

I wish, dear Sir, to send eight Gold Coast short gun to keep that for my own use and obliged. My best compliment to you.

I remain, &c.,
(Signed) SACKITEY.

Certified that the above is a true copy, from a copy forwarded from Accra.
(Signed) W. DAN. HOWSON,
Chief Clerk of Customs.

Mr. Allan N. Fox,
Acting Civil Commandant, Accra.

Sir, Government House, Accra, 3rd April, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of his Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief, the enclosed communication received this morning from Mr. William Addo.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ALLAN N. FOX,
Acting Civil Commandant.

The Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary,
Cape Coast,
&c. &c. &c.

Dear Sir, Kpong, 31st March, 1873.

THIS evening, about half-past five, there arrived an Addah man from Aquamoo right up to me, who informed me of the arrival of two captains from Ashantee on Saturday 29th with so many troops, their real number being unknown to me, to help the Aquamoos in an expedition against this part. The Ashantees having arrived, called first for the Daffos to erect a new king in place of their late king, and if that is finished, invest him with power to stop the Volfa River. In consequence of which I lose no time at all to report you officially. However, I do not know their exact time fixed for stopping the road, therefore I am preparing to clear out of this.

Hoping this will find you well, as with me at present,

I remain, &c.,
(Signed) W. ADDO.

Allan N. Fox, Esq.,
Acting Civil Commandant, Accra.

No. 57.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 2nd June, 1873.)

(Extract.)

My Lord, The Castle, Cape Coast, 6th May, 1873.

I WOULD very respectfully bring to your Lordship's notice that next month the wing of the 2nd West India Regiment (consisting of three companies), now on the coast of Africa, will have completed its tour of three years' service, and the period for its relief by an equal number of troops of Her Majesty's 1st West India Regiment will have arrived; it has therefore occurred to me to suggest to your Lordship the expediency of the relief being carried out as early as possible, so that there would be upon the coast as a temporary measure for a short time a reinforcement of troops, in case of any extreme emergency calling for their services.

2. I would not like your Lordship to suppose that I am making this suggestion from

any apprehension, as I can assure your Lordship that I entertain none at present; but I do not conceal from myself, in the event of a division of the Ashantee army making a descent on the Eastern District, I should feel a difficulty in withdrawing any of the slender regular force at present garrisoning the forts (a state of which I beg to submit) for the defence of Accra, unless indeed the troops might be withdrawn from the forts, and have them occupied by seamen from Her Majesty's ships in the roadstead.

3. I trust that your Lordship will quite understand that I am not asking for any permanent increase of troops either here or on the coast, upon which, so long as there is only one point or settlement threatened, we can concentrate our entire force for its defence, but only respectfully to draw your Lordship's attention to a matter of military detail and routine with which your Lordship may not be acquainted.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

Weekly State of Troops serving on the Gold Coast.

Cape Coast Castle, 3rd May, 1873.

	Regimental.		Medical.		Control Department.		Regimental.			Sick.			Prison.		Total.
	Captains.	Subalterns.	Surgeons Major.	Surgeons.	Asst. Commissy.		Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Cells.	Gaol.	
Cape C. Castle {2nd W. I. Regiment	2	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	58	1	..	24	2	5	102
Cape C. Castle {Staff	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Outlying Piquet—Conner's Hill	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	17
Accra {2nd W. I. Regiment	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	0	32	..	..	..	..	..	34
Accra {Staff	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Elmina—2nd W. I. Regiment	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	66	..	..	..	..	..	71
Axim {2nd W. I. Regiment.	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	41	..	..	..	..	..	44
Axim {Staff	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Civil Commandant at Secondee	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Attached to Armed Houssas	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	4	2	2	4	2	..	13	5	213	1	..	24	2	5	277

(Signed) J. W. HAYNES, Captain,
2nd West India Regiment, Commanding the Troops, Gold Coast.

Monthly Return of Troops serving on the Gold Coast under the Command of Captain J. W. Haynes, 2nd West India Regiment.

Cape Coast Castle, 1st May, 1873.

Corps.	Station.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.
2nd West I. Regiment	Cape Coast Castle	..	2	1	..	10	2	102
" "	Elmina . . .	..	1	..	..	2	2	66
" "	Accra	..	..	1	..	1	..	36
" "	Axim	..	1	..	..	1	1	41
Medical Staff . . .	Cape Coast Castle	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
" . . .	Elmina . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" . . .	Accra	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
" . . .	Secondee . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
" . . .	Axim	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Control Staff . . .	Cape Coast Castle	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
		..	4	2	8	14	5	245

	Officers.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	
Effective strength on the 1st April, 1873	13	14	5	246
Add joined from England	1	..	..	..
Add joined from Sierra Leone	1	..	..	..
Total Increase . .	15	14	5	246
Deduct To England	1	..	..	..
Deduct Died	..	..	..	1
Total Decrease . .	1	..	..	1
Effective strength on the 1st May, 1873	14	14	5	245

Return of Officers Present.

Rank.	Names.	Regiment.	Station.
Captain . . .	J. W. Haynes. .	2nd West I. Regt.	Cape Coast Castle.
" . . .	L. L. Brett . .	" "	" "
" . . .	R. S. Turton . .	" "	Elmina.
" . . .	F. L. Mathews .	" "	Axim.
Lieutenant . .	J. F. Hopkins. .	" "	Cape Coast Castle.
" . . .	T. S. Des Barres .	" "	Accra.
Surgeon Major .	Samuel Rowe . .	Medical Staff . .	Cape Coast Castle.
" .	A. N. Fox. . .	" . .	Accra.
Surgeon . . .	J. A. B. Horton .	" . .	Secondee.
" . . .	V. S. Gouldsbury.	" . .	Axim.
" . . .	T. W. Wright .	" . .	Cape Coast Castle.
" . . .	U. B. Eaton . .	" . .	" "
Asst. Commissary	M. D. Sayers . .	Commsst. Staff .	" "
" "	F. E. Bennett. .	" . .	" "

(Signed) J. W. HAYNES, Capt.,
2nd West India Regiment, Commanding the Troops, Gold Coast.

No. 58.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 2nd June, 1873.)

My Lord, The Castle, Cape Coast, 7th May, 1873.

In continuation of my Despatches of the 22nd, 24th, and 30th ultimo,* I have the honour to report the very satisfactory result of the measures which I submitted to your Lordship, for ascertaining, beyond doubt, the loyalty of the King of Appolonia, who was more than suspected of aiding the Ashantees in their present invasion of the Protectorate, and who was alleged, even by recent messages from the district, to be waiting the arrival of Accampon to join him with his forces against loyal subjects of the Crown.

2. It is gratifying, my Lord, to be able to report in this instance that King Amakie and his chiefs took the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty most readily and willingly, notwithstanding that up to the time of taking the oath they were in dread of seizure, and owing to the report which had preceded the Civil Commandant's arrival from Axim, they had actually fled to the bush, not knowing what intentions the Commandant had towards them in visiting Appolonia.

3. I can only hope, my Lord, that, amongst the disaffection we have seen recently, the King will remain loyal if it is only for his own sake and that of his people, as the Ashantees will not always be on the coast to protect him, and his neighbours will assuredly remember in the future any act of his of a treacherous nature.

4. I beg to submit for your Lordship's information copies of the reports received from Dr. Gouldsbury, the Civil Commandant at Axim, and from Lieutenant-Commander Law, of H.M.S. "Coquette," who co-operated with him on the occasion.

5. I have nothing further to add, my Lord, to my last Despatch,† of the 30th ultimo, as to the movement of the main body of the Ashantee forces, which still remains at Dunquah: an occasional prisoner is taken from amongst the foragers; but he has nothing fresh to communicate. The General "Amanquateah" seems to be awaiting orders from Coomassie since his report of the last engagement on the 14th ultimo to the King.

I beg to forward copy of a report just received from the Acting Inspector-General of Police at Anamaboe; the last paragraph will convey to your Lordship the desperate nature of the struggle now going on, and the determination on the part of the Fantees not to spare the life of any Ashantees falling into their hands: for this reason they frequently do not send down the prisoners to me, but only the information they obtain, as I do not allow them to return, but keep them at Cape Coast for the present so as to save their lives.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY,
Administrator-in-Chief.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

[Enclosure 1, in No. 58.

Dr. *Gouldsbury* to Colonel *Harley*, C.B., Administrator-in-Chief.

Your Excellency, Axim, 28th April, 1873.

I have the honour to report that in accordance with the instructions contained in your letter of 21st instant, I tendered the Oath of Allegiance to King Amaki and his chiefs, which oath was taken freely and willingly by them.

I took the liberty of departing from the exact instructions conveyed in your letter, in so far that, instead of summoning King Amaki and his chiefs to Axim, I proceeded to Appolonia and administered the Oath of Allegiance in the Fort of Appolonia, and

* Nos. 22, 27, and 43. † No. 44.

I did so for the following reason, namely, that I was fully persuaded that it would be at least some weeks before I could succeed in getting Amaki to Axim, and, in fact, it was doubtful whether he would come to Axim at all; and the events which occurred at Appolonia on the 25th and 26th instants strongly confirmed the rectitude of the conclusion I had come to. Neither king nor his chiefs would have *refused* to appear at Axim, but they would not have appeared, owing to their fear of being taken prisoners. What King Amaki would have done under the circumstances would have been to have gone to the "bush" with his chiefs, and if any messengers succeeded in reaching him, he would plead sickness or some other excuse to prevent his coming to Axim for the present.

I will now detail, for your Excellency's information, the occurrences which took place with regard to the duty I had to carry out. H.M.S. "Coquette" arrived at Axim at about 3 o'clock P.M. on 24th instant, bringing your letters of instruction relative to King Amaki. I proceeded on board the "Coquette" on the evening of the same day, and requested Lieutenant-Commander Law to be ready to proceed with me with the "Coquette" on the morning of the 25th instant. On the morning of the 25th I embarked on board the "Coquette," taking with me eight police constables, my interpreter, and a Mr. Sam, an educated native, who I knew would be of much service to me at Appolonia. I disembarked at Appolonia at 2.30 P.M. on 25th instant, and found on my arrival in the town that the king and all the chiefs had fled to the bush, owing to the fear of being taken prisoners.

It appears, indeed the king and his chiefs told me so, that a man from Axim had arrived at Appolonia some time during the night of the 24th or early morning of the 25th instant, bringing the intelligence that a man-of-war had come to Axim with 100 soldiers and a large body of police, and that the Commandant was coming up to Appolonia to take prisoner the king and chiefs, whereupon the king and chiefs were greatly frightened, and ran away to the bush.

It was only conjecture on the part of the man who brought or sent the aforesaid report to Appolonia, as, with the exception of the officer commanding the troops here, no person in Akim knew or could have known that I intended to proceed to Appolonia, as, to guard against any reports of my intended movements reaching King Amaki, I did not inform my interpreter or the police constables (or any one else in Axim) that I would require their services until half an hour before we embarked on the morning of the 25th instant.

On disembarking at Appolonia I sent for the king and chiefs, but they could not be found, and it was stated that they had fled to the "bush" by reason of the report before mentioned. There were about 500 men marching about the town, all of them being under arms; but there was no attempt at any hostile measures. On asking these men why they had adopted such an attitude, their reply was, that it was because the Commandant had arrived in their town.

I sent repeated messages through Mr. Sam to some captains of companies, asking the king and chiefs to come in, but it was not till 11 o'clock A.M. on 26th instant that their fear was sufficiently overcome to permit them to come in from the "bush." I therefore remained in the town from the 25th to the 26th instant, as I was assured that the king and chiefs would come in on the morning of the 26th. At about 11 o'clock A.M. on 26th, it was reported that the king was on his way to the town, and in a few minutes he and his chiefs appeared. On meeting him he at once said that he would do anything I asked him, that he was loyal to the English flag, that his ancestors were English, and that they left to him as a sacred legacy that he should be always loyal and true to British rule.

He and his chiefs came to the fort and signed most readily and willingly the Oath of Allegiance; but up to the time of taking the oath they were in utter dread of seizure.

After the Oath of Allegiance was taken, I complimented, in your Excellency's name, both the king and chiefs, for their loyalty and obedience.

King Amaki said the reason he ran away was not because he was disloyal, but because he knew many false reports had been spread abroad concerning him, and that when the man from Axim brought the report before mentioned, he and his chiefs were seized with a great fear. The king and chiefs said they were in an unprotected state, and they asked me to beg your Excellency to have the Fort at Appolonia put in repair, and to send some soldiers there. They also requested that I would soon come up to Appolonia again to see them, which I promised to do.

I requested the king, chiefs, and people to assemble close to the fort, and after

speaking to them for about an hour, I asked them to give three cheers for Queen Victoria, which request was at once responded to, and with as much enthusiasm, or apparent enthusiasm, as could be met with even in England. I then dashed the king and chiefs a case of gin to drink the Queen's health, and so concluded the proceedings.

It is only a matter of justice to record the very material aid Mr. Sam rendered me at Appolonia, as it was through his representations that the fear the king and chiefs felt was sufficiently allayed to allow them to appear before me.

I made many inquiries, and in various directions, as to the Ashantees and Acampon's movements, but I was assured that there were no Ashantees in the district, and that Acampon's movements and intentions were quite unknown at Appolonia. It appears, if the invariable accounts I received at Appolonia be true, that the King of Ashantee is much displeased with Amaki.

Trusting that I have carried out the duty your Excellency directed satisfactorily, and that I have justified the confidence which your Excellency so kindly placed in me,

I have, &c.,

(Signed) V. SKIPTON GOULDSBURY,
Civil Commandant, Axim.

His Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

Enclosure 2, in No. 58.

Fort of Appolonia, 26th April, 1873.

I DO solemnly and sincerely swear that I shall be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs and successors.

SO HELP ME GOD.

(Signed) King's Cane-bearer, BRENPOLLY [his + mark] AHKAH.
Chief AMAH [his + mark] MENSAH.
Chief COFFRE [his + mark] YABOOH.
Prince JOHN [his + mark] TAMAKI.
Chief QUACOE [his + mark] AIJAMAH.
Chief COFFRE [his + mark] EZZUAH PARNIN.

Sworn before me, Fort of Appolonia, this 26th day of April, 1873.

(Signed) V. SKIPTON GOULDSBURY, J.P.,
Civil Commandant.

Enclosure 3, in No. 58.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

Sir, H.M.S. "Coquette," Cape Coast Castle, 1st May, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that, in compliance with your orders of the 21st ultimo, I embarked thirty-three native police, and provisions and stores for Axim, on the morning of the 22nd, and left Cape Coast under steam, with a surf-boat in tow, at 11 A.M., arriving at Secondee at 7.15 P.M.

At Secondee I disembarked seventeen police, and embarked a detachment of twenty men of the 2nd W. I. Regiment under the command of Captain F. L. Mathews, with baggage and stores for Axim.

I left Secondee under steam at 1 P.M. on the 23rd ultimo, and arrived at Dixcove at 4.45 P.M. the same day. At Dixcove I disembarked eight police, and left, under steam, at 9.15 A.M. on the 24th ultimo, arriving at Axim at 2.45 P.M.

At Axim I disembarked the detachment of the 2nd W. I. Regiment, provisions, stores, and baggage, and embarked Staff Assistant-Surgeon Gouldsbury, Civil Commandant, and a Government interpreter.

I left Axim, under steam, at 9 A.M. on the 25th ultimo, and anchored off Appolonia at 1.45 P.M. The Civil Commandant was landed, with the police and interpreter, in the surf-boat. On our way to Appolonia, we passed several villages where the English red ensign was displayed. It was also flying on the fort of Appolonia.

On the 26th, at 1 P.M., Staff Assistant-Surgeon Gouldsbury returned, together with the interpreter and police. He informed me that the King and chiefs of Appolonia expressed their loyalty, and willingly signed the Oath of Allegiance, and that it had not been necessary to make any arrests. There were no rumours of Ashantees in the neighbourhood, and nothing could be ascertained relative to Accampon's or Addo Buffo's movements.

At 2 P.M. I left Appolonia under sail, anchored off Axim at 6.15 P.M., and disembarked the Civil Commandant, interpreter, and police.

There were no disturbances at any of the places at which I touched, nor did there appear any immediate danger of such taking place.

I left Axim under sail at 9 A.M. on the 30th ultimo, and arrived at this port at 2 P.M. this day.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) E. D. LAW,
Lieut.-Commander.

Commander E. A. Stubbs,
H.M.S. "Seagull," Senior Officer.

Enclosure 4, in No. 58.

Acting Inspector-General of Police to Administrator-in-Chief.

Sir, Fort Anamaboe, 5th May, 1873.

SEVERAL Ashantees have been brought in prisoners to this place. I saw this morning two, who were caught yesterday, they informed me that they could not give me any positive information; they had heard that it was the intention of the Ashantees to move towards Denkra, but only the captains and head men knew what was to be done: no one but the captains are allowed to be present when the General (Amanquatie) calls them together.

They have *not* much sickness in their camp, plenty of gunpowder and lead; but they are almost starving. All the people are very thin, and if the Fantees and others would not cut off Ashantee heads in the manner they do all the slaves would run away and come to the Fantees.

They are impatiently waiting the arrival of a messenger from their king and wish to return home, but dare not until he sends to them to do so.

On Saturday evening the bellman went round to warn the Anamaboe people that the King of Anamaboe had been informed that on Saturday morning early four Ashantees with guns had been seen to enter Anamaboe, and that the persons in whose houses these four men were in hiding were to give them up at once; and if an Ashantee should be discovered in any one's house, the people who sheltered the Ashantee would have his head taken off.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. CRAIG LOGGIE,
Acting Inspector-General of Police.

His Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 59.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, Admiralty, 3rd June, 1873.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, extracts from a letter, dated 6th ultimo, from the Commander of H.M.S. "Seagull," relative to the movements of H.M.'s ships on the West Coast of Africa, the state of affairs at Cape Coast Castle, and the latest news he had obtained respecting the proceedings of the Ashantees.

I am, &c.,

The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies. (Signed) ROBERT HALL.

EXTRACTS from a Letter from the Commander of H.M.S. "Seagull," dated at Cape Coast, 6th May, 1873.

Since my last letter of 30th ultimo, H.M.G.B. "Coquette" has returned from the Windward ports, having completed the services on which she was despatched, in accordance with His Excellency's the Administrator's request, dated 21st ultimo, a copy of which was attached to my letter of that date.

The result of her services is very satisfactory, inasmuch as the kings and chiefs are perfectly loyal, and willingly signed the oath of allegiance.

H.M.S. "Coquette," after remaining for three days off Axim, to watch events, returned to join me at this anchorage.

H.M.S. "Argus" was at Madeira on the 19th ultimo, and was to have left for Sierra Leone the following day.

H.M.S. ships "Seagull," "Bittern," and "Coquette" are at this anchorage. The "Decoy" at Elmina. The "Merlin" is expected in a few days. The "Pioneer" is now at Fernando Po, the blockade of the River Bonny having been raised, and trade opened. At Lagos the trade is entirely stopped. No report of any disturbances.

The Ashantees are encamped at Dunquah. Nothing has been done since their last engagement (14th April). The Fantees are reforming their camp at Akrafoo. Nothing is known as to the intended movements of the Ashantees. It is reported that they are suffering severely from want of food, as well as from small-pox.

Cape Coast is healthy, with the exception of a few cases of small-pox amongst the natives.

Lieut. Marrack, who landed for service on shore on the 18th ultimo, was re-embarked on Sunday, the 27th, on the arrival of Captain Haynes, 2nd West India Regiment from Sierra Leone, Mr. Gore, Sub-Lieut. of "Bittern," re-embarked on the 5th inst.; on the arrival of Lieut. Pollard, 2nd West India Regiment from Sierra Leone.

No. 60.

Treasury to Colonial Office.

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 3rd June, 1873.

I AM commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo,* inclosing a copy of a despatch from the Administrator-in-Chief of the West African Settlements, transmitting an ordinance passed by the Legislative Council of the Gold Coast, entitled "An Ordinance to make "further provision for the Service of the Settlement during the current year," together with a copy of a letter from certain merchants and others in the settlement petitioning against this ordinance.

You state that the Secretary of State is disposed to express approval of the increase of duties on wine, spirits, tobacco, guns, and gunpowder, but that Lord Kimberley proposes to inform Colonel Harley that the ad valorem duties should be withdrawn, and that the duty on spirits and tobacco should be further increased, if the Government of the Gold

* No. 45.

Coast think that a larger revenue will be thereby produced; and that his Lordship also proposes to instruct the Administrator-in-Chief to pass an ordinance authorizing the raising of a loan of £25,000.

I am to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State, that my Lords will offer no objection to these several proposals, as stated in your letter.

I am, &c.,

Robt. G. W. Herbert, Esq. (Signed) WILLIAM LAW.

No. 61.

Colonial Office to War Office.

Sir, Downing Street, 7th June, 1873.

WITH reference to recent correspondence on the subject of the arrangements for the relief of the wing of the West India Regiment now at the Gold Coast, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you, to be laid before Mr. Secretary Cardwell, a copy of a despatch which has been received from the Administrator-in-Chief.*

Lord Kimberley desires me to observe that the arrangements lately agreed upon for the relief and temporary reinforcement of the troops in West Africa were designed to attain the same end as Colonel Harley's proposal has in view.

I am, &c.,

The Under-Secretary of State, War Office. (Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 62.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 9th June, 1873.)

My Lord, The Castle, Cape Coast, 10th May, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to submit for your Lordship's information the report of the results of steps taken by me in December last to put a stop to the practice of human sacrifices at Amantin, the capital of Eastern Wassaw.

2. The old King Quamina Enimil, who had been loyal to the Government during his lifetime, had died in August, 1871, and the funeral custom for him, and the coronation of his successor were at hand, when I sent Mr. Robertson to Amantin, with certain presents, with the view of influencing the new king to suppress human sacrifices which had hitherto been observed on these occasions.

3. I am happy to be able to state to your Lordship that the mission has been successful in attaining the object for which it was sent, and that the ceremonies passed off without any life being taken, and only in one instance was it intended, when by the intervention of Mr. Robertson, my messenger, it was happily prevented.

4. The report is so full, my Lord, that I will not trespass further upon your Lordship's time than to add that I did not authorize Mr. Robertson to make any treaties with the new King, Quamina Enimil III., or issue any proclamation, as my letter of instruction will shew your Lordship, a copy of which I beg to enclose; but inasmuch as those now forwarded are quite harmless, and may be of some benefit in the cause of humanity, I have not felt it necessary to disavow them.

I trust the steps I have taken in this matter may have the approval of your Lordship.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Colonel.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Kimberley, &c. &c. &c. Administrator-in-Chief.

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* No. 57.

Enclosure 1, in No. 62.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the King of Eastern Wassaw.

Government House,
My good King, 21st December, 1872.

I HAVE received both your letters of the 9th of this month, and I am very much troubled to think that you should allow people to be killed at Amantin at your funeral customs.

You tell me that you do not like killing people because you know the English object to it, and so did your uncle, because he was their friend. You are now his successor, and should do the same. But you say it is your chiefs who will do it; but you should tell your chiefs that if they keep custom in this cruel way, they are not friends to me or to the English; because friends like to please each other, and only do what would be liked, and you and your chiefs know that England thinks it wicked and cruel to take away human life, so I hope you will not allow it. I send you some presents in money and silk for your coronation; but if you kill any person, or allow any one to be killed, this is the last time I will do so, for I shall be very vexed with you and your chiefs; but if you do what I wish you, I will find a place for your son Edward Enimil at Cape Coast, and I will help you to make the roads, and we will be friends. I send a special messenger to deliver this letter and presents, and talk this palaver with you and your chiefs, and he will tell you I always do what I say.

I remain, &c.,
King Cudjoe, Ashantee, Amantin, Eastern Wassaw. (Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Colonel and Administrator.

Enclosure 2, in No. 62.

King *Quamina Enimil* to his Excellency *R. W. Harley*, C.B.

Sir,

THE funeral and the coronation ceremony are closed. I herewith sent back your Excellency's messenger chief, Isaac Robertson, who will inform your Excellency what he has seen during both the funeral and coronation ceremonies. May I beg your Excellency for an acknowledgment of my humble and sincere thanks and gratitude in assisting me to finish and carry out both ceremonies into good termination by your messenger, with your Excellency's instruction and command. I do always subscribe myself and my subjects as your humble and loyal subjects.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) QUAMINA ENIMIL [his + mark] THE THIRD.

Armentim, 18 March, 1873.

To his Excellency
The Hon. Colonel R. W. Harley, Administrator,
&c., &c. &c.
Cape Coast Castle.

Enclosure 3, in No. 62.

TREATY entered, made, and signed in the name of Her Majesty Victoria Queen of Great Britain, and by the special commands of his Excellency the Honourable Colonel Robert William Harley, the Administrator of Her Majesty's Settlement on the Gold Coast aforesaid, &c., &c., &c.

Know all men and by these presents, that I, Chief Isaac Robertson, of Cape Coast, and by the special commands of his Excellency the Administrator of Her Majesty's Settlement on the Gold Coast on one part, and Kojo Ashantee, King of Eastern Wassaw,

his chiefs, captains, and headmen on the other part[redacted]r Majesty, the protection of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain aforesa[redacted]&c.

For the entire suppression and final abolition of t[redacted]nd abominable human sacrifice for the manes of the departed kings, chiefs, [redacted]s during the procession of the funeral custom, I, Kojo Ashantee, the undersign[redacted]the consent of my chiefs, captains, and headmen in the district of Eastern Wassa[redacted]ng this day entered, made, and signed this treaty before Chief Isaac Robertson, [redacted]ape Coast, the special messenger of his Excellency the Administrator, for the express purpose for ever to put an end to human sacrifices; and whereas, in acceptation thereof, I have declared my utter abhorrence to human sacrifices, and made the cessation of it the condition of my acceptance and having thereby promised faithfully to give warning to, and to acquaint my principal chiefs, captains, and headmen in my district of the evil consequence which will entail a disobedience to the entire cessation of this wicked and evil practice in my district.

And for ever bind myself and my subjects in this treaty, that I and my people, having engaged to render implicit obedience to his Excellency the Administrator to the entire cessation and abolition of making human sacrifices in my district.

In failure of which I bind myself, my principal chiefs, captains, and headmen, our heirs and successors, to suffer any severe penalty which may be expedient to inflict by the British Government.

In testimony thereof I have this day thereunto set my name and the names of my principal captains, and headmen, and their signatures, in the presence of the following witnesses, this twenty-fifth day of February, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

QUAMINA [his + mark] ENIMIL THE THIRD,
Amantin, 25 February, 1873. King of the Eastern Wassaw.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 4, in No. 62.

QUARMINA ENIMIL, king of the Eastern Wassaw, died on the 17 August, 1871. The death was made known to His Excellency the Honourable Colonel Robert William Harley, the Administrator of H.M.'s Settlements on the Gold Coast, on the 9 December, 1872. And on the 21st inst., bearing His Excellency's presents consisting of ten pounds (£10) sterling, and one piece of silk to his successor, Kojo Ashanti by Chief Isaac Robertson, of Cape Coast by the permission and special command of His Excellency to proceed to Amansion, the capital of the Eastern Wassaw, to see their funeral custom and the coronation, in reference to human sacrifices.

He arrived on the 24th inst., before the custom commences, and having sent and explained His Excellency's letter to King Kojo Ashanti and his subjects, and dwelt upon principally the entire cessation and final abolition of the human sacrifices on the manes of their departed kings, chiefs, captains, and headmen, upon a lengthened and strong expression and explanation, and having impressed upon their minds of entire and final abolition of the said abominable human sacrifice.

The following proclamation was published by Chief Isaac Robertson, in the name[redacted] His Excellency, and by his special commands.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS some doubts and certain informations having been already announced[redacted] there have been some misunderstandings existed (and now existing) during the rei[redacted] Quarmina Enimil, the late king of the Eastern Wassaw, from some periods of ti[redacted] this present day between chief and chief, captain and captain, which will cause [redacted] have caused confusion and bloodshed during the procession of the funeral custom.

Be it known to all, the subjects under the late king, especially to the principal ch[redacted] captains, and headmen, that whosoever; whether chief, captain, or headman, which will cause or will have caused to have an inducement to bloodshed, that chief, captain, or headman shall be fined in the sum of fifty ounces gold dust, by His Excellency the Honourable Colonel Robert William Harley, the Administrator of H.M.'s Settlement on the Gold Coast, &c., &c., &c., and whereas some certain men of evil doers that will cause or will have caused, wilfully, maliciously, and feloniously aforethought, to shoot any person

or persons of Her Majesty's [redacted]ich will cause death as a breach of duty, against the peace of the public of H.[redacted]nts on the Gold Coast that person or persons shall be brought as criminal o[redacted]o be punished as His Excellency deems it necessary.

This proclamation sho[redacted]rced and to be carried out into execution so that every person should be punctuall[redacted]d as loyal and loving subjects.

(By His Excellency's [redacted]and)

(Signed) Chief ISAAC ROBERTSON,
Government Messenger.

This 9th day of January, 1873.
Amantsin.

N.B.—The above proclamation was made in duplicate.

The captain who first arrived to make his funeral custom was Kojo Buacoon, chief of Seckan, instead of bringing persons to be killed on this occasion, he brought his funeral custom presents, the sum of nine (9) ounces gold dust, 2¼ powder, and one (1) ⅛ powder. He and his subjects quietly and submissively observed and obeyed the aforementioned proclamation.

Amantsin, 14th January, 1873.

15. There was a man named Tokoo Yow, a native of Assin, who was put in pawn by one Aboon Gawah of Assin to one Quasie Inder, chamberlain of the late king Quabina Enimil, a native of Amantsin who died on the 15th inst., by small pox, I, having been in person for inspection of the body, proved that the deceased Tokoo Yow was died of small pox.

31. I have received information this morning, that one of the wives, Effuah Appon Sarwah, (of the late king Enimil) died, and her funeral custom will take place immediately. I had in consideration that some human sacrifice will take place, as some wives of the departed kings and chiefs must be killed to attend their departed husbands, I went to the spot, and having examined her body so that I may be able to inform and report any idea of having been wounded with any deadly weapon, or strangled, after careful examination of the body; that Effuah Appon Sarwah, the deceased, died of a natural death.

FEBRUARY.

4. On the 4th instant the people of Dalbuasi brought their presents towards the funeral custom, the sum of three ounces thirteen ackies (3 oz. 13 aks.) gold dust, an offering made to their beloved master, the late king, having heard previously the entire abolition of offering human beings, as a sacrifice, by his Excellency's command; the chief of Dabuasi having been dead some time ago, they have not placed a person yet upon the stool, waiting the successor of King Enimil to put a man upon the stool.

6. After long delay, waiting, Angoo, Chief of Eppinto, one of the principal chiefs of the Eastern Wassaw, he at last arrived on the 6th instant, a little opposition on his part regarding to human sacrifice, who brought three persons to be killed on this on the [redacted]ade of the late king, and determined when he was in his country Eppinto, to put [redacted]o execution before his entry into the town. I met him on the road, and having read [redacted]r Excellency's letter and the proclamation, relative both confusion, which will lead [redacted]bloodshed, as your Excellency has already abolished; after well explained your [redacted]llency's letter, bearing date of 21st December, 1872, and dwelt upon strongly, and [redacted]ssed upon his mind that human sacrifice is altogether abolished by your Excel[redacted]'s command in Wassaw district, and put an end to it for ever; and still impressed [redacted]his mind the awful punishment to be inflicted upon the offender by the English [redacted]nment, he at last laid aside his determination of his offering of human sacrifices, [redacted]nade his funeral custom presents in the sum of six ounces (6 oz.) gold dust, [redacted]l of offering human beings for the funeral custom.

Many of the minor chiefs and headmen, on their way to Amantsin to offer their [redacted]eral custom presents, when they heard that his Excellency has sent a special messenger from Cape Coast to attend carefully both funeral custom and coronation, King Kojo Ashanti, previous to their arrival, has sent several messengers to different places of his district forewarn them with his expression, and impressing upon their minds his Excellency's letters and proclamation, to behave themselves good during both the funeral custom and the coronation, that will not give occasion to confusion and bloodshed; that whoever will not obey (King Kojo Ashanti) orders, but contrary to his orders,

he or they will be punished severely with heavy fines, and fur
their misconduct to his Excellency the Administrator to receiv
the English Government.

12. Coffee Inchuacoon, Chief of Dadisoo, and his people, br
the sum of one ounce thirteen ackies (1oz. 13 acks.) gold dust.

18. Cofee Appiah, Chief of Dalbuasi, brought his funer
ounces six ackies (2 oz. 6 acks.) and 2¼ gunpowder.

20. A meeting was held, consisting of the principal ch
and all classes of people, at market place, for a choice of
the country, on the Gold Coast of Her Majesty's Settleme
the meeting was adjourned to the 22nd instant. They un
having come to conclusion, that his Highness Kojo Ash
King Enimil, of Eastern Wassaw, was nominated and
Wassaw under the name and title of Quarmina Enimil th

24. Quassi Gawin, Chief of Ymabuin, one of the princi
presents, the sum of nine ounces (9) gold dust, 1¼ powder

On the same day Quarmina Gaytoah, Chief of Hinmar
hiefs,
brought his funeral presents, the sum of five ounces ei
On the
24th instant the coronation ceremony took place, an a
of people
from different places composing of principal chiefs, capta
elders; the
market-place was crowded to excess, the ceremony conti
vening at seven
o'clock, according to the custom of the Wassaw country.
ness Kojo Ashanti,
the heir and successor of the late king (having his natu
parental name been
changed and laid aside), and was crowned as Quarmina En
ie Third.

25. This morning about six o'clock, I, the policeman, and
cane-bearer accompanied
me, having made a survey of the outskirts of the town, with careful and minute ex-
planation and inspection, to find out that during the night, if any human sacrifice has
been taken place, we have found no person or persons has or have been killed, or have
been offered in both funeral and coronation custom, so that from the beginning to the
end, since my arrival to Amantsin, from the 24th December, 1872, to 25th February,
1873, no one have been able to disobey the before-mentioned proclamation and your
Excellency's letter, with an impression, and entire abolition and cessation of human
sacrifice from the British settlements on the Gold Coast.

The same morning the market-place was crowded as usual, the coronation having been
taken place, presided by his Excellency's messenger, Chief Isaac Robertson, of Cape
Coast, composing of the principal chiefs, captains, headmen, and elders, and a concourse
of people from different places of the kingdom, upwards of hundreds of people.

The coronation oath was administered by Chief Isaac Robertson, of Cape Coast, to
his Highness Quarmina Enimil the Third, in the following manner:—

Coronation Oath.

I swear that I will truly and faithfully serve my country, and in the capacity of king
maintain the kingdom committed to my charge, and I will not conceal any apparent
danger, damage, or harm which may be likely or possible to arise, without giving or
causing to be given speedy notice thereof; and that I will truly and faithfully and
disinterestedly endeavour to use calm and peaceable means to quell any and every dis-
turbance that may arise in any part of the kingdom committed to my charge.

I swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to her most excellent Majesty
Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, so help me God.

QUARMINA [his + mark] ENIMIL THE THIRD.

Before me, Chief *Isaac Robertson*, Government Messenger.
Amantsin, 25th February, 1873.

Having his Highness Quarmina Enimil the Third duly sworn, the ceremony of both
funeral and coronation have been terminated.

(Signed) ISAAC ROBERTSON, Government Messenger.

Covenant of Oath, draught of fidelity, and bear true allegiance of the principal chiefs,
captains, and headmen and princes of the Eastern Wassaw, under his present High-
ness Quarmina Enimil the Third, as true and loyal subjects.

We the principal chiefs, captains, headmen, and chief linguists do hereby enter into

[illegible]nness Quarmina Enimil the Third, King of the Eastern Wassaw [illegible]e, in the capacity of a principal chief, captain, headman, prince, [illegible]pport, advise, and help the king in all matters of state, both civil [illegible]lure of the said covenant the vengeance of our gods fall upon [illegible]our Fetish kill us. Fifty-six signatures +.

[illegible]73.

[illegible]*tson*, of Cape Coast, Government Messenger.

No. 63.

[illegible] the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 9th June, 1873.)

The Castle, Cape Coast, 15th May, 1873.

[illegible]ward the latest report which has reached me with reference to th[illegible]antee forces.

2. I [illegible]ich I believe is now fully shared by those who at an earlier stage of t[illegible] the invasion by the Ashantees presented, were timid as to the effect o[illegible]arrested the disaffection of Secondee and Elmina, that the safety of Cape [illegible] seaboard has been secured by it. I never had any doubt about it myself, [illegible]eve it to have been the only course which has saved the settlement, and espe[illegible]ape Coast, from attack, if not disaster, and has kept the Ashantee army in its p[illegible]t camp irresolute, and now daily becoming more and more depressed and weakened [illegible]amine and disease. The report I enclose for your Lordship's information shews that the Ashantees must be in a very bad condition, the prisoner admitting that he could have escaped from the Fantees; but as the Ashantees were starving he thought it better to run the "risk of being made a prisoner, so that he could get something to eat."

3. The position of the Ashantee forces at the present time is indeed very critical; they are at least 150 miles from their base of supplies, with a swollen river in their rear (the Prah), in a hostile country, with no provisions left for them, and with the rainy season now set in. In any other country in the world under the same adverse conditions to the enemy the Fantee forces would take advantage of it, but they seem indifferent. I do not hesitate to assure your Lordship that the Coast people who have been maintained at comparative ease by a pampered indulgence for so many years are almost worthless, while the bush tribes, retaining the courage of a savage freedom, have shown a determination and bravery unknown to the Coast people, possibly from the latter knowing that they are protected by our guns; but, my Lord, it is a very trying position to be placed in the midst of them all absolutely like children, looking up for protection and guidance, and yet, when they are afforded both, flying from their own responsibility and self-defence.

4. I am not, my Lord, desirous for a moment to impress your Lordship with an undue gravity of the position of affairs on the Gold Coast at the present time, but when I recall a position of much less danger in 1863 and 1864, when the coast line was not threatened as it is now, and when the resources of the Imperial Government were lavishly spent upon the defence of the Protectorate in men and money, I trust your Lordship will acknowledge the effort that has been so far made by this Government, that notwithstanding the full power of the Ashantee army has been withstood, no expenditure has been caused to the Imperial Treasury up to the present time.

5. I cannot say what may be necessary in the future; a desperate defence may yet have to be made of our forts and the towns which they cover, although I think it improbable; but I would simply draw your Lordship's attention to the small results the invading army has effected, and this is the fifth month since they have crossed the Prah; it is still impossible to say what their numbers were, or may be now, but it is equally impossible to deny that they must have been considerable to have made a general attack along a line of cantonment six miles in extent, and to maintain it for two entire days, from early morning to sunset, as they did on the 8th and 14th of last month.

6. I am glad to be able to inform your Lordship that the condition of Elmina would seem to have improved since the removal of the King. I forward, for your Lordship's information, an extract of a note received from the military commandant on the subject, in which he says, "the people in this town are peaceable and respectful. I have not any "cause to complain of them; the Ashantees are still in the Aquafoo district; they are "sending a large quantity of palm oil to town every day."

7. I am also happy to be able to submit to your [redacted] the copy of a Report from Mr. Lawson, the Government Interpreter of Sierra L[redacted]o I placed in charge of the King of Elmina and his chiefs, which shows a decide[redacted] in the tone and temper of the King in explanation of his disloyal conduct; bu[redacted]act of his sending his own brother to the King of Ashantee asking for assist[redacted]to resist and to expel our authority from Elmina, makes it difficult to credit[redacted]y professions he may now make.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Col.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1, in No. 63.

Acting Inspector-General of Police to Administrator-in-Chief.

Sir, Anamaboe Fort, 11th May, 1873.

I HAVE just seen an Ashantee prisoner who was caught last evening; he says that 1000 men joined them at Dunquah a few days ago.

The King of Ashantee is not pleased at the inactivity of his troops lately. It is thought that a move would be made towards "Denkira," on which they would make a dash, to make a number of prisoners, to be sent on to the King of Ashantee.

The prisoner says that he could have got away yesterday, when the Fantees chased the party to which he belonged, but they were starving, and he thought it better to run risk of being made a prisoner, so that he could get something to eat.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. CRAIG LOGGIE.

His Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief.

Enclosure 2, in No. 63.

EXTRACT from a LETTER from Captain Turton, Military Commandant at Elmina.

Elmina, 11th May, 1873.

* * * * * *

THE people in this town are peaceable and respectful. I have not any cause to complain of them. The Ashantees are still in the Aquafoo district—they are sending a large quantity of palm oil to town every day for sale.

Enclosure 3, in No. 63.

Mr. *T. G. Lawson* to Assistant Private Secretary.

Sir, Sierra Leone, 2nd May, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief, that I arrived here safe, on the evening of the 30th ultimo, with the three prisoners, viz., the King of Elmina and his two chiefs, and one attendant, who are lodging with me according to instruction. The utmost care was taken of them on the passage, during which time they behaved very well.

Fortunately the steamer did not call in at Elmina, therefore there was no necessity to keep them below the decks while sailing along that place.

I am giving them every attention possible here; this is to show to them the difference between the treatment of prisoners by the British Government and that by native kings, and further to prove to them and convince them that his Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief does not in any way desire to injure them, but was obliged to send them up here entirely from their improper conduct towards the Government.

In a conversation with the king on the passage, among other things, he said in the English language, which he speaks tolerably well, "Mr. Lawson, my people at Elmina

" led me to all this; they [redacted] bad people, and even threatened to kill me if I did
" not do as I did; but I w[redacted]u all by and by."

In reply I said to him [redacted]e did what was wrong it was his own fault, as the Government, which is stro[redacted]an all his people, would have protected him, if he were frank and informed th[redacted]vernment what he required.

Up to date he seems to [redacted]omposed in mind, but is much anxious about his wives and children, especially the young ones.

I brought one of his attendants, a boy about fourteen or fifteen years of age.

The Administrator here has ordered to be paid the passage-money of the king, the two chiefs, the attendant, the two policemen, and myself and boy. I shall from time to time keep his Excellency informed of what I may gather from him. There are two policemen placed always with me to take care of the king and chiefs.

I shall be leaving shortly on a mission to the kings and chiefs of the Sierra Leone River.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) THOS. GEO. LAWSON,
Government Interpreter.

J. W. Lewis, Esq.,
Assistant Private Secretary.

No. 64.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 9th June, 1873.)

My Lord, The Castle, Cape Coast, 16th May, 1873.

Captain Kendall, the Colonial Secretary of Sierra Leone, arrived here on the 9th instant by the steamer from Sierra Leone, on a month's leave of absence granted by the Local Administrator, and since approved by me.

2. As he has been good enough to place his services at the disposal of this Government, I intend sending him to Quitta to investigate certain matters there of which complaint has been made, the particulars of which I have herewith the honour to submit for your Lordship's information.

3. I have already reported to your Lordship, in the enclosure of the 10th instant of my Despatch of the 15th instant,* having made a requisition on the Senior Naval Officer for a gunboat to carry out this service.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Col.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

The Right Honourable the Earl of *Kimberley*,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1, in No. 64.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to Captain *Kendall*.

Sir, The Castle, Cape Coast, 12th May, 1873.

I GLADLY avail myself of the services you have been good enough to place at my disposal, and to request that you will hold yourself in readiness to proceed to Quitta to enquire into certain matters of which complaint has been made to this Government. The enclosed documents will furnish you with the detailed information.

The cases for enquiry are as follow:—

1st. The demand made upon the merchants by the chiefs of Quitta by way of tribute, and paid to them, amounting to £140. You will ascertain whether this money was paid willingly on their part, or whether any pressure was brought about to enforce it.

2nd. The outrage upon Mr. Ledlum, into which you will be good enough to make the most minute enquiries; and should the evidence substantiate the statements made by him and Mr. Blavo, you will be at liberty to impose a fine not exceeding £50, which you will call upon the chiefs to pay.

You will address yourself specially to Turnu, King of Quitta, and Aharloo, the War-General of Ahwoonah; and from the latter you will make enquiries about the complaint of the King of Battoh, and express a hope that redress will be made.

* Not printed.

3rd: In the case of Crabbe, an escaped prisoner, you will explain to the King, that this Government cannot recognise a claim for debts contracted by an escaped convict, but that I am pleased to acknowledge his services to the Government; and you may present him with a present of £5 for his trouble in taking him.

It will, I think, be advisable that you should communicate with Mr. Paul, Civil Commandant at Accra, with reference to the complaint of the King of Aquamoo; and I have requested the Senior Naval Officer to give such orders as will enable you to do so on your way to Quitta.

The original documents are sent to you, as there has been no time to make copies of them, which you will be pleased to return on the completion of the service.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Col.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

The Honourable Captain *Kendall*,
Colonial Secretary.

Enclosure 2, in No. 64.

Mr. *Blavo* to Colonel *Foster Foster*.

Sir, Quitta, 21st April, 1873.

I HAVE the honour most respectfully to enclose you copy of a report to the Acting Civil Commandant of Accra, that on the 15th and 16th inst. a meeting was held here by the principal chiefs and headmen of the Awooulahs country, and demanded from the British merchants certain tribute, which was paid them to the amount of one hundred and forty pounds sterling (£140).

And another meeting of the 17th inst. the morning soon after Her Majesty's ship had sailed, the "Coquette."

These chiefs counsel together and seized one of Her Majesty's loyal subjects and native of Sierra Leone, bound him with fetters on a log of wood, brutally treated of, and doubtless would be slain by them. I have endeavoured to prevent the crowds, but to no avail.

Having therefore noticed their determination to execute this Her Majesty's loyal subject, who is innocent of a charge brought against him, that the prohibiting of powder or ammunition of the previous entransit to Ashantee territory was caused by him of having written private letter to his Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief of Cape Coast Castle.

I have the honour therefore to report, for your honour's consideration for future recovery, the seeing into such treatment this man has sustained by these chiefs, whom formerly has assigned treaty with Her Majesty "the Queen" against ill-using her subject.

I wish your honour also be good to lay open this report before His Excellency, having him thereby (the head) for future protection in this place.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) Pro W. BLAVO,
Government Agent, Quitta.

(Certified true copy.)
(Signed) W. DAN. HOWSON, Chief Clerk.

The Honourable Foster Foster,
Colonial Secretary, &c., &c., &c.

Enclosure 3, in No. 64.

Mr. *Ledlum* to Colonel *Foster Foster*.

Sir, Quitta, 19th April, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to enclose copy of a report forwarded to the Acting Civil Commandant of "Accra," bearing date 19 April, 1873.

That at a meeting which was held by the principal chiefs of the Awoonah Country, from the 17th to 19th inst., whereupon I was called to answer certain charge brought against me by these principal chiefs, as follows:—

That I have written certain letter to his Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief of Cape Coast, reporting the entransit of ammunitions into the Ashantee territory.

They therefore, under such charges, ordered me to be tied, put in iron and fetters, my

hands on a log of wood which one is incapable to remove, without the assistance of four individuals, until the morning of the 19th inst., when I was sent for from the *jail* of one of the chiefs (Ammagassi) at their meeting held as above stated; moreover, I have to state your honour the cruelty of the said chief Ammagassi in crowd of the people of this country, towards me; I have also being led out into the street with the log of wood in my hand, bearing by four men, and thence returned to the chief's house, by whom I receive violent blow whilst lay helpless on the ground. I am induced to submit this report to your honour's consideration to be kind to look over such treatment I have received from the hands of these principal chiefs.

I further have the honour most respectfully to bring under your notice, that I am one of Her Majesty's loyal subjects, and native of *Sierra Leone*, and I humbly prays your honour would be good enough to lay open my complaint to his Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief for future protection.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) MOSES J. LEDLUM.

(Certified true copy.)
W. DAN. HOWSON,
Chief Clerk.

The Honourable Foster Foster,
Acting Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 4, in No. 64.

Civil Commandant, Accra, to Acting Colonial Secretary.

Sir, Government House, Accra, 5th May, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to enclose, for the information of his Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief, copy of a letter from the King of Aquamoo, acknowledging the receipt of the hostages and the presents sent to him.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. F. B. PAUL,
Civil Commandant.

To the Honourable
The Acting Colonial Secretary,
Cape Coast.

Enclosure 5, in No. 64.

COPY of a Letter from the *King of Aquamoo* to the Civil Commandant, Accra.

My Good Friend, Aquaboo, 24th April, 1873.

I HAVE received the letter, with contents of it, and safely handed, with much of you congratulate and many thanks of you about the presents I got from my Governor, and also thank him very much to sent the hostages back to me again.

Now, as I got order from my Governor that I will make one with different tribes, then I will to do it with gladly. But if every person want to come Aquaboo to trade, I have no palaver with him at all. I will like to be friendly with different tribes, as I got order from Lord.

With compliment to you,
I am obedient Servant,
(Signed) KING [his + mark] AKOTOH.

(Certified true copy.)
(Signed) D. B. YORKE,
First Clerk.

Enclosure 6, in No. 64.

Sir, Quittah, 4 April, 1873.

YOUR messenger and interpreter, Mr. Lawson, arrived here on the 30th ultimo. We accept him with much pleasure, and thanks you for sending him; and we hope that our friendship may continue.

Whenever you hear any report about our country which is not correct, please to send worthy trusted person in order to know the truth. We commit ourselves to your protection —that is to say, to the British protection.

It is our termination to protect all the Queen's subjects, and would only beg you to inform them, when in our country, to respect us and our laws. We thanks you again for all what you have done for us on behalf of the Queen.

His Excellency Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B.,
Administrator-in-Chief of Her Majesty's
West African Settlements.

Enclosure 7, in No. 64.

EXTRACT from a Letter from the King and Chiefs of Ahwoonah

* * * * *

WE do hereby further pledge ourselves to his Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief to remain in peace, and firmly to adhere to all the terms stipulated in the true treatise entered into with us by his Excellency Sir A. E. Kennedy, C.B., K.C.M.G., dated respectively 30th November, 1868, and 10th May, 1871, and to remain always true friends and allies to the British Government.

Their marks.

(Signed) TURUNER, King of Quittah +
AHORLOO, War General of Ahwoonah +
FOLIE, Chief of Jellah Coffee +
ACHAMBA, Regent Chief of Ahwoonah +
AKOLOO, a Chief of Jellah Coffee +
JOHN TAY, „ +

Witnesses to marks and delivery of articles { A. J. G. CONNELL, W. BLAVO.

Enclosure 8, in No. 64.

Mr. *Paul* to the Acting Colonial Secretary.

Sir, Government House, Accra, 5th May, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of his Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief, the copy of a letter from King Akoto of Aquamoo, complaining of an outrage committed in part of his dominion by the Eastern Akim people.

I also forward copy of a despatch which I have sent to King Atta of Eastern Akim to demand an explanation.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. F. B. PAUL,
Civil Commandant.

The Honourable
The Acting Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.
Cape Coast.

Enclosure 9, in No. 64.

From *King Akoto* of Aquamoo to Civil Commandant of Accra.—(Received at Accra May 5th, 1873.)

Sir, Aquamboo, 30th April, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to write you and to let you know some mischievous deed which was done by the Akims.

On the 28th instant one of my towns, called Onyase, was burnt and forty of my people were caught, and some killed.

Now I desired King Sapity to send one of his people with three of my people to tell

you of it, because you hav[redacted]ten to me lately that I may now live in peace with everybody.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) King AKOTO.

To W. F. B. Paul,
C[redacted]ril Commandant, [redacted]

Enclosure 10, in No. 64.

From the Civil Commandant, Accra, to *King Akoto* of Aquamoo.

Sir, Government House, Accra, 6th May, 1873.

I BEG to acknowledge receipt of your letter of April, in which you complain of the conduct of the Akims in plundering your town and carrying off the people captive. I was indeed sorry to hear of this, and I now write to inform you that I have reported the matter to his Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief, and have also written to the King of Eastern Akim to ask him for some explanation of the affair.

I trust, therefore, that you will not move in the matter before you hear from me again.

I remain, &c.,
(Signed) W. F. B. PAUL,
Civil Commandant.

King Akoto of Aquamoo.

Enclosure 11, in No. 64.

From Civil Commandant of Accra to *King Atta* of Eastern Akim.

Sir, Government House, Accra, 5th May, 1873.

I HAVE received information from the King of Aquamoo that some of your subjects have plundered the town of Onyase and carried away several of the people of that place. As the Aquamoo people have lately professed themselves as being friendly towards the Government, I shall be much obliged by your letting me know the reasons for this proceeding, that I may forward the account to his Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief.

I remain, &c.,
(Signed) W. F. B. PAUL,
Civil Commandant.

To King Atta of Eastern Akim.

Enclosure 12, in No. 64.

Acting Civil Commandant, Accra, to Acting Colonial Secretary.

Sir, Government House, Accra, 7th April, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to forward for the information of his Excellency the Administrator the enclosed communication received from the Chief of Quittah, asking to be remunerated for the expense he incurred in capturing George Crabb.

I would respectfully suggest that some pecuniary reward may be granted, as it would make him willing to assist the Government, should his services be required on any future occasion.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ALLAN N. FOX,
Acting Civil Commandant.

The Honourable the Acting Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.
Cape Coast.

Enclosure 13, in No. 64.

Chief *Tronua* to Civil Commandant, Accra.

Sir, Quittah, 13th March, 1873.

IN compliance with your request concerning one George Crabbe, who escaped from Accra gaol some time ago, I have caused him to be arrested, and I intend delivering him up to Corporal Joseph when the steamer arrives, and see that he is safely put on board.

He was arrested on the 9th, and on the 10th several people called on me, reporting, in the presence of Corporal Joseph and William Blavo, that Crabbe owed them, and therefore demanded that I should pay them, as he was likely to be sent to Accra, determining that if I do not pay them they will not allow him to go when the steamer comes. I was then at a loss to say anything further, for he himself acknowledged the debts in the presence of all the people, and according to the law of our country he is bound to pay, or they may fall on anybody from Accra for the payment after three months. The total amount is six pounds fourteen shillings.

I have managed to arrange with his creditors to allow me to send him up to Accra, and that you will see that his family pay this amount at once, so I can pay them back; for it is only on the strength of this, and the respect they have for the English Government, that induced them to agree. When Crabbe arrived here, he informed me and all the people that he was sent by William Addo, Esq., of Accra, to establish a factory here, and that he was waiting for supplies; so from this he had to deceive the people.

I hope you try your utmost to see that Crabbe's family pay the debts at once, and save a dispute between my people and the English Government, for if the said debts be not paid, they are sure to fall on anybody from Accra for payment. I have enclosed you a copy of his creditors, and Corporal Joseph, who will not fail to give a full information of the particulars, will shew you a note given by Crabbe himself.

(Signed) TRONUA [his + mark].

The Civil Commandant of Accra.

Enclosure 14, in No. 64.

11th March, 1873.

Account due by Mr. *Crabbe*, prisoner.

1. Nortooboa	2 Country cloths,	12 dollars	£2	14	0
2. Aktoboah	Cash lent	6½ „	1	9	3
3. Abokee	Country cloth	6 „	1	7	0
4. Iwooma	Pigs		0	4	0
5. Assua	Goat		0	1	6
6. Amatapa	Pig		0	8	0
7. Dosowoo	Rum		0	3	6
8. Coffee Cooper	Photie		0	4	6
9. Lowee	—		0	1	0
10. Nortooyaw	—		0	1	6
			£6	14	3

Quitta, 11/3/73.

Enclosure 15, in No. 64.

Chief *Tronua* to Civil Commandant, Accra.

Sir, Quittah, 4th April, 1873.

I HAVE received your letter on the 28th ultimo, respecting the escaped prisoner George. In reply, I beg to state that you will please to refund me the expenses I incur in his apprehension, and to so fort his families to send the amount he owes to the people unless they should resort to the laws of our country by detaining people from Accra, and that will be another disturbance.

Please to see into this, and advise his families to send money to pay this people, that there may be peace.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) CHIEF TRONUA.

To the Civil Commandant of Accra.

Enclosure 16, in No. 64.

Government Agent *W. Blavo* to Civil Commandant, Accra.

Sir, Quittah, 18th May, 1873.

BEG your honour to write you this letter to let know that your note concerning the apprehension of George Crabbe is handed. I showed the letter to Chief Truno and his representatives, the contents is well observed, the same the said George was caught and

chained, and many people came, stated that he owes them; you may find that in copy of the chief's; one thing more is thus, that his families (say George) they must send money to pay this people, as the chief said. Concerning stopping the Ashantees to buy ammunition, all the chief contents with that also.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. BLAVO,
Government Agent, Jellah Coffee.

To the Civil Commandant of Accra.

Enclosure 17, in No. 64.

Civil Commandant, Accra, to Acting Colonial Secretary.

Sir, Government House, Accra, 5th May, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to forward for the information of his Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief, copy of a letter received by King Takie this morning, and handed by him to me, in which the King of Battoh complains of his people being fired at by the Melomfees and Ahwoonahs, who caught some and killed others. I have not written to King Quardjoe Deyer, but have directed King Takie to restrain them from crossing the river until I have reported the case to his Excellency the Administrator in-Chief.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. F. B. PAUL,
Civil Commandant.

The Honourable the Acting Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.,
Cape Coast.

Enclosure 18, in No. 64.

From King *Cudjoe Deyer* to King *Tackie* of Accra.—(Received 5th May, 1873).

Battorh, 27th April, 1873.

I HOPE these short lines may reach you, king of Christians Borge and king of James Town, and you all must go to complain to commandant; about five weeks ago I has sent eight of my peoples to Kreepee, and when they reached little way further, half of Malafu-peoples and half of Ahwoonah being fired gun to my peoples, two of them wounded and six being caught by the said peoples, I and king of this place has sent many many times to the King of Malafee to release my peoples, he said they had been sold them already. I have spend from the day the peoples being caught, rum and subsistence equal to seventy heads of cowries. I emplore your solicit to let me know something about this case, as I am ready to cross the river with all Creepies with guns and everything, soon as I hear from you. You will see one boy amongst the bearers. I hope he will explain letter to you more than what I am writing, as his there present when they being caught in the way, I heard by the peoples always that Ashantees are coming to Accra; but being as I never hear anything from you about it, I never believe it. On the receipt of this, I shall thank you to let me know how you are hearen about them.

With best regards to all of you, the same King of Battoh and all my Chiefs joins.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) KING QUARDJOE [his + mark] DEYER.

To King Takee.

No. 65.

Colonel *Harley* C.B. to the Earl of *Kimberley*. (Received 9th June 1873.)

The Castle, Cape Coast,
My Lord, 16th May, 1873.

SINCE closing my despatch of 15th instant,* I have received the following information from an Ashantee prisoner who was taken on the 14th instant by scouts from the Fantee camp at Akroful.

2. He states that the Ashantees have left Dunquah, and that they have gone towards Denkera intending to destroy Inguah, the King's town. He also states that there are a great many sick and wounded, and that there is no food in the camp, they are starving, and that dysentery amongst them has been very bad. He says further that they intend going on to Wassaw, and that the army is still very strong, 30,000, he heard his master, who is one of the captains, say so.

The information is confirmed by a report from Major Brownell, which I submit, so far as leaving Dunquah. The Report of the Acting Inspector General of Police from Anamaboe does not confirm it, but points to a movement which, I have no doubt, is on Denkera. I cannot yet, my Lord, venture an opinion upon this, as it will entirely depend upon whether the Ashantees be successful in establishing themselves at Inguah, which brings them nearer to Elmina; but so far as precautions go to prevent any attack on Elmina, all has been done my Lord that every effort of mine has been able to bring to bear.

3. I am, however, disposed to think that the Ashantee army is foiled in the object of its invasion, and finding they can do nothing, are now bent on making their way through Wassaw, on to Coomassie, as they fear to take the road through the Assin Country.

4. The enclosed copy of an application received this morning from the Kings of Assim, Akim and Denkera from the camp at Akroful will convey some idea to your Lordship of the numerous demands which are made upon me of a similar character. A bender of gold is £7. 10*s.*, so that I am asked to advance nearly £400 from a Treasury that at present can barely meet its monthly engagements.

I have, &c.,

The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Kimberley, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Colonel, Administrator-in-Chief.

Enclosure 1, in No. 65.

EXTRACT of a Letter from *J. T. Brownell* to Colonel *Foster Foster*.

Saltpond, 14th May, 1873.

* * * * * * * *

I have just received information from Akrofull to this effect.

The Chiefs in Saltpond Camp hearing that the Ashantees were about to remove from Dunquah sent to ascertain if it was correct. The messengers returned and stated *all the Ashantees* had left Dunquah. They found only two women in the town, and they could not give them any information as to the part they were directing their march, but thought they were on the road to Wassaw.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. T. BROWNELL, Civil Commandant.

The Hon. Colonel *Foster Foster*, Acting Colonial Secretary.

Enclosure 2, in No. 65.

Mr. *Loggie* to Colonel *Harley* C.B., Administrator-in-Chief.

Sir, The Fort, Anamaboe, 15th May, 1873.

YESTERDAY afternoon I was told the Ashantees had burnt down "Dunquah" and had gone off, no one could tell where.

About eight o'clock last night Mr. Brew, I. P., arrived here from camp, and informed me that the Ashantees were in Dunquah, and that they were packing up their things preparatory to making a move. This information was brought into the camp where Mr. Brew was, by some of the people whom he called "our scouts," but on enquiry I find that no one has been nearer Dunquah than about three hours' march in the direction from the Anamaboe Camp.

It is now about 2 P. M., and the rumour in this place here is, that the Ashantees are on their way to "Denkra," through a place called "Abakrampah," and that Amfo-Otoo had caught seven of them, four of whom he has killed, and that he had sent on to get the Cape Coast people out.

Since this rumour came into Anamaboe the men who are here have all had a fit of bravery, and talk of going to do wonders, I may say truly the town is full of braves.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. CRAIG LOGGIE,
Acting Inspector General,
Gold Coast Police.

His Excellency
The Administrator-in-Chief,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 3, in No. 65.

EXTRACT of a Letter from *J. T. Brownell*, to his Excellency Colonel *Harley*, C.B.

Salt Pond, 15th May, 1873.

* * * * * * * *

I have just received the following news relative to the movements of the Ashantees. They have left "Donquah," as I reported yesterday.

Some of King Solomon's and Chief Graham's people went to find which route they had taken, and captured 7 men and 4 women. They cut off the heads of 4 men, and took the remainder to Domassee. They state the Ashantees are most anxious to make their way back to Kumassee, but do not say by which road.

Chief Robert Pobee has just come back from Cape Coast, and he tells me the Ashantees have left Donquah, some by the road to "Denkra" others the Mansew road. This information is given by some of his people from camp.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. T. BROWNELL,
Civil Commandant.

His Excellency R. W. Harley, C. B.,
Administrator-in-Chief,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 4, in No. 65.

Coffee Masu to Colonel *Harley*, C. B., Administrator-in-Chief.

Cape Coast, 16th May, 1873.

Chibboo, King of Assin, Quabinah Effoh, King of Akim, and Aquasi Kaye, King of Denkera, sends Prince Masue to his Excellency, Colonel Harley, C.B., with the following message:

They acknowledge with gratitude that your Excellency has done a great deal for them in this Ashantee invasion, but they would further implore your Excellency to compel the Cape Coast people, and other Fantees to go to the camp to assist them in driving their common enemy out of the Protectorate.

If any of the tribes have offended your Excellency they humbly beg that you will not, on that account, allow them to be taken by the Ashantees.

They beg that your Excellency will divide *Ahbrim* people into two divisions and send one to the camp.

They beg your Excellency to do all in your power to *force* an engagement with the Ashantees *at once*, or they will take possession of Afootoo, which is close to Denkera. At present the great bulk of the Ashantee army have moved on to two places called Secabu and Asantee, near to Denkera on Monday last the 12th inst.

They beg for more ammunition and at least 70 muskets.

The Kings would especially beg your excellency to compel the Cape Coast people to go to the camp at once, as they feel sure they won't move unless they are forced to do so.

The Denkera people by their King beg your Excellency to let them have a loan of fifty benders of gold to assist them in this war, and as soon as it is over, the king will return it.

his
COFFEE × MASU,
mark
Special messenger from the Kings of Assin, Akim, and Denkera.

Witness,
WM. CHARLES FINLASON.

No. 66.

The Earl of *Kimberley* to the Administrator-in-Chief.

Sir, Downing Street, 9th June, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 19th of April * transmitting authenticated copies of the Ordinance No. 1, of 1873, "to make further provision for the service of the settlement during the current year."

I have also had under my consideration your despatches of the 23rd April,† and of the 5th ultimo, with the former of which you forwarded a copy of a petition addressed to you by merchants of Cape Coast and others, against the new Tariff, and with the latter the opinion of the chief magistrate of the settlement upon the Ordinance.

I fully recognise the necessity that steps should be taken to increase the revenue in the present circumstances of the settlement, and I approve of the increase of duties on wines, spirits, tobacco, guns and gunpowder, but I am unable to recommend the Ordinance for Her Majesty's sanction, as I am of opinion that the ad valorem duties should be withdrawn, and that the duty on spirits and tobacco should be further increased if you consider that a larger revenue will be thereby produced.

I have also to instruct you to pass an ordinance authorizing the raising of a loan of £25,000.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

The Administrator-in-Chief.

No. 67.

The Earl of *Kimberley* to Colonel *Harley*, C.B.

Sir, Downing Street, 10th June, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch ‡ of the 1st ult. with its enclosures.

I approve of the answers which you returned to the petition addressed to Captain Turton by the loyal inhabitants of Elmina, and to the complaint made by the King of Aquafoo against some of his chiefs.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

The Administrator-in-Chief.

No. 68.

The Earl of *Kimberley* to Colonel *Harley*, C.B.

Sir, Downing Street, 10th June, 1873.

I HAVE received with much satisfaction your despatch of the 6th ult.§ reporting the success which has attended the conciliatory policy adopted towards the King of Aquamoo.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

The Administrator-in-Chief.

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* No. 24. † Nos. 26 and 54. ‡ No. 51. § No. 56.

No. 69.

The Earl of *Kimberley* to Colonel *Harley*, C.B.

Sir, Downing Street, 10th June, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 5th ult.* with its enclosures respecting the capture of the Ashantee chief Atjiempon by Colonel Foster in October last, and his subsequent safe conduct through the Protectorate.

I am satisfied with the explanations furnished by you, which, however, show the necessity of keeping the Home Government informed of all that passes in connection with Ashantee and other subjects of importance.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

The Administrator-in-Chief.

No. 70.

The Earl of *Kimberley* to Colonel *Harley*, C.B.

Sir, Downing Street, 10th June, 1873.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 7th ult.† on the subject of the state of affairs in the Protectorate.

I learn with satisfaction the success of the measures which you took for ascertaining the loyalty of the King and Chiefs of Appolonia.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

The Administrator-in-Chief.

No. 71.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, Foreign Office, 12th June, 1873.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you a copy of a letter from the French Ambassador at this Court, stating that a Monsieur Bonnat, a French citizen, has been since 1869 a captive in the hands of the Ashantees, and requesting the good offices of Her Majesty's Government on his behalf, in order to obtain his release from captivity; and I am to request that in laying this letter before the Earl of Kimberley, for his Lordship's consideration, you will move him to cause Lord Granville to be informed of the answer which, in his opinion, should be returned to Count d'Harcourt's application.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

The Under-Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

Enclosure in No. 71.

M. le Comte, Londres, le 6 Juin, 1873.

L'AGENT consulaire de France à Sierra Leone a reçu dernièrement du gouverneur de l'établissement anglais de Cape Coast, côte de Guinée, des lettres émanant d'un Sr Bonnat, et desquelles il résulte que ce Français, fait prisonnier en 1869 par les Ashantis, serait encore retenu par eux en captivité. Les moyens de lui venir en aide font complétement défaut au Gouvernement français qui, en même temps, n'ignore que l'état d'hostilité entre les peuplades indigènes et les résidents anglais est un obstacle, dans les circonstances présentes, à l'intervention des autorités britanniques en faveur du Sr Bonnat.

* No. 53. † No. 58.

Je viens toutefois, conformément aux instructions de M. le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères recommander ce malheureux à l'intérêt du Gouvernement Britannique, qui pourrait peut-être engager les agents de S. M. dans ces parages à faire des démarches en vue d'obtenir la liberté du prisonnier, lorsqu'ils jugeront le moment opportun.

Veuillez agréer, etc.

(Signed) B. D'HARCOURT.

Le Comte Granville.

No. 72.

The Earl of *Kimberley* to Colonel *Harley*, C.B.

Sir, Downing Street, 17th June, 1873.

I HAVE received with gratification your despatch of the 10th ult.,* reporting the successful results of Mr. Robertson's mission to Amantin.

I request that you will convey to the new King Quamina Eminil the great satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government have learnt that he has abolished human sacrifices in Eastern Wassaw.

I have, &c.,

The Administrator-in-Chief. (Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 73.

The Earl of *Kimberley* to Colonel *Harley*, C.B.

Sir, Downing Street, 17th June, 1873.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 16th ult., † respecting the intended mission of Captain Kendall to Quitta, to inquire into matters of which complaint had reached you, I have the honour to transmit to you, for your information, a copy of a letter which I have caused to be addressed to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty,‡ expressing a hope that their Lordships may be able to supply a gunboat for this service, in case this has not already been done.

As regards the statement that the merchants have been required to pay £140 as tribute to the chiefs of Quitta, the Commissioners should be instructed to inquire on what ground the payment was demanded, and whether such a demand was made for the first time, or whether in accordance with previous practice.

I observe that it is stated that this payment was made "by way of tribute." This cannot be allowed, and, if the payment is to be continued, it should be placed on the proper footing, namely, as a payment made in consideration of accommodation granted to traders, to which in principle there is no objection.

I have, &c.,

The Administrator-in-Chief. (Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 74.

Colonial Office to Admiralty.

Sir, Downing Street, 17th June, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you, for the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a copy of a Despatch § from the Administrator-in-Chief of the West African Settlements, with its enclosures on the subject of

* No. 62. † No. 64. ‡ No. 74. § No. 64.

the intended mission of Captain Kendall to Quittah, to inquire into certain matters of which complaint has been made.

As these cases appear to Lord Kimberley to be of a grave character, and to require investigation, his Lordship trusts that the Lords Commissioners will be able to instruct the officer commanding on the station to send a gun-boat to Quittah, should this not have been done before the instructions arrive.

I am, &c.,
H. T. HOLLAND.

No. 75.

The Earl of *Kimberley* to the Administrator-in-Chief.

Sir, Downing Street, 17th June, 1873.

I HAVE had under my consideration the Ordinance No. 2 of 1873, to "empower the Administrator to regulate or prohibit the importation and sale of munitions of war," authenticated copies of which accompanied your Despatch of the 3rd of May.*

2. I regret that I am unable to recommend this Ordinance for Her Majesty's confirmation, as the 12th section, by which its operation is extended beyond the protected territories, is "ultra vires" of the Colonial Legislature, and must be repealed. It will, probably, be desirable to introduce, at an early opportunity, another Ordinance repealing the Ordinance now under consideration, and making, in addition to the repeal of the 12th section, some amendments to which I will call your attention. I am of opinion that the 11th section is unnecessary, and should be repealed, as it may tend to throw a doubt upon the exemption of a Governor from being compelled to attend and give evidence in a Court of Justice. The law officers of the Crown reported in 1864 that the governor of a colony, as the representative of the Crown and the head of the Executive Government, ought to be, and must be, privileged and exempt from all ordinary powers of law, and that he is, therefore, not compellable, by subpœna or otherwise, to attend and give evidence before a Colonial Court of Justice.

The 2nd section should be amended by the insertion of the words, "or bringing into the settlement" after "importation" in the third line, and of the words "or bringing in" after the word "importation" in the fourth line. The reason for suggesting these additional words is that in July, 1872, the law officers reported that there is a breach of the Customs Laws whenever, in the words of the 159th section of the Customs Consolidation Act, the prohibited goods are imported or brought into the colonial possession, and that, consequently, the mere arrival in harbour of a ship with the goods on board is illegal; but doubts might be entertained whether, under the terms of the 2nd section, as it now stands, arms, &c., brought in a vessel within colonial waters would be liable to forfeiture before they are actually landed.

3. In the same section the words "in Council" should be omitted, the term Governor or Administrator in Council being understood to refer to an Executive Council; and lastly, the word "Proclamation" should be used instead of "Order," as carrying more authority with it.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

The Administrator-in-Chief.

No. 76.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 17th June, 1873.)

My Lord, The Castle, Cape Coast, 22nd May, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to transmit a report received from the military commandant at Elmina, and also copies of the previous correspondence.

* No. 52.

2. Your Lordship will perceive that the King of Aquafoo, with five of his chiefs, came to St. George d'Elmina on the 16th inst. and took the oath of allegiance; this is of much importance at the present time, as the district has been entered by the Ashantees and the king has promised his co-operation with the Fantees in resisting their advance.

3. The chief "Qouw Bentume" has been temporarily detained in the castle, for although professing loyalty to the English he will not obey his king, and as he is a chief possessing influence, and has been harbouring Ashantees who had left Elmina, it is desirable it should be stopped.

4. I have, however, instructed the commandant, on the chief's expressing his intention of obeying his king and giving a small security for his future good conduct, he is to be liberated.

5. I trust this course may have your Lordship's approval, as it is not well to allow of any doubt at the present time of the loyalty of those by whom we are surrounded.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Col.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1, in No. 76.

Captain *Turton* to Colonel *Harley*, C.B.

Sir, Elmina, 20th April, 1873.

FOR the information of your Excellency, I have the honour to report that about mid-day yesterday the King of Aquafoo called on the civil commandant and complained that three (3) of his chiefs were harbouring over 100 Ashantees who had left this town; and as I was present at the interview I requested the king to make a statement, and I would take down his own words.

He said that within the last three days more than 100 Ashantees from Elmina had entered his district with arms and plenty of ammunition, and that his chief captain, also two other captains of his companies, were harbouring them. The names of the captains are Bentimo, Quamina Ewee, and Qouw Ewee, and they say they will not come under British rule; that the Ashantees are assembling in force very close to his district; that they have just entered a croom—"Adumfoh Mensah," burnt and destroyed it; that he has ready (with the exception of the three captains and their followers) all of his men armed; they are loyal, are determined to do all they can to defend the town of Elmina, and if I would only sanction it, he would capture the disloyal captains and bring them as prisoners to the castle; failing to take them alive, he would shoot them and bring in their bodies." I beg to state that I have made inquiries concerning the character of the king of Aquafoo, and am informed by Mr. Le Jeune and Mr. Hammell—Consul and Vice-Consul for Holland, and other persons—that the king is a man in whom the Dutch authorities always placed implicit reliance; he has a very great respect for white people, and invariably acts as he is by them advised. It was this king who stopped all of the roads around this town in 1866, on account of the Elminas taking provisions from his people without making payment.

Aquafoo is about eleven miles from Elmina, one day's march from "Donquah," and three days from the "Prah;" is situated between "Donquah" and "Wassaw."

The civil commandant and myself begged the king not to murder the disloyal captains, but he said something must be done; his people must obey his orders or be put out of his district, or his other followers would lose all respect for him.

The king begged for, and I gave him, twelve small kegs of the Dutch trade powder taken over by the Colonial Government when the transfer took place on the 6th April, 1872.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) ROBERT TURTON, Capt.,
2nd W. I. Regiment,
Military Commandant of Elmina.

His Excellency Col. R. W. Harley, C.B.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

Enclosure 2, in No. 76.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to Captain *Turton*.

Sir, The Castle, Cape Coast, 21st April, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date acquainting me with the substance of a complaint made by the King of Aquafoo against some of his chiefs.

In reply, I have to request you will inform the king that he had better seize the three chiefs of whom he complains and send them into Elmina; the Ashantees whom they protect, if in arms, should be seized and sent into Elmina disarmed, distributing the arms he takes from them to his own people.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Col.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

Captain Turton, 2nd W. I. Regiment,
Military Commandant, Elmina.

Enclosure 3, in No. 76.

Captain *Turton* to Colonel *Harley*, C.B., Administrator-in-Chief.

Sir, The Castle of St. George d'Elmina, 16th May, 1873.

IN acknowledging the receipt of your Despatch of 21st April, 1873, and with reference to a report made by me on the 4th of the same month.

I have the honour to state, for the information of your Excellency, that not until to-day have I been able to get together the King of Aquafoo and his chiefs.

At a palaver meeting held this day in the hall of this castle, I called on the king and five of the chiefs of the Aquafoo district to take the oath of allegiance—they did so.

I then, at the request of the king, explained to the chiefs that they were to be loyal subjects of the Queen, obedient to their king; always reserving to themselves the right of appeal to the commandant in Elmina, should they consider it necessary at any time to do so.

Having satisfied myself that Qouw Bentume (one of the chiefs referred to in my letter of the 4th of April) was now harbouring several Ashantees who had lately left this town, I explained to him that his conduct was not approved of by your Excellency, nor by his own king, who had sent several messengers to him requesting that the Ashantees were to be sent away from the district—through Mr. Da'Casta (Government Interpreter): the chief replied, "I will do what you tell me, but I will not obey the king." The king then said that as Bentume was now the only chief in his district who was determined to oppose his rule and violate the native custom, begged that I would confine him, for if the man was allowed to return to Aquafoo before he consented to be on friendly terms with his king and the other chiefs, no person would be responsible for his life. I complied with the request, and have now to report that Chief Qouw Bentume is in confinement as a political prisoner in Fort Santa Iago.

If I may be permitted to express my views on the subject, I would strongly recommend that Qouw Bentume be detained in the fort as a prisoner until he does consent to obey his king or quit the district, for from all I can learn of the character of the King of Aquafoo he is a most determined man, and will make his subordinates obey him or suffer the consequences.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) ROBERT S. TURTON, Capt.,
2nd W. I. Regiment,
Military Commandant of Elmina.

His Excellency, Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B.,
Administrator-in-Chief W. A. Settlements,
Cape Coast Castle.

Enclosure 4, in No. 76.

The Castle of St. George d'Elmina, 16th May, 1873.

WE do solemnly and sincerely swear that we will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria. So help me God.

(Signed) COFFEE [his × mark] ATROO, king of Aquafoo.
QOUN [his × mark] BENTUME, Chief.
QUAMINA [his × mark] EWEE, Chief.
QOUW [his × mark] EWEE, Chief.
COBBENA [his × mark] YEBBOOWAH, Chief.
COBBENA [his × mark] AUSAH, Chief.

Sworn before us this 16th day of May, 1873, in the Castle of Saint George d'Elmina,

(Signed) H. T. O'REILLY, J.P.
Acting Civil Commandant.

(Signed) ROBERT S. TURTON, Capt. and J.P.
2nd W. I. Regiment,
Military Commandant of Elmina.

No. 77.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received 17th June, 1873.)

My Lord, The Castle, Cape Coast, 24th May, 1873.

THE Despatch which I had the honour to address to your Lordship, of the 16th inst.,* will have placed your Lordship in possession of the latest information which had reached me of the movements of the Ashantee army up to that date.

2. As your Lordship will perceive that I was somewhat apprehensive of the Ashantees endeavouring to possess themselves of Jouquah, the capital of Denkera, and which is only about twenty miles from Elmina, I at once despatched letters and messengers along the coast line to the eastward summoning the kings and chiefs to support the Denkeras and Abrahs, who had hitherto so gallantly assisted the Fantees in the battles at Dunquah, and in maintaining their position there against the Ashantees. The accompanying replies will show your Lordship that the Fantees are desirous of maintaining the struggle, even with such reduced numbers as they now have, to contend against the whole Ashantee army.

3. I found however that Abakrampa, the capital of Abrah, is threatened also, which I had hoped was passed as the Ashantees had marched to the north of it; but King Amfoo Otoo cannot desert his chief town, and has consequently divided the Fantee force, as Jonquah, the capital of Denkera also calls for its king to defend it. I regret this, as I fear that when divided they can offer but slender resistance to the united forces of the enemy if attacked vigorously.

4. I have sent up Dr. Rowe, who has acted throughout as special commissioner, and whose service has been invaluable, to endeavour to consolidate the native forces, as I am striving to bring them again together in sufficient strength to show a bold front, which may possibly avert attack, and lead to what I now fancy is the last effort which the Ashantees will attempt to make before retiring from the Protectorate.

5. The petition received to-day from the Fantee kings, to which I at once replied, will show your Lordship that they are looking for assistance in money; this I know is urged upon them by men of no social status or means whatever, but who are ever on the look-out to profit by any emergency such as the present state of affairs affords, but who, hitherto, I have kept in the background from refusing to allow any intermediate communication whatever between myself and the native kings and chiefs except through a Government officer, and which has proved successful; but inasmuch as their efforts are never ceasing they are always pressing upon the kings and chiefs the amount of money

* No. 65.

the Government receives by way of duties, and that they ought to receive some of it at the present time, thereby endeavouring either to obtain the money of which they would have the handling, or produce discontent and disaffection—hence my letter in reply, which the kings will understand.

6. The Report of Dr. Rowe, from Jouquah, the capital of Denkera, will show your Lordship the present divided state of the Fantees, and it has been next to impossible to rouse them to energetic action, or to induce them to move until the Ashantees broke up from Dunquah. I am not without hope that if they can be brought together to have a sufficient force to prevent the Ashantees effecting a lodgment in the western district, or nearer to Elmina or the coast than they are at present; but, my Lord, the difficulties are great, as there is but my own voice, and that of Dr. Rowe, to advise and point out to them what they must do to defend or maintain themselves at all against the cruel and crushing force of Ashantee.

7. My reply to the kings, which I trust your Lordship may be pleased to approve, will show your Lordship what I intend doing; there is no doubt that the time has come for the utmost effort to be made, and I am willing and desirous of doing all I can; and counting upon the fifteen tons of rice which your Lordship has so considerately sent out, and some American biscuit bread I have been able to purchase here, I hope to be able to keep the wolf from the camp until fresh supplies arrive from England which have been ordered.

8. I regret to have to inform your Lordship that the apathy of the Cape Coast people can neither be explained nor understood, and notwithstanding that every possible effort has been made by the Government to induce them to quit Cape Coast to assist the Abrahs and Denkeras, they will not move. I am told they say, "We are safe at Cape Coast, the "Ashantees will not come here: why then should we leave our sisters and wives?" I fear the habits of indolence which have prevailed amongst them for so long are not easily to be removed, but nevertheless I shall not discontinue my efforts to get them out of the town.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1, in No. 77.

EXTRACT of a letter from Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to Major *Brownell*.

Sir, The Castle, Cape Coast, 16th May, 1873.

* * * * * * * * *

I HAVE to request that you will inform the chiefs of your district that the Ashantees are going to Jonquah, which should be prevented by their moving up there to assist the Denkeras.

I count upon your exertions to get the chiefs and people to bestir themselves, as no time is to be lost. Ammunition will be issued by my commissioner to the forces which move up.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Col.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

Major Brownell, I. P., Civil Commandant,
Salt Pond.

Enclosure 2, in No. 77.

EXTRACT from a Letter from Major *Brownell* to Mr. *Loggie*.

Sir, Salt Pond, 17th May, 1873.

* * * * * *

I HAVE the honour to inform you that I have received a letter from his Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief, an extract from which I now forward you.

You will see that his Excellency calls on me to assemble all the available troops in my district, and see them march off to the camp immediately.

You will be pleased, in accordance, to give notice to the people in Anamaboe that I expect a native force from Winnebah, Tantum, Appam, and other towns in my district shortly at Salt Pond. When they arrive I shall at once proceed to Anamaboe, and shall expect every man—sick excepted—to be ready to march with me in company with the troops I may bring with me to camp. I shall expect to be obeyed, or those who do not muster will be dealt with in a manner they little expect.

Yours, &c.,
(Signed) J. T. BROWNELL,
J. Craig Loggie, Esq., Inspector-General of Police. Civil Commandant.

Enclosure 3, in No. 77.

Mr. *J. C. Loggie* to the Administrator-in-Chief.

Sir, The Fort, Anamaboe, 17th May, 1873.

I BEG leave to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 16th May, 1873, received this forenoon. I have to report that I have carried out the instructions therein directed. The bellman has gone through the town, calling on the men who are in it, to proceed at once to join their king.

I beg permission to forward a letter received this morning from Mr. Brew, I. P., before your communication above quoted was handed to me.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. CRAIG LOGGIE,
His Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief. Acting Inspector-General,
&c. &c. &c. Gold Coast Police.

Sub-Enclosure in No. 77.

Mr. *S. C. Brew* to Mr. *J. Craig Loggie*.

Saturday, 5 P.M., Anamaboe Camp,
My dear Sir, 15th May, 1873.

WE had a meeting, and we came to conclusion to move to "Abbordee" instead of "Abakrampa," and should we find that the enemy has left Donquah, then in that case we shall follow them to "Abacrampah:" the Anamaboes leave to-morrow for "Abbordee," and shall let you know when they do so.

I remain, &c.,
(Signed) S. C. BREW,
To J. C. Loggie, Esq., General Inspector of Police, Inspector of Police.
Anamaboe Fort.

Enclosure 4, in No. 77.

King *Aufoo Otoo* to Colonel *Harley*, C.B.

May it please your Excellency.

Sir, Abakrampah, 17th May, 1873.

I HAVE to inform you that the Ashantees are now come to my place here (Abakrampah); therefore I send this bearer for assistance of ammunitions, to fight against them on Monday coming. Your Excellency must be sure me that I will not turn my backside for them.

I am your faithful friend,
AUFOO [his × mark] OTOO,
The King of Abrah.

May it please your Excellency to give me gun caps.

AUFOO [his × mark] OTOO,
The King of Abrah.

Enclosure 5, in No. 77.

Mr. *J. C. Loggie* to Major *Brownell*, I. P.

Sir, The Fort, Anamaboe, 18th May, 1873.

I BEG leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, and now forward, for your information, a copy of a communication received from his Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief.

I sent the bellman through the town calling on the men now in this place to join their king without delay, so that the king "should move at once to assist the Denkirras at Jonquah."

I cannot use physical force if they do not attend to the call.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. CRAIG LOGGIE,
Inspector-General of Police.

Major Brownell, I. P., Civil Commandant,
Salt Pond.

Enclosure 6, in No. 77.

Mr. *J. C. Loggie* to Colonel *Harley*, C.B.

Sir, The Fort, Anamaboe, 18th May, 1873.

I HEREWITH forward, for your Excellency's information, the accompanying letter just received (2 P.M.) from Mr. Brew, I. P. The men here have not responded to the call of the king to join him in camp.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. CRAIG LOGGIE,
Inspector-General of Police.

His Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief,
&c. &c. &c.

Sub-Enclosure in No. 77.

Mr. *S. C. Brew*, I.P, to Mr. *J. Craig Loggie*.

My dear Sir, Anamaboe Camp, 17th May, 1873.

I AM in receipt of your letter of this day's date, and read the contents to the king of Anamaboe, the wishes of his Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief; and the king states that as the part of the enemy are still at Donquah, and the Anamaboe road, he intends to wait for a few days to watch their movements before he will move to join the Denkirras, and he will inform you for the information of his Excellency when he do so.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) S. C. BREW,
Inspector of Police.

J. Craig Loggie, Esq.,
Inspector-General of Police.

Enclosure 7, in No. 77.

King *Cofee Amouoo* of Anamaboe to *J. C. Loggie Esq.*

Sir, Taryell Camp, 18th May, 1873.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter requesting me, at the direction of his Excellency Colonel Harley, C.B., to move at once to assist the Denkiras.

I have to inform you, for the information of his Excellency, that having heard that part of the enemies are still remain at Dunquah, I therefore collected my people in connection with other kings to move on and see what will be done.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) COFEE AMOUOO,
King of Anamaboe.

J. C. Loggie, Esq.

Enclosure 8, in No. 77.

S. C. Brew, I. P., to *J. C. Loggie*, Esq.

My dear Sir, Anamaboe Camp, 19th May, 1873.

THE King of Anamaboe with his force has left this for Donassie to-day, King Ackinney, Chief Inkee of Assin, Chief Awoossie of Domanassie, King Adoo of Mankessim, all have promised to meet together this day at Donassie to form camp there, and I shall let you know, if they fulfil their promise.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) S. C. BREW,

To J. C. Loggie, Esq., General Inspector of Police, Anamaboe Fort. Inspector of Police.

Enclosure 9, in No. 77.

Mr. *J. Craig Loggie* to the Administrator-in-Chief.

Sir, The Fort, Anamaboe, 20th May, 1873.

I HEREWITH forward for your Excellency's information a letter from the "King of Anamaboe," received yesterday afternoon, and another from Mr. Brew, I. P., just to hand, 7 A.M.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. CRAIG LOGGIE,

His Excellency, the Administrator-in-Chief. Inspector-General of Police.

&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 10, in No. 77.

Kings and Chiefs to Colonel *Harley*, C.B.

Akroful, 16th May, 1873.

Cape Coast.—The humble petition of Fantee Kings and Chiefs most humbly sheweth,

That your humble petitioners being necessitated would humbly beg your Excellency's permission to write your Excellency respecting a matter so important and of a pressing nature.

That your petitioners, having made it their full determination to war against these enemies, in using their utmost to drive them away, would not venture to withdraw the proceedings they have taken in this war, but your Excellency's petitioners require a good deal of assistance, regarding a support which will enable their young men to persevere after these enemies to the very last.

That your petitioners' humble request to your Excellency is, for a pecuniary assistance, say, a loan of £7200 sterling, to maintain their men in the camp.

That your Excellency's petitioners are conscious of your well-known humanity and the due assistance your Excellency renders them, *lead* them to think that your Excellency would still continue on while your petitioners cry to your Excellency, and consider the active part your Excellency has taken in this war, and be not weary, when it is not finished; your petitioners' hopes and confidence are that your Excellency would not deny them with this request, but assist them at this instance, which will be paid after this war.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed) OTU [his × mark] AMFU, King of Abrah.
COFEE [his × mark] ACKENEE, King of Akoonfee.
GHARTEY [his × mark] IV., King of Winnebah.
QUASIE [his × mark] ATTAH, King of Cape Coast.
COFRE [his × mark] ATTAH, King of Anamaboe.
QUANIE [his × mark] YAUFUL, King of Ayan.
SOLOMON [his × mark], King of Dominassie.
QUAW [his × mark] ASSIMAKOO, King of Quaman.
QUAMIE [his × mark] INKEE, King of Assin.
QUAMEE [his × mark] ARSANDOR, King of Inkoosookoom.
QUASIE [his × mark] ARNKOOMAH, Chief of Assaiboo.
QUASIE [his × mark] ADOO, King of Mankessim.
QUASIE [his × mark] KAY, King of Denkra.
COFEE [his × mark] ARHINKOORAH, King of Arkim Svoadooj.
COBURA [his × mark] FUAH, King of Arkim.
QUASIE [his × mark] BAIDOR, King of Cheeful.
QUABINA [his × mark] ABBAKAN, King of Essiecoomah.
AYIMADOO [his × mark], King of Denkra.
CHIEBOO [his × mark] DRAHKOO, King of Assin.

To his Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief
of Her Majesty's Forts and Settlements on
the Gold Coast, C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 11, in No. 77.

Kings and Chiefs to Colonel *Harley*, C.B., Administrator-in-Chief.

May it please your Excellency.

Sir, Abakrampah Camp, 21st May, 1873.

We the undersigned kings and chiefs have considered this war, and known it plainly, that if we do not take very good care of our dependants they will not fight for us, therefore, we oblige to give them subsistences, and if we do this we shall put alarm between us and them, that whoever will run away from camp, and if he be found he must be killed, *punished* by his master, so we lay this before your Excellency.

P. S.—We had to inform you that the Ashantees are now come to the fields of Abakrampah, that is to say, (Arsooantee) and (Argulfooandar) three miles from Abakrampah, to there, and from Arsooantee to Inquah is about four hours' journey.

With our compliments to your Excellency,

We have, &c.,

(Signed) King AUFOO OTOO [his × mark].
King QUASIE ATTAH [his × mark].
King QUASIE KAY [his × mark].
King CHEEBOE DARKO [his × mark].
King QUAMIN INKEE [his × mark].
King COFEE ATTAH [his × mark].
King GHARTEY IV. [his × mark].
Chief SOLEMON [his × mark].
Chief QUASIE EDDOO [his × mark]
Chief CORBINAH FOOAH [his × mark].
Chief QUASIE BAIDO [his × mark].
Chief AYIMADO.
Chief QUAMIN AISANDOR [his × mark].
Chief QUAH ASSIMAKO [his × mark].
Chief QUASIE AUKOOMAH [his × mark].
Chief QUAMIN INKEE [his × mark].
Chief CORBINAH ABBAKAN [his × mark], of Cosse Rooma.
Chief COFEE ARPINKOORAH [his × mark].
Chief COFEE ACKENNEE [his × mark].

To his Excellency Col. R. W. Harley, Esq., C. B., Administrator
in-Chief of Her Majesty's Forts and Government.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 12, in No. 77.

King *Quasie A[redacted]* his Excellency Colonel *Harley*, C.B.

Sir,

JUST now am talking to your Excellency, the spies of king Aufoo Otoo, having captured 19 men from Ashantees' camp, who informed us that the Ashantees have determined to come to Abakrampah, to destroy this place too.

I am, &c.

(Signed) King QUASIE [his × mark] ATTAH.

To his Excellency R. W. Harley,
Governor-in-Chief of the Western Coast of Africa.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 13, in No. 77.

King *Aufoo Otoo* to his Excellency Colonel *Harley*, C.B.

May it please your Excellency.

Sir, Abakrampah Camp, 22nd May, 1873.

I RENDER much thanks to your Excellency about your Excellency's kindness toward me in this war, and through these I shall never forget you.

P.S. Dear Sir, I know very well that you have done much to me in this war, of which I believe your Excellency will not fail to give me guns as you have promised me the former—with my best compliments to your Excellency.

I am, &c.

(Signed) AUFOO [his × mark] OFOO, the king of Abrah.

To his Excellency R. W. Harley,
Governor-in-Chief of the Western Coast of Africa.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 14, in No. 77.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B. to the Fantee Kings and Chiefs.

My dear Kings and Chiefs, The Castle, Cape Coast, 22nd May, 1873.

I HAVE received your petition and letter by your messenger this morning from Abakrampah—I had already sent off my special Commissioner Dr. Rowe, with my Interpreter to make known to you my wishes, and to assure you of my earnest desire to help you to resist to the utmost your enemies the Ashantees, who have so cruelly and treacherously invaded and overrun your country; but there are certain things you ask me to grant you which I regret I am unable to do.

You ask me for a large sum of money—no less than several thousands of pounds—as a loan, to be repaid after the war, but my friends I have not got it to give you, nor could I at this time advance any money, as I have not the means at my disposal; and let no evil-disposed persons make you think I have, as I always tell you the truth, and wish you to know my mind, when you will find I will never deceive you.

I hoped when I took the duty off powder and guns so that you might get them cheap to defend yourselves and your country, and put an increased duty on rum and spirits to have had some money, so that you might have received some help in that way, but it has not come to me yet, so that all I can do now is to help you with ammunition and lead, and some guns and bayonets.

Your good Queen's Government has sent from En[illegible]d some rice, so that your peop[illegible] may not want, and when Dr. Rowe reports to me and you say you want subsistence, send down carriers and I will send you a supply. I am very anxious for your success, and I believe you will yet drive the Ashantees out of th[illegible] country if you will only stand by each other and fight manfully side-by-side in defen[illegible] of Abakrampah and Jonquah, and if successful, you will find the Ashantees will not again advance.

I intend sending five hundred rifles with one hundred rounds of ball ammunition for each rifle and plenty of caps for distribution among the forces which assemble in the camp to defend Abakrampa and Jonquah, in which you have my best and earnest wishes for your success. You must send down plenty of carriers.

Believe me, &c.

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Col.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

To the Fantee Kings and Chiefs at Abakrampa.

Enclosure 15, in No. 77.

Mr. *J. Craig Loggie* to the Administrator-in-Chief.

Sir, The Fort, Anamaboe, 21st May, 1873.

THIS evening at dusk 4 Ashantee prisoners were brought to me, en route to King Anunoknah of Swaidoob, who were captured this morning near Abakrampa with 14 others. The information given by one of them is, that Abakrampa was to have been attacked to-day, but owing to the sudden illness of one of their captains was put off. The Ashantees are said to be in 3 divisions, one to be directed against Denkira, another to Akroful, and the third for Abakrampa.

Fourteen of these prisoners are in possession of Ampho-Otoo.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. CRAIG LOGGIE,
Inspector-General of Police.

His Excellency, the Administrator-in-Chief,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 16, in No. 77.

Sir, Ekruful, 22nd May, 1873.

I HAVE to write you for the information of his Excellency, Colonel Harley, C.B., that in accordance with his direction to move at once to assist the Denkiras, that I reached Doonquah yesterday with full force, and have fully burned up all the Ashantee encampment made up there.

I have to request you for his information of my arrival to this, yesterday at about 5 P.M., with purpose to march at once to assist the Denkiras.

I have further to write to you in order to supply me ammunition, as I am entirely in short of some. Your immediate reply will be greatly obliged.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) COFEE AMONOO IV.,
King of Anamaboe.

Enclosure 17, in No. 77.

uel Rowe, Special Commissioner, to Colonel *Harley*, C.B.

nel Harley, Jonquar, 21st May, 1873.

here to-day at about 12 o'clock. At Effootoo, which is about 10 miles from t, I found Quacoon the captain of No. 1 company with 26 followers only. plains much that the Cape Coast people will not come up to him, though he has requent messages to them.

All along the road we met a continuous string of the Denkirah women and children, who have left this place by their king's order and are carrying away with them such goods as they have.

At this place I find Boossoom Inkartiar, chief of Agoonah; Ammafool, chief of Ankawassie. His captain Ankor.

They intimate that they have with them 300 men and 60 more to follow. These chiefs are from the Abrim district. They have already received some ammunition. They have not yet fought.

The king of Denkirah Quashie Ekay is himself at a village called Yancomassie, about one hour distant from this place. He has there with him of his own people 4000 men. With him at this village are: Aquashi Gayau; Werekun Dechi; Opon Deckij. Western Wassaw 500 men. Aquashie Badoo Mampon is included in the estimated number of Denkirah's. Messengers have come in at this moment from Quashie Kay, they bring two heads and a captive Ashantee boy. Their story is that the spies of the Ashantees keep coming on stronger and stronger; they fought with them this morning, killed three men and caught this boy. The boy says the Ashantees are resolved to fight on Monday next. That he has seen Atchampon's stool in the camp, that it was brought in by Elmina people, and that the Elmina people are still in the camp. He says also that the Ashantee General-in-Chief, Ammon Quartier, was wounded in the fight on the 14th, that the bullet has not come out, and he has to be carried because he is unable to walk, and that his men are determined to revenge this before they retire.

I propose to sleep here and leave this to-morrow daybreak for Yancomassie (Denkirah Yancommassie) to see there the king and his troops, and to send you a letter for ammunition from there. To pass on from there to Abakrampa, where I am told are the kings of Abrah, Assin, Akim (Cobbinah Efuab), and other chiefs, and to return to Cape Coast from there, when I have ascertained something of their feelings. Quashie Kay's messengers complain to me that they have sent repeatedly to Abacrampa, and the chiefs there will not come to help.

This Ashantee boy was caught near to Ashanti, the village near to Dunkwah, and I guess at about 15 miles' distance from here, if not more.

Believe me, &c.,
(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE.

His Excellency, the Administrator-in-Chief,
W. A. Settlements, Cape Coast Castle.

Jouqua is a nice town (African), fair to see, resembles Fantee Yancomassie—20 fine cows and calves.

No. 78.

The Earl of *Kimberley* to Colonel *Harley*, C.B.

Sir, Downing Street, 21st June, 1873.

I HAVE received your Despatch, of the 24th ultimo,* with its enclosures, reporting upon the state of affairs in the Protectorate, and I approve of the letter addressed by you to the kings and chiefs in reply to their application for pecuniary assistance.

I have, &c.,
The Administrator-in-Chief. (Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 79

The Earl of *Kimberley* to Colonel *Harley*, C.B.

Sir, Downing Street, 2

I HAVE received your Despatch, of the 22nd ultimo,* reporting th Aquafoo, with five of his chiefs, had taken the oath of allegiance to the Qu one of the chiefs, Quow Bentume, had been temporarily detained in th Elmina for refusing to obey his king.

I approve of the course pursued in regard to this chief.

I have, &c.,

The Administrator-in-Chief. (Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 80.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.

Sir, Downing Street, 21st June, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant,† enclosing a copy of a letter from the French Ambassador at this Court, in which he requests that the good offices of Her Majesty's Government may be used in behalf of Monsieur Bonnat, a captive in the hands of the Ashantees, in order to obtain his release.

Lord Kimberley desires me to state in reply, for the information of Earl Granville, that every attempt has been made to obtain the release of Monsieur Bonnat and the other captives, and that it was hoped that the negociation would have been successfully concluded. The war has for the present put an end to any further communication with the King of Ashantee upon the subject, but the French Government may rest assured that, whenever an opportunity offers, further efforts will be made to rescue these captives.

The Administrator-in-Chief of the West African Settlements will be furnished with copies of this correspondence.

I have, &c.,

The Under-Secretary of State, (Signed) H. T. HOLLAND.
Foreign Office.

No. 81.

The Earl of *Kimberley* to the Administrator-in-Chief.

Sir, Downing Street, 21st June, 1873.

F. O. 12. June 73, No 71.

C. O. 21 June 73, No. 81.

I TRANSMIT to you a copy of a letter from the Foreign Office, with one from the French Ambassador at this Court, requesting the good offices of Her Majesty's Government to procure the release of Monsieur Bonnat, one of the captives in the hands of the King of Ashantee, together with a copy of the reply which I have directed to be given to it.

You will no doubt furnish me with any information which you may be able to obtain as regards the position of these prisoners.

I have, &c.,

The Administrator-in-Chief. (Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 82.

Messrs. *Swanzy* to the Earl of *Kimberley*.

122, Cannon Street, London,
23rd June, 1873.

My Lord,

WE beg most respectfully to call your Lordship's attention to the recent alteration the Customs Duties on the Gold Coast.

* No. 76. † No. 71.

[illegible]nistra[illegible]-Chief, with the concurrence of two of his [illegible]ting any p[illegible]son at all acquainted with the requirements of [illegible]roper suddenly to raise the specific duties on spirits, tobacco, [illegible]ust necessarily prove prohibitive, and thus not only tend to [illegible] and traders, but to defeat the very object his Excellency had in

[illegible]ey has also imposed an *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent. on all manu[illegible]s—a most impolitic and disastrous tax.

[illegible] and steady revenue can easily be raised on such goods as spirits and tobacco, [illegible] due care is taken that the duty charged is not sufficiently heavy to induce the [illegible]s to purchase in the districts adjoining the British Protectorate; but, my Lord, it [illegible]njust to the traders to increase that duty without any notice. It is evident that great [illegible]ss must be incurred by merchants who have prepared cargoes of spirits, &c., with the express object of supplying the demand for such goods on the Gold Coast, and who find, on their arrival, that they cannot dispose of a single cask or case; in many instances such an occurrence would result in insolvency. We have ourselves been placed in this position, but, trading as we do over a large extent of coast, we may possibly sell such goods at places beyond British jurisdiction, although at a great sacrifice.

With reference to the *ad valorem* duties on cotton goods, we can assure your Lordship that a measure of this kind would inevitably drive all trade in such goods from the British Settlements, as the native traders will travel many days' journey to purchase them a little cheaper; and, moreover, a duty of 10 per cent. would be sure to encourage smuggling. Were we so disposed, we could easily pack small parcels, sell them afloat to natives, who could land them in the fine season at any point on the coast, and speedily place them beyond the reach of the Customs officers.

We cannot conclude this letter without pointing out to your Lordship the necessity of an immediate alteration in the constitution of the Legislative Council. His Excellency Colonel Harley, and the two gentlemen who were the authors of this most unjust and impolitic measure, could not have proved more completely their utter incapacity to deal with mercantile questions than by passing the Ordinance of which we now complain.

We have, &c.,

The Right Honourable the Earl of Kimberley, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) F. and A. SWANZY.

No. 83.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, Admiralty, 26th June, 1873.

With reference to your letter of the 17th instant,* and its enclosures herewith returned, in regard to the wish of the Administrator of the West African Settlements for a gun-boat to proceed to Quittah with Captain Kendall from Sierra Leone to inquire into certain matters of complaint as regards the native chiefs; I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request you will inform the Earl of Kimberley that the requisition of the Administrator has no doubt been complied with, but a letter has been addressed to Commodore Commerell, and a duplicate sent to the Senior Naval Officer on the West Coast of Africa on the subject.

I have, &c.,

The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

No. 84.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, Admiralty, 27th June, 1873.

I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, extracts from a letter, dated 24th ultimo, from the Senior Naval Officer on the West Coast of Africa, relative to the state of affairs on that coast, the retreat of the Ashantees, and the proceedings of Her Majesty's ships under his orders.

* No. 74.

2. Captain Blake also states that the last acc[illegible]s from[illegible] quite open, and the trade beginning to be renew[illegible]

I h[illegible]

The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. (Signed)

Enclosure in No. 84.

Extracts from a Letter from Captain of H.M.S. "Druid," dated at Cape Coast C[illegible] 24th May, 1873.

SINCE writing on the 15th instant, there has been a rather important change in the state of affairs here, the Ashantees having broken up their camp at Dunquah, and are said to be moving in a westerly direction towards Denkruh, with the apparent object of occupying Tongria, the capital of that province. As their route would lead them not more than three hours' march from Elmina, I deemed it prudent, it being also in accordance with the views of the Administrator-in-Chief, not to wait for the arrival of the gunboat "Merlin" to relieve the "Decoy" at Elmina, but despatched the "Argus," which arrived on the 17th instant, for that purpose, where she will accomplish the double object of affording any protection that may be required, as also landing and storing the provisions brought by "Druid" and her, which the ships after completing are unable to stow.

It is well known that the Ashantees have suffered immense losses from disease and starvation, all the prisoners lately brought in showing a very emaciated appearance, and testify to their absence of food for several days. In view, therefore, of this state of affairs and the approach of the rainy season, it is considered more than probable that the Ashantees are effecting this movement with the ultimate object of getting back to their own country; but fearing to return by the way they came, and encounter the more powerful tribe of Akims in their present weak state, they are compelled to accept the only other route, intending, no doubt, in their invasion of Denkruh to conquer and hold Tongria, for the purpose of covering and more easily effecting their retreat by the Prah. The Administrator-in-Chief contemplates being shortly able to assemble a force, composed of Fantees and their allies, of about 15,000 to oppose the Ashantees, and, if possible, to frustrate their designs upon Tongria.

As the Administrator-in-Chief thinks it possible that ten days or a fortnight may decide the movement of the Ashantees, which might relieve the Settlement from apprehension of any further attacks for the present, I deemed it advisable not to send the "Seagull" to Fernando Po, having her orders for the West Indies, as, when her services should be considered no longer necessary, I conceive it to be their Lordships' intention that she should proceed to her destination. I have, therefore, selected the "Bittern" to perform this service, she being required upon requisitions from the Administrator-in-Chief (copies of which have been already forwarded) to go first to Quittah and Lagos, before proceeding to Fernando Po, concerning the sale of the "Pioneer." The "Bittern," undergoing a partial refit, should be ready to leave the early part of next week. The last accounts from Lagos report the roads to be quite open, and trade beginning to be renewed.

The ships present are the "Druid," "Seagull," "Bittern," "Coquette" and "Decoy." The "Argus" at Elmina.

No. 85.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 18th June, 1873.)

My Lord, The Castle, Cape Coast, 31st May, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to transmit a Petition addressed to your Lordship, which I have received through the Civil Commandant at Accra, from the Kings, Chiefs, headmen

can me nts; also native petty traders, and retail dealers ants of the eastern district.

y great diffidence in making any remarks upon this Petition, as, he government of the Gold Coast, I have not been able to visit vering letter of the Civil Commandant forwarding the Petition does special information upon its merits, probably from his having been at time (about two months), I hesitate to advance any definite opinions as e statements advanced are accurate, or as to what the requirements really his reason I shall be glad, when the state of affairs here will enable me to ra, so that I may be in a position to submit my views upon the state of things or your Lordship's information.

The drift of the Petition is against the increased duties on spirits, imposed by nance 1 of 1873, which has been submitted to your Lordship for approval; * and I will ly make this remark, that inasmuch as the native will drink a certain portion of his earnings, if he is compelled to do with somewhat less than he has hitherto indulged in, from its increased cost, it must rather tend to the well-being of the people than otherwise.

4. The price of rum on importation from America, landed here, is 2*s.* 3*d.* per gallon; the duty is now 2*s.* 6*d.* It can therefore still be sold at 1*s.* a bottle with profit, and with the addition of 25 per cent. for water, which I am informed is invariably added, would enable the dealers to sell at 5*s.* a gallon with a handsome profit. Again, they have the profit on barter for palm oil, &c., upon which they make from 10 to 12½ per cent. also.

5. In conclusion, I may inform your Lordship that both powder and lead were supplied by the Government to the kings and chiefs when they applied for it.

6. I will not now intrude upon your Lordship with any further remarks on the subject.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Col.,
Administrator-in-Chief.

Right Honourable
The Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 85.

Civil Commandant of Accra to the Honourable the Acting Colonial Secretary.

Sir, Government House, Accra, 28th May, 1873.

With reference to the Petition from the merchants and others of Accra, sent back for remarks, and which I now enclose, I have the honour to request that you will inform his Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief, that when I forwarded the Petition I did not think it within my province to offer any remarks on the subject, as the Petition so plainly set forth what the merchants and others of Accra considered were their grievances.

With regard to the reasonableness or unreasonableness of the Petition, I left it for his Excellency to judge, not considering myself in a position to say anything on that point.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. F. B. PAUL,
Civil Commandant.

Sub-Enclosure in No. 85.

To the Right Honourable the Earl of Kimberley, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, &c. &c.

The Petition of the undersigned Kings, Chiefs, headmen, native merchants, European and American merchants, native petty traders and retail dealers in spirits, and other native inhabitants of Accra and other places in the Eastern Districts of the Gold Coast Protectorate:

Humbly Showeth —

That your Petitioners have for several years past submitted willingly, patiently, and

* No. 21.

cheerfully, to the payment of import dues, spirit [illegible]nces, a[illegible] by the Government of this Settlement:

That from the period of the exchange of territory between H[illegible] and that of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, which was e[illegible] of January, 1868, up to the month of April, 1872, the import du[illegible] viz., on ales, beer, wines, &c., 6*d.* per gallon (old wine); on spirits, 6*d.*[illegible] gunpowder, each 1*d.* per lb.; on firearms of each kind, 1*s.* each; and on [illegible] of every kind an *ad valorem* duty of 3 per cent.:

That in April, 1872, a new tariff was introduced throughout the settlement[illegible] of which duties became chargeable as follows: viz., on spirits and spirituous liq[illegible] per gallon; on tobacco, gunpowder, 1*d.* per lb.; on wines, ales, beer, &c., 6*d.* per g[illegible] on firearms of all kinds, 1*s.* each; and all other articles free:

That during the period your Petitioners were entirely unrepresented in the Legislat[illegible] Council of this settlement, neither were they permitted to have any voice in or contro[illegible] over the expenditure of the funds which they contributed to the Colonial revenue:

That during that period the only public works constructed for the benefit of the Eastern District out of the proceeds of the taxes were a landing-place in 1869 in James Town, a market-place in James Town in 1870, and a lighthouse in James Fort in 1871; but *not one penny* has been expended in the education of the youth of the district, or in any other way for the improvement of the country:

That since the establishment of the new tariff of April 1872, the Accra district has contributed some *fifteen thousand pounds* or more to the Colonial revenue, but your Petitioners have not received the benefit of a single penny thereof in any shape whatsoever:

That your Petitioners, the Kings, Chiefs, and headmen of the district, although now entirely bereft of all sources of revenue by the action of the local Government, have nevertheless received no benefit at all from the taxes collected from their people on such an extensive scale, and to which they themselves contribute:

That in time of war, as at this present moment, your said Petitioners, the Kings, Chiefs, and headmen of the district, have been refused aid out of the moneys collected in their district, and which moneys were paid on the understanding that the same should be available for their defence if circumstances should so require it:

That your said Petitioners' application for aid, although made on the 20th February, remains to this day unnoticed, whilst war is raging all around them, though not yet at their very doors:

That your said Petitioners, the Kings, Chiefs, and head men of the Accra District, have received repeated calls from their allies and brethren in the field, but have been unable to respond thereto for want of the necessary means:

That your Petitioners respectfully beg to bring under your Lordship's notice Ordinance No. 1, 1873, by which duties have now become chargeable as follows: viz., on spirits per gallon, 2*s.* 6*d.*; on wines, ales, beer, &c., 6*d.* per gallon; on powder and tobacco, each 6*d.* per lb.; on fire-arms of all kinds, each 2*s.*; on cotton goods, hardware, and every other description of merchandise, a duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* on the invoice price:

That this Ordinance was put into effect so very suddenly, that your Petitioners, the European, American, and native merchants, traders, and others who have extensive orders on the way out to the Coast, and some of which have actually arrived since the promulgation of this recent Ordinance, will suffer immense loss if they are forced to pay duty at the new rate upon goods and merchandise indented for before the passing of Ordinance No. 1, 1873:

That it will be extremely difficult, and in many instances absolutely impossible, for even the largest importers and most extensive traders to obtain specie sufficient to pay such very heavy duties, especially as the supply of specie in the Eastern District has been gradually drained to such an extent by the action of the Colonial Government in withdrawing to Cape Coast all moneys paid by your Petitioners into the Accra chest, that there is hardly any specie now in the country:

That a continuation of this tariff must cause an entire stoppage to all trade, and result in ruin and bankruptcy to several traders:

That your Petitioners the Kings, Chiefs, and headmen, most earnestly pray your Lordship to take into your merciful consideration the case of the vast numbers of their people in the various towns of the extensive Eastern District who manage to eke out an existence solely by retailing spirits:

That if this Ordinance is not speedily repealed and made of no effect from the very date [illegible] its being passed, the large numbers of poor people in this district who retail spirits, an[illegible] consist *chiefly of aged women* and persons of both sexes who are cripples, and who a[illegible] nable to obtain their livelihood by any other means, would be deprived even [illegible]

at it would be a matter of simple impossibility for them
t of specie in the course of a whole year to pay the duty
m in a district which is eminently a *cowrie* district:
e will, in its effects, tend rather to diminish than to increase

niversal discontent prevails in consequence:
tioners all humbly pray that your Lordship will be pleased to advise
refuse Her Royal Assent to an Ordinance so utterly destructive to trade,
must result in every merchant and trader closing his stores; and that
may be given for the immediate repeal of the same, so that the universal ruin
ommercial interests of the Accra District may be averted:
t your Lordship may be pleased to direct that a fair and reasonable portion of
venue collected in the Accra District be devoted to the public good in the district,
ecially in the education of the youthful portion of the people, and that the local
overnment be instructed to refrain from appropriating the whole of the moneys paid
y your Petitioners into the Accra chest for purposes which are productive of no benefit
either to the district or to any of the tax-payers therein:

That your Lordship will be pleased to recommend the adoption of such measures as will result in the mercantile interests and the public interests generally of the Eastern districts being so fairly and liberally represented in the Legislative Council of this Settlement that henceforth no such Ordinances can be passed without being fairly discussed by the *bonâ fide* representatives of tax-payers.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Accra, 8th May, 1873.

his
KING TACKIE × TAWIAH, King of Accra and Eastern Diss.
mark
EDWARD SOLOMON, King, James Town.
Cabboceer, James Town, Accra,
his
JAMES × ANEGAY.
mark

Chief Linguist NOONOO, his × mark.
ITAY AIGIN, Cabboceer to King Tackie, his × mark.
QUARMEE AKMOO, Linguist, his × mark.
AKMOO DANQUAH, Cabboceer, his × mark.
ACRAMUH, Cabboceer, his × mark.
COMMODORE MENSAH, Chief Captain, his × mark.
SIMPEY MENSAH BARDOO, Chief of James Town, Accra, his × mark.
CHIEF AMARNEE AHQUAH, his × mark.
PEDRO ANKRAH, his × mark.
AMBAR, his × mark.

The foregoing are Chiefs of James Town and Ussher Town, Accra.

TETTAY WOOLOOKOO, Cabboceer of Christianborg, his × mark.
BADDOO ASANKOR, Chief, his × mark.
JEEKOO, Chief Linguist, his × mark.
ADOOM ARGBO, Chief, his × mark.
AHWOOLAY, Chief, his × mark.
All of Christianborg.

MARLAY, his × mark, Cabboceer of Laladdy.
OFOLI, his × mark, Chief of ditto.
ADGAY-OPON, his × mark, Cabboceer of Teshi.
OKUM, his × mark, Chief of ditto.
QUAY, his × mark, Cabboceer, Ninquah.
ASHONG, his × mark, Chief of ditto.

NAR DOWOONAH, Chief of Christianborg, his × mark.
INKROOMAH, Chief of Christianborg, his × mark.
ARKRONG, ditto Teshie, his × mark.
YARBUAH, Chief, Christianborg, his × mark.
DARKOON his × mark.

(Signed) A. LINDBERG.
(„) J. MALM.
(„) C. A. RANDOLPH.
(„) W. D. BRIANDT.
(„) PETER SCHANDORHT.
(„) W. M. HYDE.
(„) W. A. LUTTERODT.
(„) JOHN J. CLAYTON.
(„) PPO. BASEL, Mission factorv.
(„) J. BANUS.
(„) W. G. BRUCE.
(„) F. P. FEARON.
(„) GEORGE F. BRUCE.
(„) F. RIBEIRO.
(„) Q. O. BROWN.
(„) For W. Addo, J. WAANDMAN, authorised.
(„) PETER VAN DER PNYE.
(„) PETER PLANGE.
(„) F. J. CROCKER, Agent F. and A. Swanzy.
(„) G. F. CLEALAND.
(„) G. E. EMINSANG.
(„) WILLIAM PAPAFIO.
(„) JOHN ANKRAH.
(„) JOHN C. LAMPTY.
(„) QUARTEY ASEMTOE.
(„) JOHN QUARTEY.
(„) J. H. BADOO.
(„) DANIEL ANNAR.
(„) JACOB THOMPSON.
(„) LARKAI LEMPTY.
(„) ROBERT BRUCE.
(„) J. BANNERMANN.
(„) ANTONIO AKRAH.
(„) C. W. SWAM PRIOR.
(„) JOHN PHASCOVIER.
(„) L. HESSE.
(„) EDMUND BANNERMAN.
(„) JOSEPH FLEISCHER.

No. 86.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 28th June, 1873.)

(Extract.)

My Lord, The Castle, Cape Coast, 1st June, 1873.

I VERY respectfully submit, for your Lordship's information, the copy of a Petition addressed to me by certain traders at Cape Coast, which I deemed it my duty to return, as I felt I could not, with propriety, receive it.

The Report made to your Lordship on the 8th April, and to which your Lordship did me the honour to refer in the House of Lords on the 2nd May last, was made, as your Lordship will be aware, before any fighting had taken place, and before I had obtained any reliable or positive information, which was subsequently arrived at from the opposing forces having come into action; and the small estimate I had previously formed of the strength of the Ashantee forces was corrected by the subsequent reports which I received from Lieutenant Hopkins and others after the engagement of the 8th, and which I reported to your Lordship in my Despatch of the 12th April last,* at paragraphs 3 and 8, in the latter of which I had submitted to your Lordship my reasons for having previously placed the Ashantee army at so low a figure. In that paragraph I also stated

* No

d intelligent evidence that 40,000 men was said to the Ashantee power. This information, my Lord, I r. Wharton, a clergyman at the head of the Wesleyan , who had resided a considerable time at Coomassie, I think he ears, and had frequent opportunities of seeing the Ashantee people t Coomassie upon occasions of great festival and custom.

ord, my Despatch, of the 16th April,* reporting the engagement nd the subsequent break up of the Fantee camp, will have shown your at the strength of the Ashantee army must, in the first instance, and while received no reliable intelligence, have been much underrated by me. But n, my Lord, for the imputation of "suppressio veri."

o the security generally felt here and along the coast, I had only conveyed to Lordship what had been said to me by gentlemen connected with the commerce of e place, when calling upon me to discuss affairs, and thank me for my exertions which ad effected it. In one instance a merchant said, "Why, in 1863 and 1864 I had to "move all my goods from Cape Coast to Elmina and Accra; now I need not do so, as I "feel safe."

Her Majesty's ships in the roadstead, I repeat, strengthen that feeling of security, as well as afford it; but, my Lord, it is not apprehension that prevails, as the measures intended for the defence of Cape Coast remain now the same as indicated to your Lordship in a despatch of the late Governor-in-Chief, and copies of which I enclose for more easy reference, and which I am still of opinion are sufficient.

* * * * * * * * * * *

As to the suggestions made by the Petitioners for raising 2000 Volunteers, and the clearing of bush over a radius of half a mile in depth around Cape Coast, with the opening of rifle-pits, &c., I beg to inform your Lordship that I have been endeavouring for the last week, assisted by the officers, to add a 3rd Company to the Volunteers of 100 men, and I have only been able to raise 45; so what chance, therefore, of getting 2000? As to the clearing of the bush round Cape Coast, they know nothing of the labour required for such an undertaking, nor the cost, nor would they contribute one man or one shilling to the work; the little I have done in connecting the forts sent 33 Houssas to hospital with bruised and sore legs and feet from poisoned wood, &c.

I have to apologise to your Lordship for intruding at this length upon your Lordship's valuable time, but slaving as I am (Sundays not excepted) to effect measures for the safety and security of this people, your Lordship will pardon my saying that I cannot help feeling indignant at the deliberately wilful misstatements which they have put forward.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1, in No. 86.

Acting Colonial Secretary to Messrs. Lyall and others.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Cape Coast,
30th May, 1873.

Gentlemen,

I AM directed by the Administrator-in-Chief to return the enclosed Petition, and to acquaint you that his Excellency declines to receive it in consequence of the tone and style in which it is couched.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) FOSTER FOSTER
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Messrs. Lyall, Selby, Kendall,
and others,

Sub-Enclosure in No.

To his Excellency Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B., Administrator-in-C
Forts and Settlements upon the West Coast of Africa, &c.

Cape Coast Castl

THE PETITION of the undersigned ladies, merchants, agents, traders, an
bitants of Cape Coast and the vicinity thereof, HUMBLY SHEWETH,—

That your Petitioners are daily becoming more anxious at the rapid approa
invading army of Ashantees, and that their alarm is not diminished by the utter a
of any precautionary or defensive measures to oppose by any organised effort their
entry into this town.

That inasmuch as the utter defeat and rout of the allied forces has, on almost ever
occasion, been the result of an engagement with the army of the King of Ashanti; as
the army of the invaders has on every occasion been enabled to advance further into
the so-called "British Protected Territories;" as they are now nearer to the seat of the
Government by many miles than they have been at any period of this war; and as there
is now a smaller and more demoralised force opposing them than any one with whom
they have formerly been brought into contact; your Petitioners respectfully submit that
no obstacle of any moment really opposes an entry into this town by them, at any hour
of the day or night, when they might see fit and feel prepared to make an organised
attack.

Your Petitioners, who are all residents upon this Coast, and who have had more
experience than any of Her Majesty's officials here can possibly possess, are far from
having that "feeling of complete security" which your Excellency assures the Colonial
Office "is felt here and along the Coast;" in fact, no such thing as "confidence" either
has or has had any existence as your Excellency puts it, either "here or along t
"Coast," from the commencement of the present invasion; a proof of which may be
readily found in the speedy concurrence of several residents, residing within a mile of the
Castle, to remove themselves and their effects into the immediate vicinity thereof, at the
suggestion of your Excellency's special Commissioner.

Your Petitioners cannot too strongly express their surprise at the estimate which your
Excellency appears to have formed of the opposing force of Ashantees, as quoted in the
'Times' of May 3rd, 1873, in the speech of Lord Kimberley, in answer to inquiries
made in the House of Lords by Lord Lauderdale. That these forces should be estimated
at 4000 fighting men is, your Petitioners think, sufficient evidence of the unreliable
nature of the information upon which your Excellency's action is based, and is, we
submit, wholly incompatible with the fact that the Ashanti army has successfully
engaged the allied forces on several occasions, on the last of which the latter had a force
of 35,000 to 40,000 men in the field, with a line of battle eight miles in lineal extent,
the entire length of which was engaged by the invading army simultaneously, and to
the utter discomfiture of our troops and forces employed; and your Petitioners cannot
refrain from drawing your Excellency's attention to the disastrous effects that this
inaccuracy, and others of a like nature, that appear in the paper above referred to, which
are almost tantamount to a "suppressio veri," and which may be unwittingly conveyed,
may have on the course of action that Her Majesty's Government would recognise the
necessity of adopting, and might think proper to adopt, for the defence and protection
of the so-called "Protected Territories" on a proper representation of facts.

Your Petitioners, therefore, most respectfully urge upon your Excellency the imme-
diate and absolute necessity of taking prompt measures to prevent the inroad of the
invading army further into the "Protectorate;" and this they suggest can be accom-
plished at not very great expense, and with some aid from the regular troops.

In the furtherance of this object your Petitioners would suggest that the bush, for a
radius of from one-half to a mile outside the circuit of the town, be effectually cut down,
cleared, and burnt; and that lines of rifle-pits, of sufficient depth to afford shelter to
skirmishers, should be made in the space thus cleared, and that these pits should be
distant from each other 3 to 500 yards, in order to allow of the orderly retreat or
advance of the lines of skirmishers as necessity may arise.

Inasmuch as many inhabitants of Cape Coast, who are unable to leave for the camp,
would willingly act in defence of the town, in case of an attack thereupon, you
Petitioners think it is desirable that they should forthwith be enrolled into a corps fo
defence and protection of the town.

organisation of this force, your Petitioners would suggest that candidates fo

come forth and inscribe their names on the roll, and
h company of 100 men, the said company should have the
own officers, subject to your Excellency's approval; that the
o formed should be brigaded, under the command of a military
ur Excellency; and that each company should have a company
ich, in case of sudden alarm, they would immediately repair, and
of command from their officer.

hers think that, under such provisions as are here suggested, a force of
men could be enrolled and officered within the next few days, and with
aken for the protection of the town, by the clearing of the bush and otherwise,
above mentioned, the town of Cape Coast, at least, might safely rest in security,
t making any undue calls on Her Majesty's forces, who are evidently held for the
ning, protection, and defence of the forts only, whilst other parts of the Pro-
rate, are being overrun and devastated, almost to the very walls of these forts.

d your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed) G. T. W. LYALL.
(„) W. H. SELBY.
(„) GEO. KENDALL.
(„) C. CUTHBERT BROWN, for F. C. Grant.
(„) ARTHUR J. BRADSHAW.
(„) JOHN CHRISTIAN.
(„) J. H. HALM.
(„) GEO. BLANKSON.
(„) JNO. SARBAH.
(„) J. B. CLEMENT.
(„) R. A. HARRISON.
(„) JOS. D. HAYFORD.
(„) ROBT. BENIR, for J. D. Ekem.
(„) M. BARNES.
(„) A. S. HUTCHISON.
(„) SAMUEL DAVIS.
(„) KATHERINE her × mark SWANZY.
(„) E. A. KENDALL.
(„) J. H. BREW.

Enclosure 2, in No. 86.

MEMORANDUM on the measures necessary for the DEFENCE of CAPE COAST.

1. The clearing of the hills which command the approaches to Cape Coast by the Anamaboe, Salt Pond and Beulah roads.

2. The occupation of Connor's Hill, Forts William and Victoria, by detachments of infantry, or seamen from the fleet, and the mounting of light field-guns on each position, to resist any attempted advance of the enemy in these directions.

3. The volunteers can be employed as patrols, and in defence of the town, or in support of the Fantees.

4. The castle to be occupied by regular troops, who will defend it and act as emergency may require.

5. The Fantee police will protect the Treasury and public buildings, and also discharge other duties in the town.

6. Two men-of-war in harbour can well control the seaboard, and assist promptly in any movement rendered necessary by an attack upon the ports between Accra and Axim.

7. The Houssas will be advanced to cover Cape Coast and to check any approach of the Ashantees, and will be held available for any urgent service which may be required.

(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-C

Enclosure 3, in No. 86.

DISPOSITION of POLICE for DEFENCE of CAPE COAS

IN case of alarm being given the Armed Police company No. 3 will o
orders:—

1st sub-division will march to the end of Anamaboe road, leading into th
oppose the advance into the town of any hostile force.

2nd sub-division will march to Mr. Grant's villas, on the Saltpond and Bula
and take the yards for shelter, and keep any advancing hostile force in check
quarter, and hold that post until reinforced, if that side of the town shou
attacked.

3rd sub-division will hold the Treasury, and for that purpose will be
sharpshooters, one man at each window of the building, and six men on th
Terrace, which commands the whole of the surrounding streets and buildin
post will be held good at all cost.

4th sub-division will hold the Police-barracks and Police-court buildings, front
rear; doors bolted, and sentries on guard at each one.

One 9-pr. Hales rocket-tube will be placed in position at Mr. Grant's villa in the
walled enclosure, with twenty rounds of rockets; and one ditto on the lower terrace
of the Treasury buildings.

One small 4-pr. brass gun, with twenty rounds ammunition, will be placed in position at the junction of Police-barrack Street and Market Street. This piece will be served by six Houssa Armed Police gunners. This force, if hard pressed by the enemy, will retreat with the gun into the yard of the Treasury close by.

It would be well for a force of sailors to land with two howitzers or field-guns, one to be stationed at Mr. Grant's quarter of the town, at junction roads leading to Bulah and the Saltpond, and the other at the junction streets near Government House, at the store of Messrs. F. and A. Swanzy.

Each of these posts will be reinforced by the Houssa and Police; No. 1 Company in reserve in the Government Garden, one half company at the Eastern Garden Gate, commanding Chapel Square, and one half company at the Summer-House Pavilion, commanding the cross roads of the Government Garden Square, the usual outposts to the above stated positions will be carefully placed and visited.

No. 2 Company Houssa Armed Police will bivouac in the police barrack-yard as a reserve.

The northern and eastern entrances to the town will be protected by the Volunteers, and it is strongly advisable that this body should be strongly supported by the natives, and the strong position of Prospect Hill, at Cota Kraba, will be held by No. 1 Company of Volunteers.

The Judge's Hill, commanding the suburbs and roads leading to the western side of the town, as also the Saltpond road, should be strongly held by a party of seamen from the fleet, with two field-pieces, and two rocket-tube machines.

One brass field-piece will be placed in the Police Barrack-yard, to the rear of building facing the open gardens.

Connor's Hill will, of course, be held with a proper force of the 2nd West India Regiment.

(Signed) FOSTER FOSTER.

No. 87.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B, to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 28th June, 1873.)

My Lord, The Castle, Cape Coast, 1st June, 1873.

THE very recent departure of the last steamer on the 30th ultimo leaves me little to add to my Despatch of the 29th,* as to the state of affairs here.

2. I have again sent Dr. Rowe, the Special Commissioner, to the kings and chiefs assembled at Jouquah, and in the meantime I have liberally supplied them with powder, thirty barrels, containing 100 lbs. each, and lead in proportion.

* No 105.

up 200 [illegible]teers; they were to have [illegible]
ay from Cape Coast to-morrow. I regret to say that
of men who cannot be got to go out of it by their chiefs and
has been brought upon me to drive them out by force. This I have
have to bear a full measure of opprobrium in consequence.
mit that a proclamation of martial law would enable me to do so; but as
would entirely alter the character of the position which the local Government
erto maintained, and which I shall not depart from except by your Lordship's instr
ons, I decline to take such a step or to involve Her Majesty's Government in any
as a principal in this war.

5. The enclosed reports from Major Brownell, at Saltpond, and Captain Turton, Elmina, will show your Lordship that the result of my last appeal to the kings a chiefs is being responded to, and that they are moving to the support of the Denker and Abrahs. I have no doubt that a very considerable force has already assembled, an if the Fantees will only fight, they will, I fancy, have sufficient strength not only to kee their enemies at bay, but drive them out of the Protectorate. Unfortunately they have no leaders of their own who, from the experience we have gained, are to be depende on, and I have no white men to send them; I can, therefore, only hope for favour results, should any engagement take place.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. HARLEY, Col.,
Administrator-in-

The Right Honourable the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1, in No. 87.

Major *Brownell* to His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief.

Your Excellency, Saltpond, 29th May, 1873.

I THINK I can safely say that I have at last stirred up the kings, chiefs, headmen, and people in my district to activity, and hope to be able within a week from this date to bring into the camp to the assistance of the "Denkerahs" at least 2000 men.

The chief of Arkrah called on me to-day on his route to camp to join King "Akenney." He takes up 300 men with him.

I am promised a considerable force on Saturday next from Mumford, Tantum, Appam, and Barracoo, beside the few who still remain in this town and Anamaboe. These are but few. If these people come as they have promised, I think it advisable that I should see them into camp, and we shall then be sure of them. I send your Excellency King Tando's reply to my letter, also one from Mr. Sago, of Mumford, a very influential man in that town.

I am quite sure these people will keep their promise, as they all know me well, and have always been very obedient to me.

If the attack can be put off for a week or ten days, I am sure we shall have all the fighting men join from my district.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. T. BROWNELL, Civil Commandant.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief.

P.S. I am very glad I have induced Mr. Sago to come up with the Mumford people, as he is a man of great influence with the people, and much respected. I have on several occasions, when I had very serious affairs to settle at Mumford, received the greatest assistance from him, much more than from Mr. Bentill.

J. T. B.

Sub-Enclosure 1, in No. 87.

King *Tando* to Major *Brownell.*

Sir, Ekroful, 29th May, 1873.

IN reply to your letter of 27th instant, in which you desired me to go down t[illegible]
ond with my troops as to march by that line to Denkra. Sorry your lette[illegible]

[illegible] Quahmon, but this place. [illegible] I have [illegible] messengers for the rest, and expect th[illegible] arrival every [illegible] rampah, but in going back to Saltpond, as you wish it, [illegible] on, so therefore pray on this point. I am very much thankful for [illegible] pplying me ammunition I may ask. I am keeping here waiting for th[illegible] ple, as to march with a large body of troops.

I have, &c.,

To his Worship J. T. Brownell. (Signed) QUASIE × TANDO, K[illegible]

Sub-Enclosure 2, in No. 87.

Mr. *Sago* to Major *Brownell.*

Sir, Mumford, 29th May, 1873.

By your command and authority of his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, I have put [illegible]her of the chief and head men of Mumford. They declare to me that they will [illegible]n here on the *next Monday* for Saltpond to get the ammunition and things [illegible]d then goes to the *camp direct*; and be sure that I will come with them as quick [illegible]sible, with my due respect to you.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) EDWARD A. SAGO.

Enclosure 2, in No. 87.

Captain *Turton* to Colonel *Harley*, C.B., Administrator-in-Chief.

Sir, Elmina, 29th May, 1873.

THE King of Aquafoo has just sent in his canebearers to say "that the Ashantees are "come close to Jouquah—that the people of Jouquah have gone to attack them. Some "of the Jouquah people have returned with results. That the people of Abrim have "started to fight the Ashantees, also that the head of the Commendas have gone to join "them. That the King of Commenda is already at Abrim; he left Commenda on "Monday last for the camp at Abrim.

"The King of Aquafoo is at Aquafoo with his people; that all the women and "children have fled from Abrim and are at Aquafoo for protection.

"The King says he and his people are ready to fight, and will start at once for "Jouquah. He has sent for orders, and wants to know if he is to advance or remain at "Aquafoo and watch the roads leading to Elmina.

"The Ashantees are reported to be very numerous."

Awaiting instructions.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) ROBERT S. TURTON, Capt. 2nd W. I. Regiment,
His Excellency Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B., Military Commandant of Elmina.
Administrator-in-Chief.

No. 88.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 28th June, 1873.)

My Lord, The Castle, Cape Coast, 4th June, 1873.

I HAVE to bring to your Lordship's notice the irregularity with which the homeward steamers of both companies arrive at Cape Coast from the southward—sometimes [illegible]e of the day (sunset or later), when the clerks have left the public offices, a[illegible]

to close [illegible] patches, which are always kept [illegible] information to the last moment.

[illegible] at once sends notice to the Post-office that he will leave in [illegible] almost that time to communicate with the shore.

Sunday, the 1st instant, the steam-ship "Africa," Captain Davies, arrived in [illegible] at half-past 7, and sent to say that he would leave at half-past 9 o'clock. [illegible] arrived at 8·45, and the Post-office notified the closing of the mails at 9, wh[illegible] about 15 minutes to close the despatches, which I need scarcely say was n[illegible] fficient; but, inasmuch as I knew there was a large quantity of rice on board for t[illegible] Government which the ship had taken down the coast and has brought back damaged (upon which I intend holding a survey, and will report to your Lordship), I did not send off an official request for her to remain until the mails were ready, as I fancied there would be ample time. The mails were not ready until nearly 12 o'clock, which was about four hours after her arrival. There was bad weather and a heavy surf, but, notwithstanding, the mail boat went off with them, but Captain Davies steamed aw[illegible] leaving the mails behind.

4. This morning the "Congo" has arrived from the southward, and notice has b[illegible] sent to me, which allows but 45 minutes for the closing and despatch of the mails [illegible]e sent off to inform the master that Her Majesty's mails will not be read[illegible] delivery before 11 o'clock, and to request that he will wait.

5. I have now to request that your Lordship will be so considerate as to tak[illegible] steps as your Lordship may think proper to have the steamers remain here at lea[illegible] clear hours of daylight, both outward and homeward, as there is not sufficient [illegible] allowed for the closing of mails and embarkation of passengers, and great inconveni[illegible] and possibly serious consequence, may result from steamers leaving Cape Coast at [illegible] present time without the mails.

6. I have had occasion already to bring to your Lordship's notice that Captain Wharto[illegible] of the steam-ship "Yoruba," whose letter I forwarded, refused on one occasion to wa[illegible] two hours for Her Majesty's mails when they were most important; this, I venture to think, is very singular behaviour on the part of servants of the companies [illegible]r contract with the Government.

I enclose the Postmaster's report for your Lordship's information.

I have, &c.,
R. W. HARLEY, C[illegible]
Administ[illegible]n-Chief.

The Right Honourable the Earl of [illegible]mberley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 88.

Sir, Post-office, Cape Coast, 3rd June, 1873.

I HAVE the honour, in compliance with memorandum from the Assistant Private Secretary, calling upon me, by order of his Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief, to report on the circumstances leading to the steamer "Africa" leaving this place on the 1st instant without the homeward mails, to submit:—

That early on the 1st instant the steamer "Africa" was observed coming into the roadsteads on her homeward voyage, but did not reach the usual anchorage till [illegible]t 7.30 A.M. of the same morning, having steamed a distance for the purpose of com[illegible]ting with another vessel then lying beyond the roadsteads. On her return to [illegible] the chief landing waiter boarded her, landed, and conveyed the mails from [illegible]e Post-office.

[illegible]tter to me, signed by the purser of the ship (a copy of which I beg to [illegible] W. H. Davis, the commander, fixed the period of his stay at 9.30 A.M., [illegible] mails to be sent on board by that time. This letter, with the mails, [illegible]e Post-office at 8.45 A.M., and the time for the closing of the mails [illegible]ediately communicated to his Excellency the Administrator-in-[illegible] notices, a copy of which I beg also to enclose.

[illegible]iz. 9 A.M.) preparations were made for the closing of the [illegible] in about half-an-hour afterwards, the London

ING

ng kept open for the reception of ministra
ere received at 11.45 A.M. The mails were then close
waiter. In about half-an-hour, or more, subsequent to the
ief landing waiter returned with them, and informed me that the ste
way to sea, and that she would not wait for the mails, although he att
vey them on board.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) E. ROWLAND COLE,
Postmaster.

The Honourable Colonel Foster Foster,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

No. 89.

Colonel *Harley*, C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—(Received 28th June, 1873.)

Lord, The Castle, Cape Coast, 4th June, 1873.

continuation of my despatch of the 1st instant,* which I regret should not gone forward by the last steamer, in consequence of the steam-ship "Africa," tain Davis, having left the roads without the mails, which I bring to your Lord-s notice in another despatch, I have now the honour to forward a copy of the report ved from Dr. Rowe, and a statement made by an Ashantee prisoner taken on the ious day. This information adds little to that I have already conveyed to your rdship, as there has been no advance on the part of the Ashantees, and the Fantees nd their allies are concentrating their forces at Jouquah and the adjacent villages. They are now amply supplied with ammunition, and if they do not make a stand against the enemy the fault will be their own.

2. I have the satisfaction to report to your Lordship that the Volunteers left Cape Coast on Monday, the 2nd, for Jouquah. I personally inspected them before marching off, and addressed a few words of encouragement to them, at which they seemed pleased. I enclose marching-out state for your Lordship's information. I have undertaken to subsist the le in the camp.

3. I enc for your Lordship's information, e copy of a report received yesterday from Major ownell, the Civil Commandant at Saltpond, by which your Lordship will perceive th e is exerting himself in his district.

I have, &c.,
R. W. HARLEY, Colonel,
Administrator-in-Chief.

The Ri onourable the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1, in No. 89.

Dr. *Rowe* to his Excellency Colonel *Harley*, C.B.

Dear Colonel Harley, Jouquar, 2nd June, 1873.

I REACHED this place yesterday about noon. I found Quashi Kay, the king, in commotion, because Ashantis had been caught in the *bush* close to Jouquar. I told him to get his people out, and succeeded in sending a fair proportion of into the forest to clear what they call a war-path—what we call a ground.

I saw personally the whole of the kings and chiefs here:—

Quashi Kay,
Ichibboo,
Attah,
Cofi Ahinkrah,
Sayon, and other

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on 24 February, 2020